FEE IS NOT REQUIRED

PLAINTIFFS IN DIVORCE CASES DO NOT HAVE TO PAY IT.

Supreme Court Decides Against $10 District Attorney Charge Outside of Multnomah.

SALEM, Or., April 7.—The Supreme Court today handed down opinions in four appealed cases. The principal points of law decided are as follows:

Under the act of 1899, plaintiffs in divorce cases outside of Multnomah County are not required to pay the District Attorney fee provided for in section 1074 of Hill's Annotated Laws.

Where a car-coupler in terminal yards was killed by being struck by steel rails projecting over the end of a flat car on which they were loaded, the court properly nonsuited a damage suit based thereon when the evidence showed that deceased saw the projecting rails, but did not stoop low enough to avoid them. Deceased assumed this risk when he entered the employment.

An oral agreement as to the location of a boundary line between two tracts of land, followed by possession, is not a conveyance, and does not come within the statute.

Effect of Fee Decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court that counties other than Multnomah are not entitled to collect the $10 District Attorney's fee in divorce cases means that Marion County, along with many others, will be compelled to refund sums of money thus collected. In the case of Sam Howard vs. Clatsop County, decided today, the court held that Howard may recover from the county the $10 he was compelled to pay when he filed a complaint in a divorce suit. The decision applies in all counties except Multnomah.

Prior to 1899 the law required the payment of $15 for the filing of a complaint in a divorce suit, and $10 of this went to the District Attorney. When the District Attorney was put on a salary in 1898, County Clerk Hall continued to collect the $10 fee, and turned it into the County Treasury. For a short time during the pending of a suit to test the legality of this fee in Multnomah County, Mr. Hall, acting on instructions from Judge Bolse, did not collect the fee. But when the Supreme Court held that the District Attorney's fee was collectible in Multnomah County, he resumed the practice of collecting it in Marion County. Now, however, the Supreme Court has held that the law as to Multnomah is local, and does not apply to the rest of the state. It is not known here how many counties have been collecting the fee. The total amount to be refunded by Marion County will probably not exceed $500.

Sam Howard, appellant, vs. Clatsop County, respondent, from Clatsop County; T. A. McBride, Judge; reversed. Opinion by Justice Wolverton.

The plaintiff brought a suit for divorce in Clatsop County, and was required, as a condition to the commencement of the suit, to pay to the Clerk of Clatsop County a fee of $10. This sum he sought to recover from the county as an unlawful exaction. The only question presented was whether the District Attorney or the county is entitled to such fee. The opinion says:

"Under section 1074 of Hill's Laws the plaintiff in every divorce suit is required to deposit $10 with the Clerk of the court in which the suit is instituted, which must be paid to the District Attorney as his fee in such suit, when allowed by the court. This fee, as determined in State ex rel. vs. Moore, 37 Oregon 536, is to be collected by the Clerk from private parties for services rendered by the District Attorney, and as a part of his compensation.

"In 1898 an act was passed to regulate and fix the compensation of the District Attorney in the Fourth Judicial District (Multnomah County), wherein he was allowed $3500 per annum in addition to the yearly salary of $500 in full compensation for services rendered by him. It was also provided (section 2) that he should receive no other salary, fees, percentages or compensation of any kind; and by section 3 that the fees, percentages, commissions and charges now established by law, or in any manner allowed, for the performance of any act or duty by or required of the District Attorney (except for services rendered for or on behalf of the state or Multnomah County, for which no charge shall be made), shall continue and remain the established fees, etc., for such an act or duty, which are required to be collected and paid over to the County Treasurer. Under this act it was held in the case of State vs. Moore that a party instituting a suit in Multnomah County for divorce was still required to pay the fee of $10 as a condition to filing the complaint, but for the use of the county. The act is local in its operation, and applies to Multnomah County only, as it composes the Fourth Judicial District.

"In 1899 the Legislature passed an act (page 184, laws of 1899) amendatory of sections 2301 and 2304, Hill's Laws, extending the term of office of the District Attorneys in the several judicial districts from two to four years, and fixing their salaries. By section 3 it is provided that no salary, fees, percentages or compensation of any kind shall be allowed or received by them, except as therein provided, and section 5 repeals all acts or parts of acts in conflict therewith. The act contains no clause or provision corresponding to section 8 in the act of 1898, mentioned above, continuing in force the established fees, etc., for the acts or duties of the District Attorney, and this is wherein the two acts differ, and distinguishes this case from State vs. Moore.

"The $10 fee required to be collected from a private party, under section 1074, being one to which the District Attorney was entitled as a perquisite for a duty performed by him, the act of 1899, putting him upon a salary and expressly denying him any further salary, fees, etc., must be held to supersede, and thereby to repeal, section 1074 as to such fee in judicial districts other than the fourth, as the two provisions are utterly inconsistent one with the other, and both cannot stand.

"Plaintiff is entitled, therefore, upon the fact of his complaint, to recover from the county, and the demurrer to his complaint should have been overruled."

William M. Ladd, trustee, appellant, vs. John F. Hawkes, respondent, from Multnomah County; Alfred F. Sears, Jr., Judge; affirmed. Opinion by Justice Wolverton.

The plaintiff, as trustee of A. H. and Cordelia Johnson, brought this action to recover rents to the amount of $140 under an alleged lease of a wharf on blocks 1 and 2, in East Portland. The only controversy was as to the terms of the lease. The lower court, after trial by jury, rendered a judgment for defendant. On appeal only questions of minor importance were presented, and the decision involves no new rules of law. No error having been found, the decision of the lower court is affirmed.

Jane Tucker, administratrix of the estate of James A. Tucker, deceased, appellant, vs. Northern Pacific Terminal Company, respondent, from Multnomah County; Alfred F. Sears, Jr., Judge; affirmed. Opinion by Justice Moore.

This was an action brought to recover damages for the death of James A. Tucker, who was killed while coupling cars in the terminal yards in 1899. The Northern Pacific Terminal Company is engaged, among other things, in repairing freight cars, readjusting their loads and in making up trains. Tucker was employed as a car-coupler, and had been thus engaged about a year. At the time of the accident a car loaded with steel rails stood upon the siding, and another car was "kicked" down to be connected with it. The rails had shifted on the car so as to project over the end. When the cars came together Tucker attempted to make the coupling, and his head was caught between the moving car and the ends of the projecting rails, causing his death. No one saw the accident.

The defense of the terminal company was that the accident was due to Tucker's negligence in not stooping low enough to escape the rails. At the close of the plaintiff's evidence the court granted a motion for nonsuit, and plaintiff appealed. The Supreme Court reviews the testimony at length, and concludes that Tucker knew that the rails projected over the car, and that there was danger in coupling the cars. His being struck on the head shows that he had stooped, for if he had stood erect he would have been struck on the chest. Knowing his danger, and failing to stoop low enough, he was himself negligent. It is also held that the risk was an ordinary one to a person employed as a coupler in a terminal yard, and that deceased assumed the risk on entering upon the discharge of his duty. It is therefore held that the court below did not err in granting the motion for a nonsuit.

Henry Thielsen, respondent, vs. T. R. Worthington, Mary E. Worthington and G. W. Grace, appellants, from Clackamas County; T. A. McBride, Judge; affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Bean.

This was a suit to reform a deed. The only question was whether a boundary line agreed upon by the parties, and recognized by them for 14 years, will be held by the courts to be the true boundary line. The opinion says:

"It is familiar law that while the title to land cannot be transferred by parole, an agreement made by proprietors of adjacent tracts settling a disputed boundary, or one that is uncertain or unascertained, is not within the statute of frauds, and if followed by corresponding possession it is binding upon the parties, not because it passes title, but because it determines the location of the estate of each, and places beyond future doubt the true line of separation between them."

Petitions for rehearing were denied in the following cases:

Johnson vs. Portland Granite Company.
Willard vs. Bullen.
Chaperon vs. Portland General Electric Company.
Irving Park Association vs. Watson.

A motion to dismiss appeal in case of Leve vs. Frazier was overruled. A similar motion in Krause vs. Mueller was allowed.

A GREWSOME FIND.

Remains of a Man and a Woman in a Box in Railroad Station.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—A. Gilroy, Cal., special to the Bulletin, says that the remains of a man and woman were discovered in the railroad depot at that place yesterday, when a box, which had lain in the depot for 10 years, was opened. There were no marks by which the remains can be identified. The box was left with the station agent by a rancher named Jamison, who told the agent that he would send for it. The rancher disappeared shortly after, and nothing has been heard of him since. It is presumed that a double murder was committed.

SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

West Willamette Valley Congregational Association of Churches.

HILLSBORO, April 7.—The West Willamette Valley Congregational Association of Churches and Ministers will meet in this city tomorrow for its sixth annual session. A large attendance is expected and an interesting programme has been prepared.

Monmouth Brevities.

MONMOUTH, Or., April 7.—E. C. Clements, of Portland, was here inspecting the proposed rural delivery route from this office to Lewisville and Bridgeport. This route will supply a thickly settled section of Polk County and afford mail facilities for people who have been heretofore poorly supplied. The service will be established within the next 60 days.

E. H. Hasner, a prominent contractor, is preparing to build a modern hotel at this place. He will begin work as soon as the weather will permit.

Many people from the East are here looking over the county, and much land is changing hands in and about here.

Field Meet in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, April 7.—The Y. M. C. A. of this city is planning for a field meet early in June, and it will be the first affair of the kind for this part of Idaho. Under the training of Professor Albert Grilley some good athletes are being developed, and a number of old reliables from other places are already in trim. Among these is Ray Buckingham, who was a point-winner at Willamette University for three years, and who still holds the Oregon intercollegiate record for the running high jump, 5 feet 7 inches.

Killed by Electric Wire.

SEATTLE, April 7.—William Ward, a shoemaker, was instantly killed on Yesler way, Sunday evening, by a fallen electric light wire. A crowd collected and several became entangled with the wire, but escaped serious injury. The wire was hanging from the pole to the sidewalk at the entrance of a restaurant. A newspaper clipping describing the death at St. Louis of a Mrs. Clara Ward and her child was found on his person. Otherwise, there is no clew to Ward's history.

Merchandise Store Burned.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 7.—It was reported here today that the general merchandise store at Ridgefield, this county, known as the Mackey store, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire occurred about noon. The store building owned by S. P. Mackey, and valued at $1500, was a total loss. The stock of merchandise was owned by Archibald Bros. Building and stock were amply covered by insurance.

Interment at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 7.—Arrangements have been made for the funeral of Marie, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. K. McPherson. The child was killed in a street-car accident in Portland Saturday. The funeral will take place at Odd Fellows' Hall here at 1 o'clock tomorrow. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson were residents of this city for a number of years.

Epworth Convention Adjourned.

FOREST GROVE, Or., April 7.—The Salem district Epworth League annual convention closed a session of three days at this place last night. Dr. J. L. Talbot, of the First Methodist Church, of Portland, and Dr. L. E. Rockwell, the presiding elder of the Portland district, took part in the exercises.

Telegraph Line Nearly Finished.

SEATTLE, April 7.—Dispatches from Dawson announce, by authority of Lieutenant W. B. Grimm, U. S. A., that the Government wires from Valdes to Eagle will soon be completed. Near Rampart the service had been interrupted by some one having cut the wire. No clew has been found to the culprits.

Dick Smith in Columbia Crew.

Collier's Weekly of March 28 contains a photograph of the candidates for the Columbia University rowing crew. Among them is seen the familiar face of Dick Smith, the renowned athlete who hails from Klamath County.

Land Withdrawn From Entry.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President has declared that more than 70 townships in Northern Montana be withdrawn from public entry for use in the big irrigation scheme, known as the St. Mary's Canal and Milk River project.

Washington County Farm Sold.

FOREST GROVE, Or., April 7.—George Naylor sold today to De Mose, of Oklahoma, 60 acres of land adjoining this place, for $3600.

VENEZUELA IN BAD WAY

REBELS GAIN GROUND, GOVERNMENT SHORT OF FUNDS.

Customs Receipts Decreasing Daily—Soldiers Unpaid and Take Little Interest in Fighting.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, April 7.—The revolution in the eastern part of Venezuela has made much progress during the past week and the government has been obliged to send reinforcements of troops and supplies of ammunition daily to many parts of the republic. General Escallante and two of President Castro's brothers suffered severe defeat at the hands of insurgents under Rorando, Penalosa and Ducharme, April 3, at San Agostin, near Carupano, in the State of Bermudez. Of the 850 government soldiers engaged in this action only 350 retreated, the remainder being killed, wounded or having deserted.

The government was defeated in another engagement April 4 near El Pitar, when its soldiers were trying to reach Cariaco, in Bermudez. The town of Cumanaz, also in Bermudez, is also surrounded by revolutionary forces.

Barcelona, the capital of the State of Bermudez, is again closely watched by the insurgents under Monagas.

Government officials at Caracas estimate that there are 3500 revolutionists under arms in the above-mentioned districts. The revolutionary General Riera is still in the District of Coro, where his forces are checking the government troops under General Gomez, the Vice-President of the Republic.

Government forces also have been routed near Caucaugs, in the State of Petare, and the Rio Chico District is also in arms.

The situation of the Venezuelan Government is becoming critical. It is almost without financial resources and, consequently, cannot pay its soldiers. The people are making efforts to escape forcible enlistment in the army, and President Castro has been obliged to bring troops from the State of Los Andes. Castro was born in this state and the men from there are called Andinos. The customs receipts of the republic are decreasing daily.

IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Much Depends on the Character of the Budget to Be Sent In.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Today the House of Commons will enter upon the second stage of its session, says a London dispatch to the Tribune, which determines how much of the promise of the King's speech is to be fulfilled. An unknown factor in the situation is the budget, on the character of which will depend the fate of the principal legislative proposals of the Government. If its provisions should prove highly controversial, it is tolerably certain that the new procedure rules, the education mill, the Irish land bill and the London water bill will not all be passed this year.

No date has yet been made for the introduction of the budget. One of the many unwritten laws of the House of Commons provides that the Chancellor of the Exchequer shall make an annual financial statement on a Thursday in April. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach may not introduce the budget this week, but it hardly can be delayed later than April 17.

CRUELTY OF AUSTRALIANS.

Wantonly Murdered Little Children of the Afrikanders.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—A former trooper of the Bushveldt Carbineers, who has returned here, is quoted as saying that the convicted Australian officers belonging to that corps, since disbanded, murdered 35 to 40 persons. As an instance of their cold-bloodedness, the trooper relates how three Dutch children, 2 and 12 years of age, respectively, and their little sister arrived at the Carbineers' camp to surrender in order to be given food. The girl and one of the boys were wounded. The uninjured boy took his little brother on his back and was carrying him off when a second shot killed both boys. The girl died shortly afterward.

Third Attempt at Assassination.

BERLIN, April 7.—The Tageblatt this evening publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Sunday, April 6, which reports a third attempt to assassinate General Trepoff, the Prefect of Police of Moscow. While the General was out driving, a man supposed to be a rusticating student, sprang on the step of his carriage and tried to stab the Prefect, but only succeeded in wounding a policeman who was seated beside him. The would-be assassin was arrested. It is believed there is a widespread conspiracy against the Prefect of Police.

Rioting a Montego Bay.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 7.—There has been rioting at Montego Bay since last Saturday night, owing to arrests made by the police. On Sunday night there was a severe fight between the police and rioters and many on both sides were wounded. Troops have been dispatched from Kingston to the scene of the disturbances. Advices received here this evening show that the rioting at Montego Bay is still proceeding. Acting Governor Oliver and the General commanding the troops have arrived at the scene, and the cruiser Tribune sailed this morning to land at Montego Bay. During the fight of yesterday one man was killed and a police officer was disemboweled. The increased taxation and an unwise arrest were the cause of the trouble. The situation is critical, but the authorities hope to quell the rising at an early date.

No Higher German Duty on Grain.

BERLIN, April 7.—Count Posadowski-Wehner, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, returned to Berlin tonight from a tour of the principal courts of the empire. The purpose of the trip was to gather the views of the various state governments on the tariff question. It appears that without exception these governments support the position of the Imperial government against yielding further to the Agrarian demands for higher duties on grain. It is believed the Agrarians will have to accept the government's views, or otherwise the tariff bill will be lost.

Russia's Cottage Industries.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—Russian society is amazed to find in the National Exposition of cottage industries such a wealth of characteristic and beautiful objects. Within a week after its opening in the great Tauride Palace, in this city, every article in many departments had been sold. Nearly every province in European Russia is represented. There is furniture in both the ancient and national and modern styles, and there are embroideries, laces, Oriental fabrics, carpets and metal goods—indeed, almost everything that is needed for utility or desirable for decoration in a home.

The craze for foreign goods has been so strong that few Russians knew what the peasants around them were producing. One example will suffice. Factory-made embroideries bring a better price here than Russian hand-made laces, which command a considerable market in England and the United States. The Government has turned its attention earnestly to the cottage industries, which are regarded as necessary to afford the peasants lucrative employment during their long Winters.

Shah Will Visit Berlin.

BERLIN, April 7.—Official circles here confirm the report that the Shah of Persia will visit Berlin in May, and will pay his respects to Emperor William. The Shah is going to Contrexeville, France, for his health, and inquired of the authorities at Berlin whether his visit would be acceptable to His Majesty, who answered affirmatively. The Shah probably will come to Berlin by way of St. Petersburg. So far as Germany is concerned, the visit is devoid of political significance.

Students Were Hostile.

CORK, April 7.—A performance of the "Dandy Fifth" at the opera-house here was brought to a premature close tonight by the hostile demonstrations of a crowd of students in the gallery. The demonstrators then paraded through the town, headed by a Boer flag. They were challenged by a loyalist crowd, which tried to capture the flag. A fight then ensued, in which the police interfered with their batons, and many persons were injured.

News of Chinese Capital.

PEKIN, April 7.—The signing of the Manchurian convention by Russia and China has been arranged for tomorrow, April 8.

The son of Prince Ching, who was selected as the imperial envoy to the coronation of King Edward, accompanied by his suite, left here today for London. He will return by way of the United States, and will visit the principal cities of that country.

Kritsinger Acquitted.

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, says Commandant Kritsinger, who was captured by General French at Hanover Road, Cape Colony, December 17 last, and who was tried by court-martial on the charge of having committed four murders, in addition to trainwrecking and cruelty to prisoners, has been acquitted, and is being well treated as an ordinary prisoner of war.

Canadian Soldiers Wounded.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 7.—A dispatch received today from the casualty department at Cape Town gives a list of 22 Canadian soldiers wounded in the engagement of March 31, in addition to the names reported yesterday. The list includes Farrier-Sergeant George McKeogh, of Rossland, B. C., dangerously wounded, and Lance Corporal R. Lloyd, of Revelstoke, slightly wounded.

Cruiser Back to St. Thomas.

LONDON, April 8.—The Danish cruiser Valkyrien, which left the Danish West Indies last week, says the Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail, has been suddenly ordered to return to St. Thomas, as the government is apprehensive of a revolt there.

Ten Miners Killed.

MADRID, April 7.—Ten men have been killed by the collapse of a portion of the union mines near Carthagena.

Earthquake in Panama.

PANAMA, April 7.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here yesterday.

LEE M. TRAVIS.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATOR FROM LANE COUNTY

EUGENE, Or., April 7.—Lee M. Travis, unanimously nominated by the Democrats of Lane County for State Senator, is 28 years of age, and a native of New York. He graduated at the University of Oregon in 1897. During his university life he was a leader among the students, represented the University of Oregon at the state oratorial contest in 1896, and was a member of the 'varsity football team for four years. He is a veteran of the Philippine war, and a member of Company C, of Eugene, of the Second Oregon Regiment. He was admitted to the bar in 1899, and took a degree of bachelor of law at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1900. Since that time he has been practicing law in Eugene. He is a popular young man, and will poll a big vote in Lane County.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S SUCCESS

His Heavy Expenditures for Advertising.

(From the Editor and Publisher.)

John Wanamaker pays over $1000 a day for just advertising his Philadelphia store. He uses a page a day in five daily newspapers in that city. They are as follows: Press, $60,000; Ledger, $60,000; Times, $50,000; North American, $75,000, and Evening Telegram, $50,000. Up to a few months ago Mr. Wanamaker was using a page in the Record at the rate of $87,500 a year, which would have made an annual expenditure of $382,500. When he wanted to renew his advertising contract with the Record, the publishers asked $25,000 more, or a total of $112,500. Mr. Wanamaker refused to pay the amount, thinking no one else would pay that sum for the page. The proposition was made to Lit Brothers, who accepted the contract without a moment's hesitation, and they are now paying the enormous sum of $112,500 for the use of the page for one year.

TRIAL OF MAJOR WALLER

HIS STRANGE TELEGRAM ABOUT "EXPENDING 11 PRISONERS."

Hard to Realize the Hardships of an Expedition in Samar—Praise for Strebler.

MANILA, April 7.—General Jacob H. Smith, commanding the American forces in the Island of Samar, was the only witness today at the trial by court-martial of Major Waller, of the Marine Corps. General Smith explained that his order to Major Waller about not being burdened with prisoners meant to disarm and release those prisoners who were not charged with serious offenses. He said he had not understood the meaning of Major Waller's telegram about "expending 11 prisoners."

The official report of Lieutenant Strebler, of the Philippine Scouts, on the capture of the insurgent General, Lukban, has been published and is indorsed by General Smith, who considers the report concise and graphic.

It is impossible for any one not acquainted with the Island of Samar, says General Smith, to realize the difficulties and hardships of the expedition. Strebler's command is entitled to the highest praise for one of the most important captures ever made in the Philippines. General Smith strongly recommended that Strebler be given a commission as First Lieutenant in the regular Army.

General Chaffee has already given Sergeant Lora a commission as Second Lieutenant in the scouts, but thinks Congressional action may be required in order to get a commission for Strebler.

General Chaffee and General Sanger left here today on board the United States gunboat Princeton on a tour of inspection to the Zamboanga district of the Island of Mindanao and the Island of Samar. They will probably be absent until after April 15, upon which date Gueverra will surrender.

Health Report From Philippines.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Surgeon-General of the Army has received a report from Major Kennedy, Chief Surgeon, in regard to the health of the troops in the Philippines during the month ended February 15. There were 2661 cases of sickness, a percentage of 6.39 to the entire command, a slight increase over the previous month, due partly to measles on the transport Sheridan. Major Kennedy says that malarial fever is on the increase among the troops, but this is more than compensated for in the decided falling off of cases of gastric and intestinal diseases from 39.5 to 18.5. The bubonic plague has not yet appeared among the troops, and there was only one case—that of a native—in the entire archipelago during the month.

Lieutenant Sinclair Was Acquitted.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—General Chaffee cables the War Department that the case of Lieutenant Sinclair, charged with the abuse of Private Richter, was investigated at the time of Richter's death; that the officer was tried, was acquitted, and that he forwarded all papers relating to the case by mail, March 28.

Cholera Deaths in Manila.

MANILA, April 7.—A total of 175 cases and 137 deaths from cholera were reported up to noon today. The natives are making great efforts to break up the quarantine established here, and in so doing one native has been killed.

SOUTHERN OREGON TRADE

Mr. Addis Makes Another Report on Coos Bay Resources.

BANDON, Or., April 2.—(To the Editor.)—In your issue of the 30th ult. is a reply to my letter in The Oregonian of the 29th, and numerous persons here have asked me to answer it.

The idea thrown out all the way through the reply is that Coos Bay is the only shipping point in Coos County, and that the Alliance carries all the freight. That is as far from correct as the idea that Portland is a small town, with only a local trade. Coos Bay produces but little except coal and lumber. Hogs and dairy products come to Marshfield from Coos River, but fully three-fourths of everything except coal and lumber shipped from Marshfield is produced in the Coquille Valley. Under this arrangement the people of the Coquille Valley are forced to pay transportation from points on this river to Marshfield on their products.

Mr. Baumgartner says 25 calves were shipped into Coos County for every head of cattle shipped out last year. Nothing could be much further from the facts. Between 2000 and 3000 head of beef and stock cattle were driven out of the north end of this county; 700 head of calves were driven from the Lower Coquille River to California in one herd, besides numbers of smaller herds, and some $25,000 worth of mixed stock was shipped to San Francisco on the steamer Empire.

Scarcely a trip of the Empire is made out of Coos Bay without a deckload of hogs, sheep or cattle, and the people of this county resent the imputation that the Alliance carries all the produce out of this county that it has to dispose of.

As to flor, feed and grain, Mr. Baumgartner asserts that 90 per cent is purchased in Portland; but no such proportion comes from there. Again, he gauges the business of this county by the freight handled by the Alliance. In Bandon, Coquille and Myrtle Point large quantities of flour, feed and grain, and even hay, are brought in from California, because of the lack of transportation facilities between the Coquille River and Portland.

That dairy products and coal go to San Francisco because of a superior market is another wild statement. The cry that has gone up in Portland for more coal during the past two years is answer enough on that point, and a difference of from 2 cents to 5 cents per pound on creamery butter, in favor of Portland, as shown by the daily market reports of the two cities, is the best reply as to which is the best butter market. The dairymen of this region are aware of that fact, but cannot afford to pay freight up the Coquille River, drayage at Coquille City, railroad freight to Marshfield and steamer rates from there to Portland, so they ship from Bandon and Port Orford to San Francisco.

White cedar and myrtle are not to be found on Coos Bay, and when they are shipped from the Coquille River to Portland it means much extra trouble and expense. Men who are in the business of getting out maple and myrtle wood very much regret this fact, and desire a boat direct to Portland.

If the Portland match and broom manufacturers are perfectly satisfied with the service furnished in transportation of matchwood and broom handles, they are an easy lot. All the broom handles and match wood of the Pacific Coast are exported from Bandon or vicinity. To get broom handles to Portland they must be loaded on a scow at Bandon, towed to Coquille, trucked to the cars, hauled to Marshfield, trucked into a warehouse to await the arrival of the Alliance, then trucked out and loaded on the steamer, making an expense of about $40 per car more than would be if a boat direct from Bandon to Portland were sailing. Match timber must go the same slow, tortuous and expensive route.

Thousands of homeseekers are coming to Oregon. Coos County has untold wealth untouched, but if you want to come to Coos County you can take the train to Roseburg and flounder through the mud, horseback, 63 miles to Myrtle Point or wait a very uncertain length of time (as I know from experience) for the Alliance, with the result that not one newcomer to Oregon gets to Coos County where 25 would if a regular weekly trip was made between Portland and Coos Bay and Coquille River points.

I do not wish to discredit the service of the Alliance, but I do want to impress your readers with the fact that the Alliance is not doing all the carrying business of Coos County, and that a steamer that would be a distinctly Portland-Coos County boat, sailing regularly between Coos County and Portland only, would be of immense benefit to Coos County in giving a market and bringing in settlers, and an equal benefit to Portland's trade.

HENRY ADDIS.

Heavy Gale of Wind.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 7.—A high wind this morning blew down fences and tore limbs off shade trees in the city. At Whitman Station it moved a big warehouse from its foundation and destroyed a farm barn. A slight fall of rain followed. It blew a gale all day from the south.

KEEPING HER LUNCHEON.

All Sorts of Schemes for Hiding It Is Adopted by the Business Girl.

Chicago Chronicle.

The girl who does office or other work down town soon finds out that by carrying her luncheon from home she not only saves money, but gets a much more satisfactory snack about noontime. At the same time she does not care to have it known that she is carrying a luncheon; therefore she devises all sorts of schemes for making it appear that she is carrying anything under the sun except a luncheon. One faultlessly attired girl takes her collars to be laundered every day—at least she carries a small square laundry box each morning. It is never wrapped in a paper and is tied with a most prosaic cord. In contrast to this is the exceptionally dainty parcel which another girl carries. It might contain a gift, so exquisitely is it wrapped. But it has exactly the shape of two square slices of bread, with perhaps a bit of meat between.

A blonde with a smart pompadour is apparently planning to ruin her digestion with a daily box of bonbons. But the box occasionally betrays its owner by emitting a faint odor of cheese or of gingerbread. The girl with the decorous-looking paint box would never have been suspected if she had not inadvertently opened it one day to show a friend a new and delicious sort of wafer which she had discovered at the grocer's. Equally innocent-looking was the music roll which a demure girl balanced carefully across her knees, but the view through it was obstructed midway by a brown paper parcel, discovered only as she rose to leave the car. Several girls carried fancy silk or leather hand bags, which they guarded carefully from being crushed when the car became crowded.

A young stenographer declares that some of the chatelaine bags are just the right size to slip a couple of sandwiches into. "But the most truly deceptive lunch box I know of," she added, "belongs to a girl whose brother is a camera fiend. She has an empty camera box with the lens removed. To all outside appearance it is truly a camera as ever it was. She is the envy of all the girls who know the secret."

Things Go by Contraries.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The curious thing is that this particular disposition of the case should have been left to President Roosevelt by President McKinley. The tendency of the comparison is to reverse public estimate of these two characters. The clever politician, the good-natured Executive, the man whose backbone Roosevelt compared to a chocolate eclair, the friend of the old soldier, the man with his ear to the ground, resisted this pressure to drive Evans out through his whole four years' term. The strenuous fighter, the rugged, uncompromising public officer, the despiser of political shifts and intrigues, the man who distributes virile mottos to children like a candy merchant, the civil service reformer and apostle of political independence, yields to it before he has been President six months.

Perhaps it was necessary to let Evans go. The President knows best about that, and he will not be criticised if the office should be as well administered by his successor; but it is rather odd that the strenuous statesman should discover this necessity after the concessive politician had been able to avoid it for so long.

Last words of a great man: "So few dons; so many to do."—Chicago Tribune.

Avoid Substitutes!

An honest dealer will sell an honest remedy when it is called for by a customer, will use honest drugs and chemicals in compounding prescriptions, and can be safely trusted as a family druggist.

A dishonest dealer who will try to sell a customer some cheap substitute of his own when a standard remedy is asked for, will not hesitate to use impure and injurious drugs and chemicals in compounding his prescriptions.

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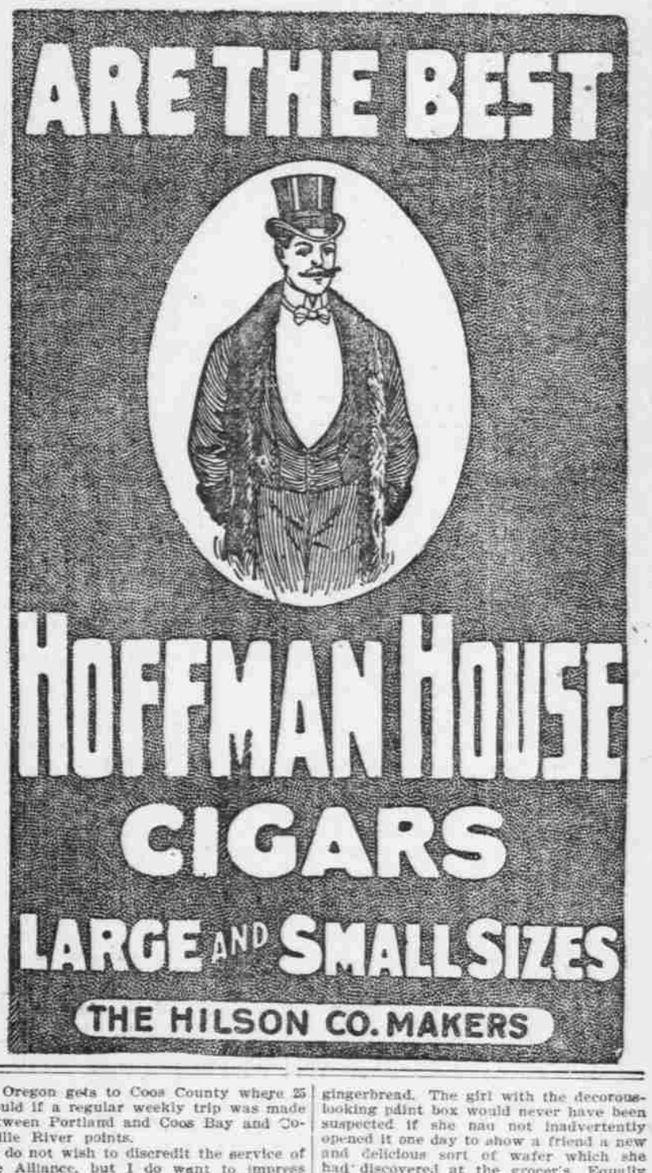

Mercury and Potash

ONLY SERVE AS A MASK FOR CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

They hide its repulsive form, and this serpent disease, stupefied by these drugs, lies dormant until the effects have worn off or treatment is discontinued, when it breaks down the mask and becomes as full of life and venom as ever. Mercury and Potash may dry up the sores and eruptions, but at the same time they drive the poison back into the blood and system, where it feeds upon the tender tissues, membranes and nerves, finally breaking out in most disgusting sores and even destroying the flesh and bones.

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S. S. S. destroys the serpent, and eliminates every atom of poison from the blood, it makes a thorough and radical cure of the disease, and at the same time builds up the general health. S. S. S. contains no minerals of any kind, but is a purely vegetable remedy and we offer $1,000 for proof to the contrary.

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