

NOMINATION IS JEFFREY'S

Candidate in Second District for Congress Has Majority of 145 Votes Over Derby—Few Precincts Still to Be Heard From.

John A. Jeffrey is the Democratic nominee for congress from the second district. He won the nomination from Andrew Jackson Derby by a narrow majority of 145 votes, victory coming to him by reason of his 755 majority in Multnomah county.

The fight for the Democratic nomination has been a very close one. Derby has been in the lead in practically all the counties outside of Multnomah in the second district. In Multnomah, however, the home of Jeffrey, Derby did not fare so well, receiving 535 votes to 1,335 cast for Jeffrey. This majority of 755 saved the day for Jeffrey by an approximate majority of 145. The returns from some of the counties are yet incomplete, but the whole list

has made some return. Those counties which have sent incomplete returns, however, are only lacking in a few out of the way precincts and it is not thought that there is any possibility of Derby winning the necessary 145 votes to give the nomination.

AUTO ACCIDENT

(Continued from Page One.)

and Mrs. Uberson was badly burned in the fire which ensued. Mrs. Uberson was seated in the machine when the fire occurred and most of her clothing was consumed before the flames were extinguished. It is believed that she will recover.

Driver Murphy and Mechanic Ulrich were thrown out of the Maja machine when its front wheel collapsed. Neither was seriously hurt, although both were bruised and badly shaken up.

The Briar Cliff race was run over a 30-mile course in Westchester county, the entire distance being 200 miles. Twenty-two fast automobiles were entered, representing America, Italy, France, Germany and Austria.

The Stearns car, driven by Vaughan, was third. Time, 5:22:35. The Apperson car with Lytle at the wheel, was fourth, time, 5:49:35. The Bianchi car, Harrier driving, was fifth, time, 5:53:45.

Cedirino, the favorite, made a desperate effort at the finish and cut great slices off of Sirang's lead.

New Electric Line in Idaho.

Boise, Ida., April 24.—Work has been commenced on an extension of the Boise Valley electric railway from the Boise Nampa branch to Meridian. It is expected to have cars running into that place within 60 days. Meridian is a station midway between Boise and Nampa on the spur of the Oregon Short Line that extends from Nampa, the junction, to Boise.

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with gasoline if you want the motor-car to go. The oil supplies the power that makes the wheels turn round.

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SYSTEM MAKES COSTLY SUITS

Queer Distinction Between Barristers and Solicitors Makes Double Expense.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

London, April 18.—Law in any country is a costly luxury but probably there is no country in the world where it is more costly than in England. The English litigant may congratulate himself that he gets a very fair article for his money but he has to pay heavily for it. There is now a case in the King's Bench court in London a suit which may fairly be said to hold the record for cost and tediousness. It is estimated that it will take thirty days to try and that it will cost £270,000. The nominal sum involved is only £100,000, so that in this case seems somewhat an expensive luxury but, of course, there are far larger interests ultimately involved. The case is that of "Wyer and others vs. a Jew and others," and it concerns certain concessions in east Africa. Four king's counsel and four junior counsel, two of each on each side, are engaged, and a host of solicitors have had a share of the fees. A king's counsel and a junior are also engaged watching the case for a financier whose interest in the decision is only collateral.

It is estimated that \$150,000 was spent in the preparation of the case and that the counsel's retainers amounted to \$27,000. Then there are the daily "refreshers" for counsel, which it is estimated will amount before the case is closed to \$82,500. The cost of reporting the case is estimated at \$7,250 and the jury's fees will amount to \$1,750. In addition to this there is the cost of the witnesses. There are 20 of them and some of them have had to be brought from Africa and some from Portugal, and they will have to be maintained while they are in England and compensated for their loss of time.

Voluntariness.—The documents in the case are so voluminous that the court was not large enough to hold them, and a special room in the Law Courts building had to be fitted up to hold them. There is a staff of clerks at work all day sorting and classifying them, as they are called for by counsel, and are returned after use in court.

Nothing could better illustrate the difference between American and English legal practice than this case. In America there might be a couple of eminent lawyers engaged on each side, but a case of this kind would be handled by a host of lawyers. In England the lawyers who actually try the case probably never saw their clients until they met in court. In this case the case is finished it is quite possible that they have never spoken to them except to address the formal question in court when the clients occupied the witness box.

The dual system which still survives in English law practice is responsible for this absurdity. English law, of course, are divided into two classes, barristers and solicitors. The barrister is the man who must be approached by the clients and in whom devolves all the heavy work in the preparation of the case for trial. Yet the solicitor who has the case at his finger and is not allowed to say a word in the higher courts. He must "brief" a barrister to do this and etiquette forbids a barrister to have anything to say to the litigant who is paying his fee except through the medium of the solicitor. If the case is an important one he must brief one king's counsel. The king's counsel are the senior members of the bar and they are distinguished from the junior counsel by the fact that their gowns are of silk while those of the juniors are of "stuff." They are also compelled by the etiquette of the profession to charge a higher fee than the juniors, and the style of wig that they wear in court is a little different from that worn by the juniors.

Cannot Sue for Fee.

Etiquette also ignores the fact that the barrister is entitled to receive a fee. In fact the law does not allow him to sue for his fees and he overcomes this difficulty by insisting on a substantial "retainer" before he undertakes the case at all, and an equally substantial "refreshers" each morning before he goes into court. He is not permitted, again by etiquette, to receive these fees for himself. They are paid to his clerk, and the custom of the profession requires that the fees shall all be estimated in guineas instead of pounds. A guinea is one pound one shilling, and the theory is that the clerk receives the shilling and the barrister the pound.

There was a time when barristers were not required to have clerks, but even then they could not compromise their dignity by receiving money directly. There is a curious custom of this time in the hood-shaped bag which hangs from the back of the barrister's gown. It is supposed that this bag is really a hood, but it is not. In the early days of English litigation the solicitor dropped the fee into this bag as he followed the messenger of the senior branch of the profession into court.

Etiquette also prevents the barrister from seeking cases in any way, but they are overcome by the activities of his clerk. A clerk with a large acquaintance among solicitors' managing clerks is a valuable asset to any barrister, and there are hundreds of solicitors' managing clerks in London who would think that times were very hard indeed if they had to pay for their own dinners in succession. Hospitality is one of the duties of the wise barrister's clerk.

Still Waiting for Briefs.

Of course young barristers who are still waiting for briefs are unable to have a clerk all to themselves, but several of them usually club together and engage one clerk, who is supposed to distribute any work that comes his way equally among his employers. Many other young barristers make it a practice to attend the criminal courts where they are liable to be called on to plead for a fee of one guinea for any undefended prisoner. Many barristers have gained their start toward lucrative practice in this way, by winning freedom for some hardened burglar or highwayman.

A thief was tried and convicted a few

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weeks ago before Justice Lawrence. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied:

"Your lordship may remember that you defended me 20 years ago at the Old Bailey and secured my acquittal."

"It was my first case, and I remember that I assisted at a miscarriage of justice. You will now have 10 years' penal servitude."

One of the peculiarities of English law is that a judge cannot see a barrister in court unless he is properly gowned and wigged. A few months ago one of the judges was "on circuit," which means that he was traveling from town to town holding assizes.

The barristers, of course, accompany the judges on circuit. A leading K. C. who had been dining with the judge the night before in the last town slept late the next morning and in his haste to catch the train forgot the trunk containing his wig and gown. He had an important case on the calendar and he rushed to the court just in time to hear it called. He rose to apologize for being in mufti, but the judge stared straight ahead with unseeing eyes.

"Who is that speaking?" he asked. "It sounds like Mr. Jones' voice, but I cannot see him."

Mr. Jones tried to explain, but the judge replied with the greatest gravity: "I cannot see you, Mr. Jones, but I can see your wig and gown. This was granted and when the barrister returned to court after having borrowed the necessary equipment the judge exclaimed, "Ah, Mr. Jones, I am happy to say that my eyesight has improved very much in the last half hour. I can see you quite well now."

As absurd as this incident may seem, the judge was acting strictly in accordance with the usage of English law. He is not allowed by law to "see" a

barrister who enters the court impropriety attired.

PERSONAL

Gilbert Hunt of Walla Walla is at the Portland to attend the meeting of the United Metal Trades association. His daughter, Miss Mabelle Hunt, and Miss Myrtle Goodman of Walla Walla accompany him.

H. A. Crooks of Albany is at the Oregon. F. G. Young of Eugene is at the Oregon. A. D. Craig, a Westport lumber dealer, is at the Oregon.

Mrs. Nellie Meehan is ill at St. Vincent's hospital, with a severe attack of the grip.

HOLDS UP TICKET AGENT AND GETS COIN

(United Press Special Wire.) Los Angeles, April 24.—While a large crowd was rushing out of the Los Angeles & Redondo railway ticket office on West Second street to board a car last night, a man coolly walked into the room, ordered General Ticket agent Davison to throw open the huge office safe, and, with one hand scooped \$450 out of the cash box. Holding a revolver close to Davison's body, the fellow forced him to walk to the rear of the office, where the navy visitor escaped.

Stole Trousers and Gun. Charles Harris, who stole a pair of trousers and a revolver, will have six whole months in the county jail in which to repent, that being the sentence given him by Judge Cameron today.

DEMOCRATS NAME COMPLETE TICKET

Names of Nominees Written in on the Ballots at the Primaries.

Democrats of Multnomah county have put a complete ticket in the field for the coming election in June. For the most part the nominees of the party were presented with the nominations unsolicited by the voters writing their names on the ballot. This was the case for most of the offices, with the exception of precinct committeemen, sheriff, district attorney and circuit judge. The returns which have been tallied by the county clerk show that George E. Chamberlain received the nomination for United States senator with no opposition, having been given 1,255 votes. His name was written on the ballot by his admirers.

There was a sharp fight for the congressional nomination between Andrew Jackson Derby and John A. Jeffrey, the latter winning in the county by 755 votes and in the state by about 145. Derby's total vote in the state was 1,151, while Jeffrey received 1,235.

The other nominations for Multnomah county on the Democratic ticket were as follows:

Justice of the supreme court—Robert S. Bean, also the Republican nominee, 213. O. P. Coshaw received 13 votes and P. H. D'Arcy \$3 for the same nomination.

State dairy and food commissioner—E. N. Emery 130 votes. For this office the Republican candidate also received support. J. W. Bailey receiving 68 votes and Alexander Reid 45.

Railroad commissioner (second district)—Oglebay Young 244. A. J. McCabe 110. J. M. Peal 7.

Circuit judge (department 1)—G. W. Allen 129. Earl C. Bronaugh 89. Department 2, Thomas O'Day 1,926.

District attorney—John Manning 1,611.

Joint representative, Clatskanie and Multnomah—A. Kling Wilson 51.

Representatives—John Welsh 121. V. K. Strode 141. A. B. Steinbach 141. R. D. Inman 145. H. Wilson 126.

State senators—W. C. Farham 1,728. V. K. Strode 141. A. B. Steinbach 141. R. D. Inman 145. H. Wilson 126.

State senators—John Welsh 121. John A. Bell 140. H. W. Behrke 137. C. K. Henry 145. F. A. Spencer 129. H. W. Parker 131. Isaac Swett 127. F. N. Gilbert 120. W. T. Turner 127. Johnson White 120. D. F. Campbell 126. L. L. Shattuck 127.

The official count on the county officers has not yet been completed by the county clerk, and until that time the nominees for coroner, county clerk, treasurer and surveyor will not be known.

COFFEE

Why eat good butter and drink poor tea and coffee.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay him.

SUIT AND HAT SALE

A most elegant assortment of spring and summer styles that were selected for our Easter could not be opened until today, consequently every hat, suit, coat, skirt—will be sold at the lowest possible price. Everything is new—nothing handled or mussed over—right out of the shipper's boxes—and choice in the extreme.

- Jackets**
Fitted, semi-fitted and box coats, in fancy material and covert cloths, values up to \$12.50
Opening Sale Price \$5
- Tailored Suits**
In brown, blue, Copenhagen blue, kimono and mannish sleeves; skirts the modern full pleated effects, with wide self-fold; values up to \$22.50.
Opening Sale Price \$12.95
- Separate Skirts**
Black Panama, 11-gored, with silk folds, regular \$8.00 skirts.
Opening Sale Price \$4.95
- Tailored and Dress Hats**
Each one distinctive, without duplicate, including 75 of the well-known "Gold Medal" tailored Hats, also exquisite leghorns and silk net hats, regularly priced at \$6 to \$12.
- Opening Sale Price One-Quarter to One-Third Less**
Lot 1—Great variety of \$5 to \$7 Hats, reduced to just one half; opening sale price, \$2.50 to \$3.50.
- Untrimmed Shapes**
Untrimmed shapes in most extensive variety, including Leghorn Flats. All the new shapes in pressed straws, Milan chips, etc.; 18 "Merry Widow" styles—one in particular, of first quality lap braid, all colors, sells everywhere at \$1.50; one to a customer.
- Opening Sale Price 65 Cents**
- Flowers, Foliage, Wings and Plumes**
Trimming prices are all astonishingly reduced. A strictly first quality Ostrich Plume, 15 inches long, 9 inches wide, with extra heavy, rich and glossy French curl, fine \$3 value—just one to a customer.
- Opening Sale Price \$3.95**



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