THE REFERENDUM

PLIWEED POMEROY POINTS OUT ITS ALLEGED BENEFITS.

Is President of National Direct Leginlation League-New System Means Less Corruption.

Eltweed Pomeroy, of Newark, N. J., president of the National Direct Legislation League, was in Portland yesterday, and left for San Francisco on hast night's train. Mr. Pomeroy's name is a familiar one to advocates of direct legislation, or the initiative and referendum, as it is one to advocates of direct legislation, or the initiative and referendum, as it is popularly known throughout the country. Although he is actively interested in the work, Mr. Pomeroy is a commercial trav-eler, and devotes the major portion of his time to business matters. In fact, it was business which brought him to Dort which brought him to Port-

There are three kinds of referendum, said Mr. Pomeroy to an Oregonian re-porter at the Imperial Hotel yesterday af-ternoon. "The first is the obligatory referendum, which requires that all laws of any certain class shall be submitted to the people. This is best illustrated by constitutional amendments—amendments constitutional amendments—amendments to the fundamental law—which are re-quired in all states to be submitted to the people for their approval or rejec-tion. The growth and development of our various state constitutions are giving the people a very good idea of the referen-

people a very good idea of the referen-dum in a crude way.

"The second is the optional referendum, which is the use of the petition. Carried out, this would mean that a certain per centage of the people could petition their icgleslative body for the submission of any proposed law that they saw fit to the qualified voters, and that the Legislature would have to comply with that peti-tion.

"The third form is the judicial referen-dum. This contemplates that when the courts declare any law to be unconstidum. This contemplates that when the couris declare any law to be unconstitutional, the action of the law shall be stayed until such time as the people shall be given an opportunity to wote upon it. If they pronounce in its favor it shall become operative, regardless of its constitutionality, or, to express it another way, the portion of the constitution with which it conflicts shall be considered thereby to have been repealed.

This latter form of the referendum is were opened and the soldiers had an atternance of the content of the conflicts had a second of the content of the conten thereby to have been repealed.
"This latter form of the referendum is

the North American Review, declared that in one year 14,000 laws were passed by Congress and the various state Legis-latures of this Union, and for the past il years New York State has averaged 30 new laws yearly. Nearly all these was are complex and involved, and diffi-ult of understanding by the layman.

in Switzerland, where they have the rinciple of direct legislation applied in its broadest sense, but 65 laws were introduced at the last session of their general Congress, and of these only 24 were passed. In the cantohs of Berne and irinciple of direct legislation applied in its broadest sense, but 60 laws were introduced at the last session of their general Congress, and of these only 24 were passed. In the cantohs of Berne and Zurich, where they have the obligatory referendum, the average number of laws passed at each session of the legislative body is four or five. In our conbody is four or five. In our own Con-gress last year 24,000 bills were intro-duced, and of these between 1600 and 2000

Scientists tell us that the lower you get in the order of creation, the more young are spawned at a time. Codish multiply at the rate of 6,000,000 at a time. Our method of lawmaking is the productivity of a low organism. spawn laws by the hundreds and thou-sands, and few of them are any good. The anarchist, who tells us that we need no laws at all, is nine-tenths right.

"With the vast number and complexity our laws, our people are losing respect for laws, our people are losing respect is no question about this, as every student of political conditions must admit Fewer laws, wisely drawn, and approved by the people themselves, will have a de-cidedly wholesome effect, while the present tendency is towards disrespect for the laws and contempt for the lawmakers.
"I would return in a sense to the old system of having counsellors-lawyers if you please-for the people, men who id be learned in the law, and capable

of drafting just, wholesome and practi-cal ones. Then I would have these laws submitted to the people for their rejec-tion of approval. In brief, instead of the Legislature with absolu power as it is now, I would make it a unsellor and advisor for the people When you entrust irresponsible power gislators they become corrupt, and it no wonder that they do." "Would the referendum, in your opinion,

multiply the number of elections, and he necessity of voting occur was Mr. Pomeroy's answer. people themselves will not use the right to petition except in cases of necessity, and a Legislature whose acts have to be submitted to public approval will very shortly develop a tendency to pass few laws except those that are demanded by petition. The percentage which can for an election can be made sufficiently hi prevent oft-recurring elections trivial and immaterial subjects, and still kept low enough to guarantee all the people their rights and privileges. This can be so arranged as to meet any ob-

jection on the ground you suggest.

"The cause of direct legislation is taking deep root among the people, Already it is in full force and effect in South Dakota and Utah. In South Dakoin it was submitted to the people by a Populist Legislature, and in Utah by a Democratic Legislature. In this state has been submitted by a Republican Legislature, and the people of Oregon will be permitted to decide at the next elec-tion whether they want to make thir own laws, or whether they want to delegate the power they should reserve to them-

The city charter of San Francisc 'The city charter of San Francisco also provides for the fullest use of the initiative and referendum. It has just been adopted in Pasadena, Cal., and also in Visalia, in the same state. It is being given deep thought in other states and cities of the Union. In my judgment it is the crying need of modern times, and is a reform which is eventually bound win, because it is founded on the ondest principles of human justice, and is the only method of government that includes all the essential principles of pur

The Wail of the Commoner.

Kansas City Star.

Aguinaldo has been captured. He has made a careful study of the purposes and the accomplishments of the United States in the Philippines. He has ex-pressed the belief that American sover-eignty is better for his country than indipendence. He has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. His fel-low-commanders are surrendering one after another and swearing loyalty to Uncle Sam. The enlightened Filipinos everywhere are rejoicing in the restora-tion of peace, in the hope of higher civil-mation and the protection of a great and generous power. They are appreci-ative of the large measure of personal

participation which they are already given in their own affairs, and the promises for the future are accepted with gratitude and optimism.

Yet William J. Bryan, through the medium of the Commoner, continues his wall against "robbery." Adherence to his one idea, and the curtailment of his ground of argument by recent events, has caused him to wholly lose sight of Spain in the far Eastern transaction. Our possession of the Philippines appears to him at this time merely the result of a war upon the Filipinos. He has not applied his theories to Porto Rico, which came into the possession of the United States in the same way as did the Philippines. Even in the last Presidential campaign, when he entertained broader views and still had the support of Aguinaldo and his followers, he was unable to make a single proposition regarding the fruits of the Spanish-American War that could be extertained. tion regarding the fruits of the Spanish-

American War that could be entertained by a rational mind, If Bryan were sincere his lack of con-solation would be pitiful. But as he is merely a political schemer driven to the last resort of sentimental twaddle, withlast resort of sentimental twaddle, with-out sufficient courage to acknowledge a fault, he is only ridiculous,

MIGHT INVESTIGATE. Suggestion for Reformers Regarding the Canteen.

Washington Correspondence Chicago Rec-ord-Herald.

ord-Herald.

It would be a good thing if the energetic members of the Women's Christian
Temperance Union would appoint committees to witness what occurs at the mittees to witness what occurs at the various military posts throughout the country on the next pay day. They will then, perhaps, be convinced that the officers of the Army were wise in recommending the retention of the canteen. There has been only one pay day since the canteen was abolished, but from the reports already received at the War Denartment the charge has caused considered. partment the change has caused consideral demoralization among the troops, and there has been an extraordinary in-crease in the number of arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

This latter form of the referendum is growing rapidly in public favor. Needed laws, passed to meet an imperative exist-obtain pure beer at cost price, with log demand, have been pronounced by the courts to be unconstitutional, and the people have had to submit to those decisions because of the cumbersomeness disappeared. The keepers were compelled cisions because of the cumbersomeness of the plan of amending the constitution, or because a Legislature may refuse to submit a constitutional amendment giving them what they want.

"The simplest form of the referendum is in the old New England town meeting, where the people meet together and decide upon questions relating directly to their local government. Another simple form is the Swiss Landesgemeinde."

"How far would you apply the referthe reservations, sind entice them into the "How far would you apply the referdum?" Mr. Pomeroy was asked.
"At first only to general matters," was pay day these places were a bedlam become reply. "Ultimately I would apply it matters. One of our main troubles order has not been seen for several years, is that we have a multiplicity of The military authorities have appealed to David Bennett Hill, in an article North American Review, declared keepers of the saloons near the armenal have been warned that their license will be forfelted unless better order is kept, but at Fort Myer, being in the State of Virginia, the authorities are powerless. The effect of the abolition of the can-

teens is also shown by the reduced amount of money deposited with the pay-master for safe keeping after pay day.

The object of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in securing the aboli-tion of the canteen was to promote temperance and morality among the soldiers, and it is due to themselves as well as to the Army that they make a careful investigation into the results of the experiment, WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses. W. A. Tapscott, M. Gertle B. Howatt,

Manuel J. Mederros, 24, Contra Costa County, Cal., Elia Maude Slater, 23. Birth Return

May 14.—Boy, to wife of Sidney Old-man, Portland. Death Returns.

May 13.-Mary S. Waite, 76 years, 665 Johnson street; erysipelas, May 13 .- A. P. Greathouse, 71 years May 13.-George Austin, 43 years, died at Astoria, but here for burial Real Estate Transfers.

Thomas Ryan et ux. to Tom P.
Randall, lot 18, block 40, Sellwood, January 2
Sheriff, for George S. Pershin et
al., to William E. Brainard,
south half of block 8, blocks 9
and 10, Terminus Addition,
March 28
Sheriff for John Schram and wife March 28
Sheriff, for John Schram and wife,
to German Savings & Loan Society, lots 5 and 6, block 289,
Portland, May 7
Endora Belie Cauthorn and husband to Maurice Goodman, lot
7, block J, Fulton Park, May II.
B. B. Bravender et ux. to W. L.
Wood, lot 4, block 22, Portland,
April 9

Wood, lot 4, block 22, Portland, April 9 Victor Corteux and wife to Joseph Corteux, lot 23, Marysville, May 13, 1901 7,500 0 Albert B, Ferrera and R. W. Pat-

Albert B. Ferrera and R. W. Patterson and wives to Anna Herrall, lot 5, block 30, Caruthers' Addition to Carthuers' Addition, subject to \$2500 mortgage, May 15, 4,700 0 Sheriff, for Levi Sparks, to Charles Tufer, lot 30, Little Homes No. 2, May 11.

Security Abstract & Trust Co. to Amanda Smith, lots 9 and 10, block 10, Highland, May 9.

J. C. Alnaworth to E. L. Pullen, lot 10, block 10, Whilaland, May 9.

J. T. Walls, lot Well of Tract, May 15, 1901

Sheriff, for Carl E. Skoglan, to J. T. Walls, lot 12, block 14, Albina, May 14.

Lora W. Hill to P. A. Ogilbee,

95 00 Sheriff, for Carl E. Skogian, to J.
T. Walls, lot 12, block 14, Albina,
May 14
John W. Hill to P. A. Oglibee,
lots 5 and 6, block 111, Stephens'
Addition, May 7
W. H. Merrick to Samaritan Lodge
No. 2, 1, O. O. F., 19 acres, Sheldon Murray D. L. C., May 14
Franklin Building & Loan Association, to L. H. Andrews, lot 12,
block 55, Sellwood, May 9...... 11 53

Pacific Coast Abstract Guaranty & Trust 76. Abstracts, trusts, title insurance oans, 204-5-6-7 Failing bldg., 3d and Wash

450 0

Would Have Race of Giants Paris-The late Count St. Ouen de Pierrecourt, whose family dates back to William the Conqueror, bequeaths to the city of Rouen his fortune of 10,000,000 francs (32,000,000), on the novel condition that the city shall annually bestow a marriage gift of 100,000 francs (\$20,000) on a couple of giants, in order to regenerate the human species. The candidates are to be medically examined and the healthlest couple will be chosen.

WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR DES-

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-Q, a delicious and healthful dessart. Prepared in two minutes. No bolling! no paking! simply add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a rackage at your grocer's today. 10c.

New Overland Ticket Office For all points East. Lowest rates. Superior attractions. Excellent service. Personally conducted excursions daily, via Rio Grande Western Railway, 12 A Third street, entrance new Falling building.

OLDEST INHABITANT OF STAYTON.

WASHINGTON CRABTREE. STAYTON, Or., May 16.-Washington Crabtree, the oldest inhabitant of this

section, was born in Tennessee in 1808. When he was 6 years old his parents moved to Kentucky. He married in 1831, and raised a family of seven chil-

dren, three of whom are now living in this vicinity. He crossed the plains to Oregon and settled on a farm near Scio, in Linn County, in 1853. There he lived until about 10 years ago, when his wife died. He then moved to Stayton,

where he has since resided with he daughter, Mrs. A. J. Richardson. Mr Crabtree is hale and hearty, and takes a great interest in the events of the times

Our horticulture, as on previous occa-

sions, proves an attraction, and those

who have always considered California

the only fruit state in the West have changed their opinion after examining our exhibit. The bottled fruits sent to Paris

jars were discovered the other day in with the California display, not feeling quite at home. The side labeled "Oregon"

was turned to the wall. They were

recognized by an Oregonian and trans-ferred to their native state. California, however, could do without them, being able to stand on her own merits.

An amusing article could be written on

the questions asked of Oregonians in ref-erence to the West. Expositions are indeed a great educator,

and a creditable display of a state's re-sources is worth millions of booklets on the same subject. The party who re-cently wrote an article which was pub-

lished in the Oregon City Enterprise is certainly ignorant of his subject and needs to take a trip to Buffalo and become in-

formed on what is being done with the

little \$20,000 appropriation. Eastern pa-

pers have already given much space in

praising Oregon's various exhibits both from a meritorious and artistic stand-

point, and it is great surprise to other state with twice the amount of money to spend on displays how we have made the showing viewed and admired by the pass-

ing throng. The question is easily solved

when It becomes known that Oregon's

Oregon's headquarters are in the Agri-

cultural building, where all visitors from the state register and also receive their

mail. During the past week several from

Oregon have called, among whom were Dr. and Mrs. Ball, Sam Goldsmith, of Portland, and John Gratke and wife, of

Great preparations are being made to

entertain the National Editorial Associa-tion, which convenes here June 10. Some

very delightful trips by rail and boat

to room and board by those in charge

here and every attention rendered to make their stay at the Pan-American Exposi-

tion a pleasant one.

Buffalo is one of the most beautiful

cities in the United States. Clean streets.

good water, magnificent buildings-a de-lightful home city where the hand of

good fellowship is cordially extended to

The Rainbow.

In a wonderful house of light;
And they sail away in the twilight gray,
Out on the sea of night,
And never till morn are these sisters seen,
For they stay in bed, they stay in bed—
Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange
and Red.

But when it is day once more, once more;

But when it is day once more, once more;
They rouse themselves from sleep;
If the rain begins to pour and pour,
It will soon be time to play bo-peep.
But they wait till the clouds have almost fi
Then we say there's a rainbow overhead,
It is only the seven sisters seen,
In the house of light at the open door—
Violet Indixo. Blues Green Yellow, Gray
Violet Indixo. Blues Green Yellow, Gray

Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange

Vina Woods in St. Nicholas. There are seven sisters that live all day

conomy

Astoria;

Several

came back in good condition,

cointed out in his state's exhibit in the Agri- continually draw immense crowds,

cultural building the wealth of the farmer in grain and forage crops.

"Eastern farmers," he went on, "who have been used to working like slaves for a bare living come out to Oregon, and for the first few years they pitch in and work in just the same way. The returns are enormous, they see how the crops grow, then they say. "What's the use?" It makes them lany."

Oregon's exhibit in the Agricultural building is a distinctively agricultural show, and Mr. Dosch claims it is the only one of all the state exhibits in the buildings which can support such a claim.

state exhibits in the buildings which can support such a claim.

"See that?" he said, pointing to an archway covered with kernels of grain glued in
place. "That says 'Oregon Barley,' and it's
made of barley. The next one says 'Oregon
Wheat,' and it's made of wheat. The pillars
of those entrances are grain in glass columns.
There is no woodwork showing about this
booth. It's all grain, and I tell you people
will remember it long after they have forgotten some of these booths with their pretty mill

ten some of these booths with their pretty mill

work. That's common. This is unique."

The interior of the booth, which has a space

The interior of the booth, which has a space floor of 1600 square feet, shows grains threshed and unthreshed, and a large variety of forage plants. There is corn 17 feet high, which the commission vows was taken from a field of 100 acres, where all the rest of the stalks had attained the same altitude. There is timothy with heads 15 inches long. Pointing to these and other farm products on an equality gener-

and other farm products on an equally gener

clares:
"Oregon can grow anything on earth."
The forestry exhibit, which Mr. Dosch is also superintendeing, is all in now, except for the two big sticks of timber which are on the tracks at the north end of the grounds, and

which the exposition officials are in a quan-

which the exposition officials are in a quan-dary for a way to move.

"What are you going to do about them?"
he was asked. "Leave them where they are?"

"No, sir." he answered. "It's up to the Di-rector-General to get them over to the proper place. He promised me when I was here last Winter that if I would bring them he would

find a way to get them over to the building,

find a way to get them over to the building, and they're not as large as I promised to bring, either."

The largest of these two troublesome exhibits from Oregon is a stick of square timber 74 feet long and 34 inches square. The other is a sawlog 30 feet long and 9 feet in diameter. If Mr. Dosch holds the Director-Genetic of the property of the pro

eral to his promise to install them in the for-estry exhibit, there will be big doings at the exposition grounds when these two pieces of timber are moved.

Under a prominent display head on the

Under a prominent display head on the first page of the Buffalo Evening Times, Oregon's clams are given a big send-off. The head reads: "Clams a Foot Long in Oregon's Exhibit." The article is as fol-lows:

Clams a foot in length are one of the nove

features of the Oregon exhibit in the Agricul-tural building at the Pan-American Exposi-

tion.
To the Buffalonian the suggestion of clams of such proportions is not very appetizing, but the mention of "razor clams" to the Pacific Coast resident fairly makes his jaws smack.

Coast resident fairly makes his jaws smack.

Razor clams are so called because of the
thin sharp shell like a razor blade. They have
"little necks" and oysters on the Coast, but
the razor clam is relished most.

Superintendent Dosch, of the Oregon Commission, last evening explained to a Times
representative about the razor clams, and the
details will make interesting reading.
"Razor clams are delicious to eat," said Mr.,
Dosch. "They are sweet and wholesome food.

Dosch. "They are sweet and wholesome food. They are perhaps best served when split open and fried in butter, like a pigeon. They make a delicious chowder. The meat is tender. Two razor clams make a meal, although a hearty eater can get away with three. Many prefer one razor clam to three or four mutton chops. "Whe have the Shoalwater Bay oyster and the little neck clam also. The oyster is about

the little neck clam, also. The oyster is about

the little neck clam, also. The oyster is about the stre of a half dollar, and as this as one's little finger. It has a flavor all its own, and is chiefly fancied when eaten raw. The oysters sell for 25 cents per hundred, and the rasor clams for 25 cents per dozen."

The razor clam is found on the ocean beach,

and, from Mr. Dosch's account, it is exciting sport to gather them. The clam's location in

sport to gather them. The clam's location in the sand can be easily distinguished, but the spade has to be manipulated quickly, or the clam will be lost, so quickly does he operate. Oregon shows several large jars containing embalmed clams, but Mr. Dosch promises to order a shipment of live ones packed in ice. So if you want an invitation to a hanquet of razor clams, speak admiringly of the Oregon exhibit within the hearing of the genial su-perintendent, and you won't have to fabri-

perintendent, and you won't have to fabri-ate, either, in order to compliment him.

Crowds View Oregon's Display.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 11 .- (Special cor-

"They are sweet and wholesome food.

nissioner Dosch proudly de

ous scale, Com

PRAISE FOR OREGON

respondence.)—The second week of the great exposition has brought crowds of visitors, and though the gates will not be officially thrown open and the dedicatory exercises take place until May 20, yet the anxious sightseers are pouring in from all over the Union. Oregon exhibits are about all in shape. Our sgricultural display is without a doubt the representative one of any in this building. While many state have artistic wooden fixtures, Oregon's arches, devices and partitions are covered entirely with grains and grasses. The tail straws with grains and grasses. The tall straws with their large, full heads of wheat, have already proven a great attraction. Several other states have asked us to Recent issues of the Buffalo papers speak in glowing terms of Oregon's several exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition. Under the double-column head of "Oregon Exhibit Proves the State to be a Farmers' Paradise," the Buffalo Courier of May 8 has the following to say:

"The only trouble with Oregon is that it is too easy to make a living."

Henry E. Doech, member of the Oregon State Commission, and superintendent of all its exhibits at the Pan-American, delivered himself of this pronunciamento yesterday, while he

FOR ALL THE CREDITORS

SUIT BY ASSIGNEE OF HEISTAND. WARNER & CO.

Wants Ames & Harris' Attachment Set Aside and the Assets Divided Pro Rata Among All.

R. L. Sabin, assignce of Helstand, Warner & Co., warehousemen of Oakesdale, Wash, has filed an equity suit in the State Circuit Court to stay an action against the firm and the Helstand, Warner Warehouse Company, instituted March 19 last by Ames & Harris to recov-er \$4450, as the result of which \$12,587 in his hands was attached. The other de-fendants besides Ames & Harris are Baifour, Guthrie & Co., Allen & Lewis, W. R., Morrison, the Heistand-Warner Warehouse Company, Heistand, Warner & Co. and G. W. McNear & Co. Morrison and the Portland firms named are creditors of the warehouse concern and the objects of this equity proceeding is to have all of the creditors receive an equal share. all of the creditors receive an equal share of the assets and defeat the Ames & Harris attachment. The complaint recites that in June, 1899, N. W. Heistand, William Warner,

H. M. Cox and C. R. Harold associated themselves together as the Heistand-War-ner Warehouse Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Prior to June, 1839, the firm of Heistand, Warner & Co. was in existence and was the owners of 15 ware-houses in Whitman County, Wash, These were sold to the wareho which issued 753 shares of stock and 247 shares remained in the treasury of the company. Heistand received 270 shares, Warner 480, and G. E. Hunt, H. M. Cox and G. R. Harold one share each. The consideration for the issuance of the stock, it is stated, was in part, if not wholly, based on the transfer of the warehouses, and there was pledged to the Exchange Bank of Spokane 400 shares as security for a loan of \$8000 to Heistand, Warner & Co. Sixty shares were pledged by Heistand to Allen & Lewis to cover indebtedness, and 50 shares to W. R. Mor-rison on account of indebtedness due by Helstand, Warner & Co., the greater part of which is still said to be due to both. Getting down to the cause of the present controversy, it is alleged that Ames, & Harris sold Heistand, Warner & Co. bags, etc., of the value of \$5027 and \$56. and that in October, 1899, the latter firm was wholly insolvent. Knowing this, Ames & Harris pushed the payment of their claim, and the Heistand-Warner Warehouse Company Issued a surety agreement, signed by William Warner as

agreement, signed by William Warner as secretary, for \$500, which provided that it should be effective only after the resources of Heistand, Warner & Co. proved inadequate to pay all debts.

The other creditors of Heistand, Warner & Co., it is averred, were pressing their claims, and in December, 1899, filed a petition in the United States District Court of the Southern District, Washington, asking that the firm be adjudged bankrupt, but before the hearing an assignment for the benefit of the creditors was made and R. L. Sabin was appointed assignee. His statement of the liabilities on January 20, 1990, showed \$35,000 due, and that the assets, including the shares of stock of the warehouse company, would realize for the creditors not to exceed \$5 per cent.

to exceed \$5 per cent.

It is alleged fruther that Allen & Lewis contend that the guaranty given to Ames & Harris is void, and that Morrison mak's the same contention; also that Balfour, Guthrie & Co. and McNear & Co. say that the formation of the warecorporation was fraudulent and vold; that it had no legal existence, and the guaranty referred to was therefore

ultural building the wealth of the farmer in | Wall street capitalist who visited this department yesterday declared that this exhibit alone would be worth to the state Sabin states that he sold the wareevery dollar appropriated for the entire state exhibit. No less than 40 people have already asked to be shown sam-ples from different mines of Oregon in houses for \$19,351, and that on March 19, 1901. Ames & Harris sued to recover \$4450 and garnisheed the \$12,567 balance in his hands. He asks that they be stayed and

bearing forged labels, came to an end yesterday. The defendants all admitted that they sold a few bottles of the goods bearing false labels, but showed that they had purchased the same at a sale of con fiscated liquors by the Collector of Customs, and alleged that they were not aware that the labels were false. The suits would have been settled long ago if the complainants had accented ount of damages offered by the fendants, but complainants' counsel in sisted that they pay costs also. This they refused to do, and the suits have dragged along. Yesterday they came up before Judge Bellinger for hearing on objections to the report of the master in chancery the arguments being made by R. J. Eaton as counsel for complainants, and Judge N. H. Bicomfield and F. V. Beach as counsel for defendants. The court decided that the amount of damages allowed in each case, some \$8 to \$8, was not sufficient to carry costs, and so defendants came out ahead. The liquor manufacturers are doubtless well satisfied also, as a number of liquor dealers here who had handled the false liquors with forged la-bels compromised their cases early in the game and paid liberal damages. The fact that the suits were so stubbornly contested will doubtless have the effect of debarring any one from attempting to sell such imitation liquors in future,

Four Condemnation Suits. superintendents have had previous experience in placing exhibits and practicing The O. R. & N. Co. yesterday filed four additional condemnation suits in the State Circuit Court for right of way privileges for the St. Johns line.

M. Merriman Houston, J. G. Houston.

A. F. Nichols, Columbia Real Estate Company and Tiny Gaston are defend-ants in a case where it is sought to obtain right of way over land in Melvin M. Merriman Houston owns the land and the Columbia Real Estate Company and Nichols are said to hold mortgages.

In another sult the Houstons' Columbia Real Estate Company, Nichols, P. L. Willis, Louise E. Prasp, F. W. Prasp, A. Montelth, Electric Land Company and G. H. Van Houten are the defendants, and are planned. A day at Niagara Falis promises to be one of much pleasure. Oregonians planning a trip to Buffalo will gladly be furnished information as right of way wanted is through lands

in Portsmouth.

A third case is against Susie M. R. Gilbert and John D. Gilbert for right of way through the William and Nancy Caples donation land claim.

The remaining suit is against H. R. Davis for the privilege of running the road through Melvin tract No. 24. Except in the case of R. and John D. Gil-bert, who cannot be reached because they are not within the state, the complaints recite that the O. R. & N. Co. is unable to agree with the defendants named as to the amounts to be paid for the de-sired lands needed on which to build the

Court Notes.

Ira Powers yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. An attachment suit was filed in the State Circuit Court yesterday by A. H. Black & Co. vs. F. W. Ariss & Co., for \$911 for goods sold.

A. F. Smith yesterday filed an attach-

ment suit against Charles Woodman to recover \$62 for goods sold, and \$30 on an assigned claim of John Were for work performed. Kate A. Smith petitioned to be ap-pointed executrix of the estate of her husband, T. M. K. Smith, deceased. The

PART AND PARCEL

DAINTY box, an exquisite wrapper, a delicate color, and a clinging fragrance-yet all these will not cleanse the skin! Has it ever occured to you that you pay big prices for these things? Do you care to buy five articles or do you require only one-a strictly pure soap. Remember you pay for perfume whenever you buy it mixed with soap. Don't you think it is wiser to make your own selection of perfume and buy it separately? It is certainly the method adopted by most persons of cultivated taste, those who bathe with pure Ivory Soap. IVORY SOAP-99 4560 PER CENT. PURE.

Most people who travel by rall will hall with satisfaction the removal of the "train butcher" by the great railroad lines of the country. For years he has been one of the most annoying and at the same time picturesque accompaniments of railroad travel. With an energy and en-terprise worthy of a better cause he has tramped up and down the alses of the passenger coaches, leaving samples of au-tique gumdropa in the laps of dyseptic old laddes and urging venerable ciergy-men to purchase the latest editions of the life of Jesse James. As a rule, his wares have been of the poorest quality and he has invariably asked too much for them. He has been a sort of licensed samples from different mines of Oregon in which they have some particular interest. The forestry exhibit reminds one of a cool and shaded nook in some one of Oregon's many timbered localities. It seems a difficult matter to convince some of the visitors that our trees and boards are only a small sample and not a "freak" of the woods. It has been suggested by some that the Cregon tree should be in a show on the midway.

Litigation Over Liquor Ended.

The suits commenced in the United States Court here about three years ago by J. M. Hennessey, manufacturer of the case. It is one thing to show our resources and another to explain them, and thus it becomes the duty of every person in connection with the Oregon exhibits to be a walking and taiking encyclopaedia. But that is what we came for.

Our horticulture, as on previous occalearned to be good judges of human na-ture, and to tell at a glance something of the prejudices and the likings of every man with whom they come in contact. Thomas A. Edison is only one of many distinguished men who began life in the humble role of a "train butcher." On some of the smaller railroads they will still persist, but on the great trunk lines their days are plainly numbered. In the evolution of railway service their place has been taken by library cars, smoking, buffet and dining cars. The day was when they were of service to travelers. but they are not now on the larger roads.

New York Sun.

It is a matter of regret that no provision has been made to raise another negro regiment among the ten new regiments authorized by the Army act this The Forty-eighth and Fatty-rear regiments, composed of



Every woman in the country ought to know about

Those who do know about it wonder how they ever got along without it. It has robbed childbirth of its terrors for many a young wife. It has preserved her zirlish figure and saved her in suffering. It is an external lini-ment and carries with it therefore, absolutely no danger of upsetting the system as drugs taken internally are apt to do. It is to be rubbed into the abdomen to soften and strengthen the muscles which are to bear the strain. This means much less pain. It also prevents morning sickness and all of the other discomforts of pregnancy. A druggist of Macon, Ga., says: "I have sold a large quantity of "I have sold a large quantity of Mother's Friend and have never known an instance where it has failed to produce the good results claimed for it."

A prominent lady of Lam-berton, Ark., writes: "With my With my st six children 1 was in labor from 24 to 30 hours. After using Mother's Friend, my seventh was born in 4 hours."

Get Mother's Priend at the drug store, \$1.00 per letter. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Write for our free Hipstretot book, "REFORE BARY IN LORD."

property consists of \$8684 on deposit in a bank in Buffalo, N. Y.

Tomorrow Judge Bellinger will call these docket in the United States Court and set down for trial the cases which are to be tried before the jury summoned to appear in court May N.

Two Chinese lads, arrested by the police and charged with being unlawfully in this country, had an examination before United States Commissioner Staden yesterday. Several witnesses, both whiten and Chinamen, testified that they had known the boys all their lives and that they were born here. There was little testimony for the government, except the fact that the boys had no certificates. These they did not need if they were native born. Commissioner Staden was

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James C Rowe, Livingstone, Mont.: Herpicide cured my dandruff and stop-ed my falling hair."

Ocange McCombs, St. Anthony, Idaho: "Herpicide cleaned my scalp of dandruff and made my hair soft as silk and glos-

W. H. Otis, barber, Champaign, Ill.: "E used Herpicide on one customer for dan-druff and on another for falling hair with Champaign, Ill.: "Herpicide completely stopped my falling hatr."

J. J. Bentley, Shoridan, Wyo.: "Herpt-cide excellent for cleaning the scalp."



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