DENIAL TO CHARGES

Surveyor-General of Idaho Makes Statement.

HOW HIS OFFICE IS CONDUCTED

No Recent Trouble with Civil Service Commission, and Contracts Were Awarded Without Favoritism—Politics in It.

Surveyor-General Joseph Perrault, of Idaho, makes indignant denial to the charges that have been preferred against him before the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C. He was in Portland yesterday, having come to the city from Boise to place his daughter in school at St. Helen's Hall, and while here he discussed the attacks which have been made upon him.

Mr. Perrault has been a well-known figure in Idaho politics for years. He has been actively prominent in Senator Shoup's campaigns, and he was appointed to the office of Surveyor-General by President McKinley in 1897 at the instance of Senator Shoup. His term expires January 12, and in the scramble for the office charges have been openly made reflecting seriously upon Mr. Perrault, personally, and as an official of the Government.

He is accused of personal incompetence, favoritism in letting awards for surveying contracts and defiant disregard of the rules of the Civil Service Commission governing the appointment of employes. To each of these specifications Mr. Perrault makes a vigorous reply. He denies their correctness separately and in toto, and says that the animus back of the accusations has its origin with political opponents of Senator Shoup, who are attacking him because of his close relations with the Senator.

It has been publicly said that Surveyor-General Perrault was a harness-maker before being appointed to the office, that he was unfamiliar with surveying and its direction, and that he was generally incompetent to conduct the affairs of the office as they should be conducted. In an interview at the Hotel Portland last night, Mr. Perrault said:

"I will admit that I am not a practical surveyor. Few Surveyor-Generals are. The duties of the position are administrative and executive, and it is not necessary for a man to know the intricacies of work in the field. I have been a newspaper man for years in Idaho, and the charge that I was a harness-maker when appointed is not true. The record I have made in the office for efficient administration has been approved by the Department Inspector, who said in his report that the Idaho office was second to none in the country. Moreover, I have the indorsement of the prominent mining companies in the Shoshone district, of professional men who have transacted business in the office and of citizens in general, who are satisfied with my administration and favor my reappointment.

"It has been charged that my chief clerk, B. A. Robb, is incompetent, and that the desirable and profitable contracts for surveying have, through his influence, been given to his father, Banford Robb, to the exclusion of Idaho surveyors, who have only been able to obtain contracts for work in remote and inaccessible sections where the hardship is great and the profit is small. It has also been said that Oregon men have secured awards that should have gone to Idaho engineers.

"Such charges are rot. To one familiar with the method of receiving bids and awarding contracts for surveying public lands, the statement that favoritism can be shown in letting awards is absurd. The bids are tabulated and arranged in order, after which they are forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, D. C. They are considered in that office and awards are made from there to the lowest bidder. There would be no opportunity for giving preference, even if it were desirable, but I have never tried to conduct the affairs of the office except on an absolutely impartial basis.

"My chief clerk is a graduate of the academic and law schools of Yale, and his father is one of the best known surveyors and civil engineers in the West. Mr. Robb was associated with his father and understands the business of the office as few men do. The elder Robb has never had a contract awarded him during my term of office nor in the two years previous to my appointment. It is common talk that he has advanced money to surveyors who have received awards, and financed them until the work was completed and money for the same collected from the Government. This is a matter of private business between the surveyors and Mr. Robb, and has no connection whatever with his son's position as my chief clerk, nor with the awarding of contracts. I understand that he has done this largely with Oregon men, the Idaho surveyors receiving the same accommodations from the banks of the state.

"In the handling of bids I have endeavored to give the utmost publicity to work to be done, and have accomplished this to a greater extent than have any of my predecessors in the office. Heretofore it was the custom to post a notice of invitations for bids in the office in Boise, and let it go at that. Since I have been in the office I have had each call published in three papers, one in Boise, and two in the towns nearest the lands to be surveyed. In addition I have sent copies of the specifications to all surveyors known to the office, to each postoffice in the vicinity and to the different land offices.

"Replying to the charge that I deliberately violated the rules of the of the Civil Service Commission governing the appointment of employes, I will admit that when I first assumed the office I discharged four people without proper formalities, because of lack of familiarity with the rules. Of the persons dismissed three were incompetent, and one was a bitter personal and political enemy. The latter occupied the position of stenographer and confidential clerk, and it will be apparent that he could hardly expect to bear that relation to me when his enmity was well known to myself and others.

"I appointed three persons to fill the four places made vacant by the dismissals, which action was disapproved by the department. The three employes appointed by me were discharged and paid out of my personal funds, so that the Government was put to no expense. Charges of incompetence were preferred against three of the four who were discharged when I took office, and in each case the charges were sustained by the department. In the case of Stenographer J. H. Wickersham, the fact of our strained relations was presented to Secretary Bliss, and he offered him a transfer to Washington, D. C. Mr. Wickersham would not accept this and by declining resigned from the civil service list.

"The dispatch from Washington printed in The Oregonian yesterday morning that the Board of Claims had allowed salary to Paul Lalleman, draughtsman, for the intervening time since his dismissal, was news to me. I did not know he had applied for reinstatement, and no demand was made upon me by the department for information concerning him, for the reason of his discharge. At the time charges were preferred against Lalleman affidavits were submitted to the department from Theodore Simons, then chief draughtsman, and Elmer E. Forshay, the present chief draughtsman, in which they stated that Lalleman did but little work and was continually under the influence of beer, which he drank to excess. The men stated that he obstructed work in the office by his incessant conversation, and that they could do more work in his absence than with his help.

"Of the two others who were finally discharged because of incompetence, one was a sister of my immediate predecessor, who did no work whatever, and was popularly referred to as the social department of the office. The other clerk was a hack driver, who had been appointed by Surveyor-General Straughan, and when let out of office returned to that occupation. He was incompetent to fill the position. The trouble over the civil service rules happened in November of 1897, and since that time I have had no trouble whatever, either with the Civil Service Commission or with the Department of the Interior. Whenever it has been necessary to have additional clerical or other help I have applied to the Civil Service Commission for it, and they have designated persons from the eligible list, who were subsequently appointed.

"In the case of Lalleman, no one was appointed in his place. Later I requested an additional draughtsman from Land Commissioner Binger Hermann, who submitted it to the Civil Service Commission, and they recommended Mr. Nieberding, who was appointed. Mr. Nefberding was a capable and competent man, and came from Oregon, where he was for some time employed by the O. R. & N. Co. Later I asked for another man, and the Commissioner notified me that there was no one available on the eligible list, and I was authorized to employ an expert draughtsman, pending an eligible man from the civil service list. Under that authority I employed Ernest E. Hesse, who had been in the employ of Surveyor-Generals' offices for 25 years, and was himself at one time Surveyor-General of Missouri. Despite his knowledge of the work and his long experience he was unable to pass the examination to get his name on the eligible list, and was therefore taken on the office force as a per diem man.

"Does that look as though I had been parceling out the offices to incompetent men? Quite to the contrary, the men who are serving under me are unusually well fitted to hold their respective positions. I have tried to run the office on a purely business basis, giving the best possible service, and the indorsements I have received from prominent mining and professional men would indicate that I have succeeded. I frankly admit that I exceeded my authority when I discharged the four employes without recourse to the procedure laid down by the Civil Service Commission. But as soon as the department disapproved of the action I complied with the letter of the rules, and in the four years since that time I have never been in conflict with the department in any way.

"Upon the request of Surveyor-Generals of the Western States President McKinley removed a part of the clerical force of the office from the civil service and classified them as per diem employes. This was done because of the varying demands for clerks. When application is made for a survey all of the work is done in the office and charges therefor are made against the applicant, even to the stationery and ink used. When there is a rush of applications it is necessary to maintain a much larger staff of clerks than there would be employment for the year round. Under the classification as per diem employes the force can be reduced or increased at will, according to the pressure of work in the office. In making these clerical appointments I have been careful to give preference to those who were the most capable.

"The opposition to my reappointment, which is finding expression in the charges which have been preferred, comes from the anti-Shoup faction of the Republican party in Idaho. The boast has been publicly made that in getting my scalp they would be administering a political blow to the Senator. Ernest G. Eagleson, of Boise, who was formerly City Engineer, has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the office. He is a Republican and is affiliated with those who are opposing Senator Shoup. He was removed from his office as City Engineer by a Republican Council last October.

"The men and corporations who have given me their indorsement are satisfied as to my qualifications for conducting the business of the office for the best interests of all concerned. I served in the United States Land Office in Boise for four and one-half years, and have been Surveyor-General for over four years, and hence should know something about public land matters. The Government Inspector who examined the office of my predecessor reported it to be one of the worst managed offices in the country. Inspector A. H. Burke has twice examined the office since I took charge and has said that it is second to none, and has few equals in speedy and accurate conduct of affairs of the office."

Among the corporations and prominent citizens of Idaho who are urging Surveyor-General Perrault's reappointment are:

Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Co., Standard Mining Co., Hecla Mining Co., Bell Mining Co., Custer Mining Co., Sixteen to One Mining Co., Mammoth Mining Co., Prisco Con. Mining Co., Ltd., Empire State-Idaho Mining & Developing Co., of Wallace, Idaho; C. W. Beale, attorney, Wallace; Hawley & Puckett, attorneys, Boise; Wm. H. Phipps, land commissioner N. P. Ry. Co., St. Paul, Minn.; John H. Padgham, attorney, Salmon, Idaho; Lyttleton Price, attorney, Hailey, Idaho; J. H. Richards, attorney, Boise; W. H. Watt, solicitor of mining patents, Hailey, Idaho; James H. Beatty, United States District Judge; Isaac N. Sullivan, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Idaho; Rt. Rev. A. J. Glorieux, Catholic bishop of Idaho; Rt. Rev. J. B. Funston, Episcopal bishop of Idaho, Boise; Hon. W. Budge, Mormon bishop of Idaho, Paris; Wm. Balderston, editor Idaho Daily Statesman; H. R. Eastman, vice-president Boise City National Bank; Alfred Eoff, cashier Boise City National Bank; C. W. Moore, president First National Bank of Idaho; H. E. Neal, cashier Capital State Bank; H. B. Eastman, general manager Artesian Hot & Cold Water Co., Boise; Rees H. Davis, president Idaho Republican Press Association, Caldwell; M. Patrie, ex-chairman Republican State Committee, and ex-Secretary of State, Market Lake; G. W. Fletcher, vice-chairman Republican State Central Committee, Lewiston; Frank T. Wyman, State Central Committeeman, Ada County; F. C. Ramsey, chairman Ada County Committee; William Alley, United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor, Representative Ada County, Boise; Ernest McCullough, City Engineer of Lewiston, Lewiston; I. N. Smith, chairman Nez Perces County Republican Central Committee, Lewiston; Edgar C. Steele, Judge, Second Judicial District, Moscow; James S. Bogart, chairman Republican City Central Committee; Silas W. Moody, formerly Territorial Controller and first Auditor for Idaho; James A. Pinney, ex-Mayor of Boise City; T. M. Herrick, secretary Republican Club; J. A. McGinty, Police Magistrate, Boise City; B. F. Francis, Chief of Police, Boise City; John T. Morrison, attorney-at-law, ex-chairman Republican State Central Committee, Caldwell; A. B. Moss, Payette; R. V. Crozier, United States District Attorney, Moscow; M. J. Gray, State Central Committeeman, Fremont County, St. Anthony; Caleb Jones, attorney-at-law; W. B. Heyburn, Presidential Elector, Wallace; A. A. Crane, attorney-at-law, Harrison; C. M. Hays, ex-District Attorney, Third Judicial District; Edgar Wilson, member Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth Congress from Idaho, Boise; George L. Shoup, United States Senator, 1890 to 1901, Boise.

Champagne Imports in 1901.

Of a total of 319,343 cases imported by over 30 brands, G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry aggregated 129,359 cases, nearly 60,000 cases more than any other brand. Particular attention is called to the quality of this wine; it is very dry and resembles the famous 1889 vintage, being more delicate and breedy than the 1893. Immense reserves guarantee the maintenance of quality.

The Spokane flyer leaves Portland daily at 6:15 P. M.; arrives Spokane following morning at 9:50. This is the favorite train with everybody for Eastern Washington and Coeur d'Alene points. Ticket office Third and Washington streets, O. R. & N. Co.

Habitual constipation cured and the bowels strengthened by the regular use of Carter's Little Liver Pills in small doses. Don't forget this.

RALEY GETS $500 IN FEES

OVERPAID CHARGES IN JUSTICE COURTS TO BE RETURNED.

County Commissioners Unwillingly Authorize Payment, Although Forced To by Litigation.

County Commissioners Showers and Mack yesterday very unwillingly authorized the payment of a claim of about $500 returned Justice Court fees to Frank M. Raley. This will make $1000 which Raley has received in this manner.

Several years ago the Justices of the Peace applied to H. H. Northup, who was then County Judge, for information regarding what fees should be collected in Justice Court in civil suits. The Justices decided that it was very troublesome to collect a trifling fee for every little step taken in a case, as it progressed, and Judge Northup suggested that a fee of about $3 would cover all the costs in an average Justice Court suit, so the Justices adopted the plan of exacting a blanket fee of $3 in each suit filed. It so happened that many cases were settled immediately after being brought, and according to a strict construction of the fee bill $3 fees were not earned for the county, and in many instances not over $1.

Under the salary law the fees collected were all paid to the County Treasurer. Mr. Raley obtained a list of all the Justice Court suits covering a period of four or five years, and checked them up to ascertain in what cases following the letter of the statute closely $3 fees had been earned, and in what not. He made up a list after he had finished, showing that there was nearly $3000 overpaid to the county by several hundred litigants, $1 to $2 each. Raley obtained an assignment of these claims from the attorneys, and presented the list to the County Court for payment. The County Commissioners declined to approve the demand, saying it was merely another scheme to get back money from the county which would never reach the hands of the persons who originally paid it. Raley sued in the State Circuit Court, and won out. Consequently the county officials are compelled to allow his bills. Auditor Pope, however, checked up each item, and succeeded in cutting down the claims so he believes about one-half. There is no question but what more fees were collected in these cases than were legally due, but the litigants who paid the money to their lawyers and who are the real sufferers by the illegal charges will never get a cent back. Their lawyers signed over to Raley for a trifling sum, and the chances are that many attorneys made a present of the $1 or $2 fees which are coming back to the broker, who will receive the lion's share of the bill which he collects from the county.

REGISTRATION REACHES 750.

Voters Are Active in Getting Names on Precinct Lists.

Yesterday the number of registrations was 212, making nearly 750 since the opening day. This is a much better beginning than two years ago. Then the law was new, and electors are now all aware of the fact that registration is necessary in order that they may vote, and they are coming forward rapidly. Nearly every man who goes to the Courthouse on business, when his attention is called to the fact that registration is in progress, proceeds to the registration department and makes an end of the matter there and then. Workingmen who happen to be laid off for a day take advantage of the opportunity to register, so as not to lose time from work for this purpose in the future. Frequent remarks of this kind are heard.

One young man was refused registration yesterday afternoon, who claimed citizenship by reason of his father's citizenship, the applicant having come here as a minor. He was informed that he would have to produce his father's naturalization papers, or satisfactorily prove that his father is or was a citizen. He left saying he would bring a lawyer to the office to compel the clerk to register him.

The statute on this subject provides: "The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject by the Government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the states under the laws thereof, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof, and the children of persons who now are, or have been, citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof."

The question whether such children must prove the citizenship of their father was raised while registration was going on two years ago, and many legal opinions were expressed that proof could not be demanded, but only the oath of the applicant to the truth of his statement.

Articles of Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation of the Portland Home Building Company were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The capital stock is $1000. The incorporators are R. E. Sewell, Guy G. Willis and John W. Paddock.

Burglary Informations Filed.

Two informations were filed yesterday in the State Circuit Court against Robert Richardson and James St. James, charging them with burglary. One case is that the men entered the store of D. M. Averill, at 331 Morrison street, on December 12, and stole various articles, and the other information charges Richardson and St. James with having burglarized the store of the Dayton Hardware Company on December 23.

BOY DIES FROM LOCKJAW.

Lloyd C. Ferris, of La Center, is the Victim.

As the result of a wound which he received from an accidental fall upon the blade of an ax, on December 30, Lloyd C. Ferris, 7 years old, died of lockjaw yesterday morning. Last Saturday he was taken to the North Pacific Sanatorium for treatment, and Dr. H. C. Jefferds was summoned to attend him. Everything possible was done to relieve the little sufferer, but to no avail. Tuesday morning lockjaw set in, and he succumbed to it within 24 hours.

Lloyd had lived with his father near La Center, Wash. While Mr. Ferris was away from home on December 30, Lloyd took an ax and went out to chop hazel bushes. In some manner he fell upon the ax and three fingers of his left hand were gashed by the blade. He returned home and told his father of his mishap, and the wound was dressed. A physician could not be secured, and Mr. Ferris continued to dress the hand daily until Saturday, when the wound became so painful that he brought Lloyd to Portland and called on Dr. Jefferds, who had the boy removed to the sanatorium. Sunday as lockjaw was feared a finger was amputated. Tuesday tetanus set in, and it became necessary to amputate the two other fingers. From the time lockjaw appeared no hope for the recovery of the little patient was entertained, but every attention known to medical science was given him until he passed away.

The remains of the little boy, who was an only son, will be sent to Dayton, Or., for burial next Saturday.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL PERRAULT, OF IDAHO.

FAIL TO ACT ON REPORT.

Board of Trade Refers Plan of Reorganization to Committee.

The regular meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade was held in room 615 Commercial building, yesterday afternoon, and the committee on reorganization submitted a report recommending that the board be reformed on the plan of popular organization; that a permanent secretary be employed who shall devote his entire time to the interests of the board. After a short discussion the matter was re-referred to the committee, with instructions that it formulate and submit to the board any plan of reorganization which it may consider an improvement over the present plan.

A communication was received from William Reid, suggesting that the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce co-operate in a movement to secure a large edition of the New Year's Oregonian and distribute it throughout the country. C. E. Rummelin was appointed a committee of one to confer with the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the matter.

A letter from Michael Doyle & Co., condensed milk manufacturers of Rochester, N. Y., was read by Secretary Miller. Some time ago this firm asked for information concerning Oregon with a view of establishing a factory in Portland. Later it learned that a company had been incorporated in Portland for the purpose of manufacturing condensed milk, and it decided not to establish a plant. In his letter to Secretary Miller, Manager Doyle said:

"There should be room for an industry of this kind in your section, particularly for the Pacific Coast trade. The main thing in a work of this kind is that you secure experienced men, who have been successful in the same line in other places. It is a very delicate business, and can only be handled successfully by those having a very thorough knowledge of it." The board decided to issue a booklet reviewing its work and the work of the subboards last year. Five thousand copies will be published and distributed.

Temple Beth Israel.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise will continue this evening the series of addresses on "Seekers After God." "Socrates, the Sage of Athens," will be the subject of this evening's lecture.

The pupils of the religious school will be addressed on Sunday morning at 11:30 by L. N. Fleischner, who will speak on "A Visit to Eastern Lands." A graduate class has been formed for the study of the post-biblical history and literature, to meet on Saturday mornings at 9 o'clock under the direction of the minister.

A largely attended and interesting meeting of the Young People's Union was held at the temple vestry on Wednesday evening. A critique of "The Right of Way," by Gilbert Parker, was read by Miss Reinhart, and a member of the union read a letter addressed to him by the author of the book. "Anarchy, Its Causes and Cure," was considered in papers presented by Martin Rosenbaum and Leon Steinhardt. The next meeting of the society will be held on Lincoln's birthday, February 12; Hon. George H. Williams has consented to deliver an address on Lincoln.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Best and Most Popular.

I sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than of all similar preparations put together, and it gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I ever sold. I guarantee every bottle of it.—F. C. Jaquith, Ireland, Mich. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is not a cure-all; but it cures all blood diseases. Take no substitute.

MONEY MADE IN ALASKA

PORTLAND MEN ARE DOING WELL IN THE NORTH.

Salmon Canneries and Mines Bring Rich Harvest—Progress of Development Operations.

Attorney George Clark, of Ketchikan, Alaska, is in Portland for a few days, being on his way for a visit in San Francisco. He brings tidings of success in the north for a number of Portland people. He was surprised to find that those successes had not been heralded through the community.

"Why, if Seattle men had achieved such successes in Alaska," said Mr. Clark yesterday, "the papers there would be filled with remarkable stories about the wealth of the country and the charm of its great avenue of approach—Seattle. But here in Portland I find almost no attention is given to those matters. The people who do well keep it pretty much to themselves and go right ahead and repeat the process. There is more Portland money in Southeastern Alaska than of any other city, but you don't seem to make much of it down here. And the Portland men are doing well there, too.

"Judge M. G. Munley and his brother, Tom, had a salmon cannery at Cross sound and another at Shettisham. They sold out last year to the trust and cleaned up $50,000 by the operation. J. T. Barron and his associates had a cannery at Thlinkett, which they sold for $70,000. I. E. Hammond is putting in a 30-stamp mill at the Sea Level mine, 40 miles south of Ketchikan, on Thorn Arm, where Portland men have spent $50,000 in blocking out a fine body of ore, rich in free gold. Sam Davis, of Lipman, Wolfe & Co., and M. W. Rountree, have invested about $15,000 in a splendid copper property on Cholmondelay Sound.

"The Alaska Gold Mining Association, composed of several Portland men, among them being Dr. Benson E. Wright, P. H. Cowan, J. W. Opdyke, Ben Backman, George Orton and Lee M. Clark, has a very promising gold ledge on Windham Bay, known as the Little Basin. It is in the Juneau mining district. The ledge is 22 feet wide, with a 14-inch seam or chute of mica schist, and white quartz, carrying thick bodies of galena and stringers and nuggets of gold in reckless profusion, and averaging $1000 to the ton. This mine is a mile and a quarter from the beach and about a quarter of a mile from the mill of another rich mine. The bay is navigable for the largest ships. Preparations are now being made to put in machinery and open this mine on a large scale. It is a marvel of richness.

"This association also owns the Garnet mine, near the mouth of the Stikeen River and about six milith from Fort Wrangel. Thousands of tons of garnet are in sight there, but it has a somewhat limited market, being used chiefly for manufacturing emery paper. The Alaska Monarch is another of the properties of this Portland association, located 25 miles north of Ketchikan, on Port Stewart. It is three miles from navigable water. The face of a three-foot ledge assays $22 10 in free gold. We will get to work on all these properties as soon as arrangements can be made, and there can be no doubt that they will add much to the wealth of Portland. There are many such properties in Alaska, but, of course, it takes capital to develop them. An enormous quantity of gold will come from Southeastern Alaska in the era now dawning."

NEW RULE FOR AGENTS.

Telegraphers Fear It Trenches on Union Agreement.

Last month the management of the Southern Pacific's Oregon lines sent out the following circular to agents:

In a case where passengers purchase tickets or travel on mileage, request their baggage checked for passenger trains passing an agency station at a time when the agent is not on duty (or station closed), agent will arrange to accommodate such passengers, check their baggage and be on hand at train time to deliver baggage to the train baggageman. Overtime will be paid for this additional service at the rate of one hour's pay for each call.

This was signed by Superintendent L. R. Fields, and approved by Manager R. Koehler. There are intimations along the line that the circular has been the subject of considerable discussion among the agents at one-man stations, where the agent is also telegrapher, on the ground that in some cases the train schedules are such that the agent does not have eight consecutive hours of rest out of the 24 hours, which is one of the items of the agreement between the telegraphers and the railroad company. The officers deny that any friction has arisen or is likely to arise over the enforcement of the new order, however.

The Railway Employes' Journal, a San Francisco publication, alleges that it has received a large number of communications from Oregon agents respecting the new Southern Pacific order. The paper discusses the matter in this wise:

The agents who have written regarding this circular are much perturbed as to its intent, and fear that it is not in harmony with the telegraphers' schedules now in effect, and that it means the gradual breaking down of the schedules.

The circular not only does not conflict with the telegraphers' schedules, but, on the contrary, is the very thing that many of the agents on the lines in Oregon contended for in 1899, shortly after the first schedule became operative.

Prior to the adoption of the first schedule, which became effective September 1, 1899, the agents at most of the "one-man" stations on the lines in Oregon main lines were required to meet trains at various hours of the night, which reduced their rest and sleep to such an extent as to make the work very unsatisfactory to them—so much so that it was only a question of time under those conditions when their health would be permanently impaired.

The first telegraphers' schedule changed this by guaranteeing "one-man" agents eight consecutive hours' rest out of every 24, and 50 cents per call for coming on duty to meet trains or perform any other labor outside of their 12 consecutive hours of service."

Having been on duty within the hours assigned them by the superintendent, for 12 hours, they have performed their stipulated day's work for the salary shown in the schedule, and if required to remain on duty longer are allowed overtime at the regular rate per hour of their monthly wage, but not less than 25 cents per hour, but if they go off duty at the end of their 12 hours of service, and after a period off duty has elapsed, however short that period may be, and are again summoned to duty outside of their regular hours to meet or serve trains or for any other purpose whatsoever, they are entitled to one hour's pay, but not less than 50 cents, for coming on duty for any time, however short, and if it extend over an hour they are then allowed overtime pro rata of their monthly salary, but not less than 25 cents per hour thereafter.

Of course, special calls or serving trains after hours may not, under the terms of the schedules, occur at a time which would break into the eight consecutive hours' rest. For example, an agent whose assigned hours are from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. may be kept on duty or summoned to service for any purpose required by the company as late as 11 P. M., by allowing the rate of overtime as provided in the schedule, but cannot even by paying overtime be held or brought on duty after 11 P. M., as he must then begin to take his rest in order to receive the eight consecutive hours off duty by 7 the following morning, at which time the 24 hours from the time his daily service began will have expired.

If, however, he is allowed to go off duty at the time his regular day's work terminates, at 7 P. M., and is not summoned for service again until 1 A. M., he may then, or at any time thereafter, be brought on duty by allowing proper overtime, as the article (No. 19 in the schedule for April, 1900) is satisfied.

When the first telegraphers' schedule became effective, September 1, 1899, the two overland passenger train, Nos. 15 and 16, running between Portland and San Francisco, were moving on very near the same time tables that govern them now, and they passed the stations between Roseburg and Portland between 10 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning, making it impossible to bring "one-man" agents on for both of those trains without conflicting with the eight consecutive hours of rest allowed them.

The management generally decided to have one of the trains served at night, which could in most cases be done by the agent without breaking into the eight-hour period, but the expense would be 50 cents per night for meeting one train, or $15 per month, and efforts were made to arrange with young men, mail-carriers, or other outsiders, to sell tickets, handle baggage and meet trains without performing any telegraph service, of which they were ignorant, and pay them $5 or $10 per month, saving the difference to the company.

Some of the "one-man" agents strongly objected to this at the time, as they desired to meet the one train that did not break into their eight consecutive hours of rest, and thereby increase their compensation about $15 per month.

Now that the superintendent has issued a circular authorizing the very thing done that the "one-man" agents contended for, two years ago, they should be pleased instead of alarmed for the result.

Circular 137, issued by Superintendent Fields, reads in perfect harmony with articles 15, 17 and 19 of the existing wage contract, and the circular cannot be construed otherwise unless the overtime allowed for serving trains after hours is not based on the 50-cent minimum, or the "one-man" agent is required to serve trains at such hours that the rest period of eight consecutive hours is broken into.

These are matters which can be easily determined by experience. If the overtime tickets are returned until the amount allowed for meeting trains scaled down from 50 cents to 25 cents, or the rest article is not adhered to, then circular No. 137 will lead up to infringements of the schedule, but not otherwise.

NEW ROAD PROJECTED.

Line to Connect Great Northern and Northern Pacific in Montana.

The Spokane Spokesman-Review quotes a "St. Paul railway contractor" to the effect that it has been definitely decided to build a link connecting the Great Northern at Kalispell, Mont., with the Northern Pacific at a point a short distance west of Missoula. Great Northern surveyors are said to have been in the field for three months, and will have their work so far along that bids for the work may be received in March.

"It will not be definitely known what the route will be until the surveyors now engaged on the work make their report," said the engineer quoted, "but enough is known to say that the road will follow the western shore of Flathead Lake, thence down the valley of the Flathead River to a junction with the Northern Pacific, probably in the vicinity of Jocko, 44 miles west of Missoula.

"The distance between Kalispell and Jocko is about 65 miles, air line, and the distance via rail will not exceed 90 miles. The Crow's Nest coal fields will thus be reached by building a line north from Columbia Falls to the international boundary, or rather to connect with the Montana & Great Northern road from Jennings at a point near the international boundary. The Crow's Nest coal fields will thus be reached with about 75 miles of road, making the total distance from the coal mines to Jocko about 170 miles. The distance from Jocko to Butte via the Northern Pacific is 172 miles."

It develops that President James J. Hill had the building of this line in view when he began negotiations for the control of the output of the Crow's Nest Coal Company's mines at Fernie, B. C., and the merging of the Great Northern with the Northern Pacific and the Burlington. The road will be primarily a coal road, and will be constructed for the purpose of furnishing the Northern Pacific and the Burlington with coal, as well as for supplying the Butte smelters.

PREPARING TERMINAL GROUNDS.

Work of Washington & Oregon Railroad at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 9.—The Washington & Oregon Railway Company is doing some extensive grading on its right of way in the western part of town. Several acres of ground are being leveled and graded for sidetracks and terminal grounds. In addition to this three blocks of ground upon which will be located the fine passenger and freight depots, to be erected soon, are being leveled down to grade. An immense quantity of fine gravel will be taken from this ground and used in ballasting the main line.

A big steam shovel has been at work removing the gravel for the past two weeks. Work on the steel drawbridge across Lewis River is progressing satisfactorily and the company expects to have the bridge ready for trains to cross by April. About 200 men are now at work on the road.

Under One Superintendent.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 9.—Vice-President and General Manager Day, of the Iowa Central, confirmed the report today that Mr. Sweeny, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, is to be the general superintendent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Iowa Central after February 1.

MORE MONEY TO RUN CITY

DEPARTMENTS WANT TO INCREASE THEIR EXPENDITURE.

Proposed New Fire Engine at Sunnyside—Engineer Wants to Improve Streets.

The estimates submitted by the various departments of the city government, of expenses for 1902, are generally larger than the expenses of 1901. Every department requires something new.

The Fire Department, in order to maintain the efficiency of the service, asks for an engine company at Sunnyside. For the cost of organizing and maintaining this company an appropriation of $8110 is asked. Other new material is asked for, as follows: Hose, $6000; horses, $3000; hydrants, $3000. For the fire-alarm telegraph 30 new boxes will be required, at a cost of $3000; for new battery plates, $850, and for reconstructing the lines, $650.

The City Engineer is of opinion that the time has arrived when the city ought to cease building streets in the old-fashioned way, and without improved machinery in use elsewhere. He therefore asks for two 10-ton steam rollers. He will also require $2000 for stone crosswalks and artificial stone sidewalks. He also wants $1000 for enamel street signs. He asks for a large amount of crushed rock, and a pair of horses and a rock wagon for hauling and distributing this material. For lumber for repairing bridges he wants $4000, and about $3000 for minor repairs on asphalt pavements, and a sum for wood-block and brick pavements.

The Police Department estimates salaries for 1902 at $78,600. This covers all the present officials, and 68 patrolmen at $70 per month and six detectives at $80 per month. For a new switchboard and other improvements for the telephone system, $3600 is asked.

The Street-Cleaning Department asks for new equipment, as follows: For four sprinklers, $1800; one power broom, $400, and six horses, $900.

Bricklayers Give $100 to Fair.

A subscription of $100 was voted for the Lewis and Clark Exposition at a meeting of the Bricklayers' International Union, No. 1, of Oregon, held Tuesday night. These officers were also elected: Deputy, William Eggers; alternate, Harry Gurr; president, W. E. Thayer; vice-president, Arthur Naylor; recording secretary, George S. Wilson; corresponding secretary, J. C. Lillis; financial secretary, N. P. Jorgensen; treasurer, W. H. H. Blaney; sergeant-at-arms, John Lyons; board of directors, W. H. H. Blaney, Harry Gurr, George Seed, W. W. Cason, and George S. Wilson; board of arbitration, Harry Gurr, W. W. Cason and W. E. Thayer; delegates to Federated Trades, W. H. H. Blaney, Harry Gurr and N. P. Jorgensen; delegates to Building Trades Council, Harry Gurr, W. H. H. Blaney and W. W. Cason.

Your Poor Tired Feet.

Rub them with Salva-cea. It takes all aching and soreness out at once. For sore muscles, stiff joints and lameness, it has no equal. It cures piles. Try it once and you'll never be without it. Price, 25c. and 50c., at druggists' or by mail. Salva-cea, 274 Canal st., New York.

Quit Paying Rent

OWN YOUR OWN HOME
DON'T PAY INTEREST
The Oregon Mutual Home Society

Will buy you a home for $1000, or pay your mortgage for the same amount. You can repay them at $5.35 per month, without interest. Send for leaflet explaining our plan.
HOME OFFICE, 606 Commercial Bldg., Portland, Or. Tel. South 1091.
Local agents wanted in every town in the state.
Contracts matured as follows:
Dec. 31, 1901, No. 1.
Jan. 4, 1902, No 2.
Jan. 6, 1902, No. 3.
Jan. 9, 1902, No. 4.
Jan. 10, will mature No. 5.
OREGON MUTUAL HOME SOCIETY.

PORTLAND A MUSICAL CENTER

It's possible the citizens of Portland do not realize this fact, but nevertheless it's true. There is scarcely a day passes but what we have orders for pianos or organs from some of the principal cities or villages of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Alaska and British Columbia. This has been brought about as follows: First, we have the exclusive sale for all this vast territory for the largest number of popular high-grade pianos and organs of any music house on the Coast; second, we do a large amount of good, judicious advertising. The public appreciates this, and are convinced that we are selling all our line of goods at a close profit, and on better and easier terms than they can be got elsewhere, and that they can deal with us at a distant point the same as if they came into our store. We take old instruments in exchange, so in this way accommodate many a customer that wishes to keep up to date in their musical work. We are constantly receiving all the newest designs for 1902. The public are invited to call and inspect our large stock of pianos and organs.

ALLEN & GILBERT CO.
Successors to the Wiley B. Allen Co.
Retail Store, 209-211 First Street
Wholesale Store, 210-212 Second St.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

BUY COAL NOW

Don't wait until cold weather comes and the last bucketful is gone; order now and be ready for the cold weather.
WE GUARANTEE FULL WEIGHT.
Holmes Coal & Ice Co. 247 Stark Street

Getting the Best—

The cream of the matter is what we all want, and in bargains such as we offer at this season you will get exactly the cream; not the cheap trash that is not worth the cheap price even for which it is sold.

JOHN ALLESINA, (Two Stores)
286 WASHINGTON ST. Near Woodard, Clarke & Co.
309 MORRISON ST. Near Meier & Frank Co.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.