TO RECLAIM LANDS

National Fund Now Reaches Total of \$23,000,000.

OREGON CONTRIBUTES MOST

Washington May Have to Yield the Third Place to Oklahema-North Dakota Will Continue to Hold Second Rank.

	FUND.	
izona \$ lifornia \$ lorado alto	\$64,766 1,896,970 248,696 88,872	1901-2-3 # 1901-2-3 1,342,59 1,223,80 1,167,77 1,320,44 37,50 301,50 2,472,41 1,877,50 2,472,41 1,877,50 2,507,50 1,973,50
yoming	219,709	*

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 1.-It is estimated by statisticians of the General Land Office that on June 20, 1904, the reclamation fund, con-tributed by the arid states of the West, had reached a grand total of \$22,000,000. The exact amount cannot yet be com-puted, for it is not yet known what nts must be deducted from the gross land receipts for the fiscal year 1904, but in round numbers the Land Office estimates that the reclamation fund will re-

mates that the rectamation fund will re-ceive pearly, if not quite \$7,000,000 out of the \$8,795,892 that was derived last year from the sale of public lands. The reciamation act began with the net land receipts for the fiscal year 1901. To those receipts have been added the net returns of the two succeeding years, making a total reclamation fund of \$16,489,424 on June 20, 1993. Making a conservative esti-mate for the addition that must be made on the basis of last year's collect reasonable to assume that the fund at present time slightly exceeds \$22,000,000.

Oregon the Largest Contributor.

During the last two years Oregon has been the largest contributor to the reclamation fund, and today has to its credit more of that fund than any other state. North Dakota is the second largest contributor and holds its relative position on the basis of its receipts for 1994. It is im-possible at this time to tell whether Washington will hold its place immediately after North Dakota, which it attained a year ago. There has been a marked falling off in gross receipts in Washington, and as a result it is possible that Washington will have to take fourth place, giving way to Oklahoma, which a year ago ranked next to Washington in amous contributed to the reclamation fund.

WILL NOT SHOULDER BLAME. Rural Teacher Dissents From State Superintendent of Education.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 2.—(To the Editor.)
-The Oregonian of May 12 contained a lecture delivered by Mr. Ackerman, State Super-Intendent of Schools, before the Evening Star Grange No. 27, Patrons of Huebandry, on the subject of "The Public School System and Its

from which I beg permission to differ. After stating that the present school system has been built from the top down, he says, in part: "Thus it has happened that our high schools have been organized and our school courses formulated by men who from semi-isolation and devotion to a single purpose have been ignorant of local conditions and local demands and needs of high school pupils; by men inexperienced in trade. . . It is not strange that defects are found in our educational aystems and methods, that patrons living in cities feel disappointed in the result of the schooling their children receive. It is not strange then that children in rural districts lack interest in agricultural pursuits; that in consequence of their training the bright, aspiring youths have didate. leaving the farm and seeking to live by wits in the city." Then he asks: "Do not these circumstances point unmistakably to the fact that public education in rural districts has failed in adapting itself to existing condi-tions, and to meet the demands made upon

Under the heading, "Wrong Kind of Teachers," he says: "Of the 3742 teachers of Oregon, the most part were young girls and somen bred in our cities and educated in our graded schools. These young women carried with them culture . . and yet they knew little about the home environments of the children they teach. If the farm boys and girls could not learn the scientific basis upon which successful results in agriculture depend, it is because the teachers in our rural schools do not know that basis."

Then he gives quite a list of things the pupils in the rural schools should learn; that they should learn by experimenting in the feeding of stock, grafting, etc., to cross and fertilize, propagate new species and have other exercises upon which successful results in agriculture

i beg the privilege of offering the same apol-ogy for the failure on the part of the rural schoolteacher that Mr. Ackerman asks for himself and the school system in general, 'that it was built from the top down by men who did not and could not thoroughly understand the

But, I should like to ask, where in the cur riculum for the rural schools prepared by Mr. Ackerman is the place given or these various branches and sub-branches listed, to say noth-ing of the time required for the work which he suggests. I fear from sun to sun, pro-vided a little sleep were taken during the hours of darkness-it is deemed a neces

at least now and then—would hardly suffice to see a full programme carried out. In my "grade work" these subjects are not mentioned, but many others are, and the pupils must be prepared to pass a satisfactory examin-ation on these given branches when the proper time comes, and with the short terms of from three to six months usually, the teacher is overcrowded and cannot possibly get over the prescribed ground except by, figuratively speak-"drugging the pupils over the pages."

If the subjects of which he speaks were placed in the grade work, and if teachers, who are "scientifically" being taught to teach, were taught these things to teach otherswhy, I'm thinking something would be done. If under those conditions the young girls and women cannot learn and teach these things, then let them find a work which they can do But I trow you would find many of them pre-paring themselves quickly on the intricacies of

farming in its various phases. Now I do not disagree with Mr. Ackerman in the main, but I do think he puts the blame in the wrong place. I believe in putting a thing where it belongs and surely, as one can see from Mr. Ackerman's own words, the blame does not primarily belong on the shoulders of

the rural schoolteacher. I have many times felt that I was reaching things of minor importance, subjects and things of minor importance, subjects and things of the clearly to his notice, persists in declaring that would soon be forgotten or fall into distinct the importance of lack of opportunity, while ance "mixed oflink" should be made to I have many times felt that I was teaching things of everyday importance were given no place nor room in the grade work.

Economy should be taught, cleanliness should be taught, and honesty should be taught. There are many other points also, but these three only are mentioned because if thoroughly only are mentioned because if thoroughly taught they are so far-reaching, each in its own line, that if no others could be taken up, much good would be accomplished neverther. Third street, Portland. For further particulars, call on or address H. Dickson, the could be taken up to the financial question, C. P. & T.

that of cleanliness of person and surroundings and purity of mind, and last the all-important

question of character.

If much of the time devoted to nature study could be devoted to these everyday and everyour and almost every-minute questions hour and almost every-minute questions of the lives of most people there ought to be some practical result from it. For instance, if in a dairying district, the pupils should be taught how to care for the dairy things, that the cats and dogs should not be given the buckets and milkpans, if used, to "clean out;" that the butter-paddle should not be washed in the hand-basin, etc. They should be taught the the hand-hasin, etc. They should be thank the simplest and best ways of doing things in household economy; that the best way to scrib wood, be it floor or table, is with the grain of the wood and not across it. That the pupils in farming districts should be taught the prin-ciples underlying the farming business. I quite agree, and would be glad to see the room, the lace, and the subjects put in the rural school

rade work very soon. Yes. I heartily agree with nearly everything Mr. Ackerman said, and think it will be a goo day and a great step forward when children's education is made much more practical that much of it is at the present time.

RUPAL TEACHER.

AGAINST DIRECT PRIMARIES. Flaws Picked in Its Provisions, and Hope for Its Repeal.

Astoria Astorian County Clerk Clinton stated yesterday that he would open the Fall registration books on September 20 and close them on the evening of October 20. Some months before the Attorney-General of the state decided that voters who had registered in the Spring for the June election would not be required to register again for the Presidential election, Mr. Clinton talked over the matter with Judge McBride and reached the same conclusion. Those voters who did not register for the June election will register this Fall, and 30 days will be ample time in which to regis-

County officials are somewhat anxious

to observe the operation of the direct pri-mary law. This new measure will unquesionably prove itself to be a great farce It has not worked well in other states, and there is little reason to believe that It will give catisfaction here. Voters sup-ported it just as they will support any measure which seems to be of the reform type. Not one voter in 100 gave any thought to the bill, and even if it had been generally studied not one in 100 would have had any idea of its exact meaning. It is altogether too complicated for the mind of the average man. The next state and county election, in 1906, will be held under the new system. Now that nominations will be made in

the new manner, people are beginning to inquire as to the terms of the bill. First, registration for the primary election is necessary. Every man who registers for the primaries must state his political faith. On primary election day he will faith. go to the polls to vote for his choice for the various nominations and will be given a ticket which will correspond with his olitical faith as announced to the County Clerk. If a man registers as a Republic and undergoes a change of political faith before the primary election he will be required to vote the Republican ticket. ust the same.

Clatsop County is noted for the large umber of independent voters within its orders. Politicians say there is little difference in the number of Democrats and Republicans—that the independents ontrol election, outnumbering each of the principal parties. Now, what's going to happen to the independents? Let it be supposed that an independent should go to the County Clerk's office to register. He gives his name, and, in reply to the Clerk's question as to his political faith, answers "independent." He is neither Democrat nor Republican, but votes for He is registered as an independent. On primary election day he goes to the polls, but there is no indeendent ticket for him to vote. There-

ore, he cannot vote.
But the independent is perhaps not so sadly off as the Democrat in this county Let it be supposed that the Democrats nominate a citizens' ticket in 1906. When Democrats go to the Clerk's office to register they tell the Clerk they are Democrats. On primary day there is no Democratic ticket; instead there is a citizens' ticket. The Democrats do not

gigantic frost the direct primary law

The man who goes to the Clerk's office to register states his politics and the Clerk must accept his statement for it. If Senator Fulton were to state that he is a Democrat, the Clerk would have to register him as a Democrat. The voter's declaration "goes." Now, suppose that the Bepublicans should become aware of the fact that some politically weak man aspired for the Democratic nomination for an important office. Republicans could register as Democrats and thereby bring about the nomination of the cane. The Democrats could do like-Yet the law was framed for the purpose of preventing one party from interfering with the primaries of

The new law necessitates two elections First, an election is held for the purpose of choosing nominees. This will entail as much expense to candidates as the regular election which follows. The po-litical faith of every honest voter will be known to the world, although the secrecy of the ballot has in the dim and distant past been regarded as one of the sacred rights of the American citizen. The outlook politically is not pleasing and there is every reason to believe that the law will be repealed after a trial.

WATER-WAGON RECIPES.

Erroneous Bellef That There Are No. Temperance Mixed Drinks.

New York Sun. The expert and dexterous "mixers" of intoxicating and exhibitanting strong drinks are not to have the whole field to themselves. No such thing as mixed temperance drinks? A fallacy of the

There is "grape-juice punch," made up by boiling together a pound of sugar and half a pint of water until it "spins a thread." Then, following directions, take from the fire, and when cool add the tuice of six lemons and a quart of grape juice. Serve with plain water, apollinaris

or soda water. There is the popular English temperar drink, lemen squash, made a glassful at a time. Allow to each glass the juice of a large lemen, crushed loaf sugar and a bottle of club sods. Mix the lemon juice and sugar and put in the soda, stirring with a long spoon.

There is "grape juice sherbet." One pint of unfermented grape juice, the juice of a lemon and a tablespoonful of gelatine, dissolved in boiling water, and the white of an egg. Mix, then freeze.

There is the far-famed "Saratoga cooler," dear to the heart of every veritable Prohibitionist, made-more's the pity-in a large bar glass as follows: One teaspoon of powdered white sugar, juice of half a lemon, one bottle domestic ginger ale and two lumps of Rockland Lake or Maine ice, thoroughly mixed.

There is "grape-juice nectar," made of the juice of two lemons and an orange, one pint of grape juice, a cup of sugar and a pint of water; to be served from a punchbowl, with silced lemons and or-

anges added. Anyone who, with the existence of these

St. Louis and Return, \$67.50. Chicago and Return, \$72.50. September 5, 6, 7; October 3, 4, 5. Stop

SCIENTIFIC BUTCHERY AT PICNIC

Beef Dressing Contest for Prize of \$500 Is Accompanied by Sacred Music.

CIENTIFIC BUTCHERY was the peyesterday afternoon at the first picnic given by that organization. Two huge bulls were slaughtered, skinned, disemboweled and quartered in a "grand beefdressing contest" for a purse of \$500 as the piece de resistance of the holiday fun. The slaughtering took place simultaneously on a high scaffold before a crowd of about 1500 persons, of whom more than half were women, girls and children. The dancing going on in the pavillon was in-terrupted, as all the dancers flocked to Hoffmann began to forge ahead. He

see the butchery, and the band played 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' while the throats of the bulls were being cut.

A number of girls turned sick, and one their backs turned to the exhibition. Most of those who remained, however, crowded as close to the platform as they could iresses, which they did not seem to mind. At 9 o'clock the picnic began with a grand procession of the club through the There were some ten riages filled with members of the Paradise Social Club who are nearly all from the slaughter-houses, dressed elaborately with high silk hats. The two bulls be killed were dragged along in the middle of the procession in highly-deco-rated wagons, with garlands and rib-bons wreathed around their horns. The cleavers wherewith they were to be sinin were exhibited prominently, swathed in red, white and blue. The two contestants, August Hoffmann and Herman Schmalz, rode in the first carriage, and were the slaughterers, recipients of much applause.

So hot was the sun during the long

procession that one of the bulls nearly ded from synstroke, and a halt was made at the Dryades Market to revive them, so

Arrived at the park, an outdoor ban-

The slaughtering contest was scheduled was erected, with four tackles depending from crossbeams. The wagons containing the bulls were driven here, and the animals backed off upon the plat-form. It took the united efforts of some ten men to get them in place and braced down with nose to the floor, as they seemed conscious of their fate and struggled against their captors.

On the platform stood Schmaiz and

Hoffmann, the competitors; Dr. E. A. White and Dr. J. C. Sanders, of the Board Hoffmann. of Health; three helpers for each contestant, the two timekeepers and Mr. Apfel, It, so deeply were they wrapped up in the the referee. The crowd banked up close to the platform, small boys forming the inner ring, with the men massed close around them and the women and girls Hoffmann spent the four and a half min-forming a bright and expectant border. utes while waiting for his opponent to A wagon to receive the entrails and skin was backed up to the platform. Barrels o contain the blood were placed beneath. to play "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and each man struck his small, keen knife into the neck of his bull immediately be-hind the frontal, severing the spinal cord. The animals dropped instantly with a thud that shook the platform, the blood spouting in torrents over the platform, tumbling through the cracks into the barrels below.

Schmalz' bull was killed clean, but Hoffman's kicked and quivered for some min-utes after receiving the fatal blow. The throats were cut, and the helpers jumped upon the carcasses to drive out the blood through the opening in the neck, stamping and treading all over the prostrate

At this point the voices of one or two of the small children were raised in loud, terrified walls. They were carried off, and a continual exodus of weak-stomached spectators began at the same time.

When the carcasses were drained of blood, the master of ceremonies gave the word and the contestants stood ready, each crouching with his sharp knife to the throat of the buil. At the word of command they began siashing and carving the skin off the skull. This was rappeara

idly peeled off, and with a few chops of CIENTIFIC BUTCHERY was the pe-culiar pleasure furnished by the Paradise Social Club to its friends be held the dead white, ghastly thing. with dead eyes starting from bony sock-ets, aloft in triumph, while the crowd applauded loudly.

Then the work began fast and furious With quick strokes the forelegs were skinned, and the first joint sliced off and thrown into the wagon; the hind legs were likewise treated. A long, dexter-ous slice of the knife slit the throat and another continued the slice down the Then both men dashed at the skin, hacking with quick strokes to get the skin

was liberally splashed with blood, his arms red to the elbows, but worked quietly and coolly. Schmalz was nervous and showed it. The betting, which began at 2 to 1 against Schmalz, grew still furor two fainted. A large portion of the rowd was forced to leave the park, and ther unfavorable. Meanwhile the rowd was forced to leave the park, and played "Dixle" and the "Star-Spangled ome of those who remained stood with played "Dixle" and the "Star-Spangled Banner," mingled with a few hymn tunes to be a stripe, by this of the "Rest in Jesus" stripe. By this time those who had weak stomachs were get, and a small group of them received pretty thoroughly cleaned out. A com-a sprinkling of blood over their white pany of St. Joseph's Cadets, who had come out by special invitation to per-form a medal drill, all went out in a body, being gentlemanly little fellows. Those who remained, however, crowded close to the platform. The platform had

to be continually cleared of the hordes of small boys, who clambered up to view the killing close, and got full of blood. Numbers of them also crept under the platform to investigate the tubs of blood. A number of girls who had bets on the winner crowded as close to the platform as they could get, and many of those on the outside watched the process eagerly, cheering every fresh stroke and waving handkerchiefs to encourage the vallant When the skin had been loosed from

the breast and abdomen, large Iron hooks were caught in the hind legs of the beasts and they were hoisted up with only the bleeding necks resting on the floor. A quick circular cut of the knife loosened all the entrails. With a shout of triquet was served its numerous guests by umph, the helpers seized them and the club. Dancing continued most of the dragged them across to the refuse wagon. Hoffmann was by this time clearly ahead. Schmalz' bull was bunglingly holsted so for 4 o'clock. In the broad open field in that he had not room to work. He spent the rear of the pavilion a large scaffold much time, also, in sharpening his knife, much time, also, in sharpening his knife, which delay Hoffmann obviated by having

a sharp knife at the outset.

When the entrails were out, a saw was seized and a long cut started down the spine, which the cleaver continued. Another hoist was made, swinging the carcasses clear off the floor. As the two ver, they swung out over the crowd, and one of them sprinkled a considerable quantity of blood over the white dresses of a group of girls standing near. girls, however, hardly seemed to notice spectacle.

Hoffmann completed his job in 2 min utes, while Schmalz took 27½ minutes finish by carving elaborate wreaths and flowers and curly scrolls all over his car-CB88. Wherever an incision was made When the bulls were in place and in the pink cellular tissue the dark red everythin- ready, the band was instructed flesh blossomed out over it, producing quite a pretty color effect.

When the count for points was made,
Hoffmann had 30 points and Schmälz 67.

Hoffman was therefore declared victor. After the jubilations consequent upor the announcement had ceased, a procession was formed, with the grand marshal at the head, followed by the band and all the gally-decorated committees. They escorted Hoffmann, splashed with the hue of slaughter, from the platform to dining table, where he was highly feasted. The band played "See, the Conquering Here Comes," as they marched.

The committee of arrangements consisted of G. Boos, chairman; P. Ketten forms. The post-mortem struggling of ring, ex-officio; F. Gonzales, August Hoff-Hoffman's bull came within an ace of mann, X. Hoffmann, P. Gauthereaux, J. These facts go to demonstrate what a knocking a couple of his helpers into a M. Paysse, A. Frey, A. Moinet and Ben

Abadie, secretary. The St. Joseph's Cadets held a drill immediately afterward. They were com-manded by Joseph Hidel, captain, with Eddie Burns, first lieutenant; Walter Fisher, first sergeant; Walter Russell, second sergeant; George Walsh, third sergeant; Frank Lambert, drummer; Milton Cook, flagbearer, and Robert Osborne, marker. Thirty-one cadets were in line. Their drilling was remarkably good, and they presented a fine and soldierly ap-

A TRIBUTE TO "AL."

Strenuous Nights Under Star-Spangled Banner-Is This Patriotic?

Fossil Journal. We note with pleasure that our good charge of the camping grounds at the State Fair. Al will move heaven and earth to furnish accommodations for visitors to the fair, and when everything else is full will give up his own tent to others If needs be.

We shall never forget the night Toxics shared his tent with us on the fair ground some years ago. It had been a rainy week, and the ground was nice and spongy, making a soft resting place even with but one quilt separating the weary sleeper from the sodden grass. And well it was so, for, in the rush that always pervades his surroundings, Al had forgotten to ship his feather bed and blankets up from Portland, and his store of bed-ding material would hardly have sufficed for a sleeping-room in the Waldorf-Asto-ria. Besides the quilt above mentioned, the bed and bedding consisted of an old and tattered American flag that had, way back in the dim and misty past, idly floated o'er the fair; but, this case, as it should be in all cases, the Nation's fing was not too old or tattered to be treasured and fought for.

About 11 P. M. we turned in, and for a couple of hours Al and the writer engaged in a friendly but spirited contest for the star-spangled banner. Some-times he had the bigger half, and sometimes we had, and during the long tug-of-war never a word was spoken by either, each pretending to be sound

How long this silent duel might have continued it is impossible to tell, as a truce was tacitly declared at 1 in the morning, when Cheney, of Oregon City, who had looked in vain far a bed up town, returned to the fair grounds, sought the genial Tozier's tent and begged to be admitted as a citzen under the Amer-ican flag. His supplication was not denied, and he speedily turned in beneath its folds, and for the rest of the night the trio silently fought and almost died for that dear old flag. Talk about three cheers for the red, white and blue, any one of three chilled and dilapidated prints would have given three dollars for the colors on that dank, dreary, never-to-beforgotten night by the volatile Willamette. Every time a fellow managed to steal forty winks or so, the upper half of his body would awake with a start to find his nether limbs asleep and his colors

When the day broke we quietly arose and Al reverently raised the stars and stripes and hung them over the ridge pole of his tent, where each day they proudly waved and served as a patriotic

partition between his airy chamber and sumptuous dining-room. That memorable night's experience confirmed our opinion, formed years before, that there's nothing small about Albert Toxier.

NOTED FRENCHMAN ARRIVES. Commissioner Picard, Who Comes as Representative, at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.-Alfred Picard Commissioner-General from France to the friend Albert Tozier has again been given St. Louis Exposition, and as such the special representative of President Loubet several friends and other delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration to be held in St. Louis, and the hand of the Republican Guard of Paris, which is likewise bound for St. Louis, arrived today by the French line steamer La Savoie. M. Picard was the principal organizer of the Universal Exposition in Paris in 1900, and is chairman of the State Coun-cil of the French government. He was met at the pier by a delegation of offi-cials of the Exposition. He will rest here for several days. Early next week he hopes to go to Oyster Bay to pay his re-spects to President Roosevelt, after which he will go to St. Louis.

The French delegates to the Arbitration Congress are Messrs. Strauss, Gottedon, De Bostquenard, Tuilliar, Leroux and 12 members of the French Chamber of Deputies, among them George Cochery, ex-Minister of Finance, and Baron de Grand-

JAPANESE COLONY FOR SOUTH An Investigation of the Posibilities of Southern Agriculture.

Southern Manufacturers' Record. The Japanese are taking in the possi-bilities of rice culture in Louisiana and Texas. A number of them attached to the commissions for representing their country at the World's Fair have recently been down to Louisiana, and their im-pressions are of practical interest from the fact that they have begun negotiations for the purchase of lands and the locating of Japanese colonists. They were pleased with the lands, with the opportunities they found, and with the chances for development along lines familiar to

The first efforts of the colonists will be in the direction of raising rice for seed. The Japanese are intensive farmers, and will be satisfied with the product of a few acres per man, but that product will be of the very highest value.

During the trip of the visitors it was revealed that great possibilities were recognized in the way of paper making. The coarsest paper of Japan is made out of rice straw, it appears, as is also the finest, and the great quantity of rice straw that is burned up and thrown into the rivers and bayous of the South filled the Japanese visitors with enthusiasm as they realized what a good turn they could do in utilizing this waste product. Riding along the railroad they also saw

the great opportunities that exist for the utilization of the willow trees of the far Southern country, for the Japanese use the bark for fiber, the shoots for baskets, etc., and the wood for pulp, and they recognized an almost illimitable field for the little book. "The Road to Wellville"

xercise of their skill in working up the exercise of their skill in working up the various parts of the willow.

The land they contemplate purchasing is of 10,000 acres, and the first installment of farmers will be 50 families. They will be farmers of vegetables as well as of rice. They will be citizens and send their children to school and pay taxes and ob-tain a citizenship and play their part in the community as other settlers,

ENGINEER'S LAST RUN.

His Story of How He Lived His Life All Over in a Flash.

Louisville Courier-Journal. "Drowning is not the only exper ence that causes a man to read his own blography in the flash of a second," said F. C. Roberts, a locomotive engineer. "I was running on the passenger

trains between Atlanta and Macon sev-

eral years ago, and I was to meet the north-bound train at a certain station on the road. Well, it was all my I hadn't slept any for five nights, and the only rest I had was in my cab. The last stop that we made before this experience of which I speak, the fireman had to wake me up when the signal to go ahead was re-ceived. I had gone to sleep in my cab "As we approached the next station the conductor may have signaled me, as he claimed he did, but we dashed through the town at about 40 miles an hour before I heard the down brakes signal. The minute I heard it I saw the headlight of the north-bound train less than 300 yards away coming tround a curve. I threw on the air brakes and reversed, but it all looked too late. The fireman jumped, but I was paralyzed. The two great engines, one bearing a special train, rushed to-gether like angry bulls, and I was frozen there, and while those trains rushed together I saw every incident of my life just as plainly as the day it happened. That's all I know about it. "They took me to the hospital, and nine days later I woke up after a spell of brain fever. The trains stopped so close together that the pilots were sprung out of place, but otherwise there was no damage. They had to get a new engineer before my train pulled out, though, and that was the last time I ever pulled a throttle."

CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses. David S. Williams, 34; Vesta E. Townsend

John H. Mitchell, 60, San Francisco; Alice Waite, 40.
 William E. Robson, 25; Blanche Hedderly, 21. John A. Godfrey, 32; Nettie Connett, 23. Liul Glass, 21, Clackamas County; Maud Sraight, 19.

Benjamin F. Alexander, 31, King County Washington; Ruby Churchill, 27. C. H. Manning, 69, Sheridan County, Wyo. Margaret M. Hatch, 68. George Boyles, 21; Edna M, Tempest, 17. Charles E. Brown, 23; Alice A. Russell, 21.

Deaths.

August 30, George Schmidt, aged 40 years, a 46% Front street, Interment Lone Fir August 28, Harry Nielson, aged 20 years, 5 Russell street. Interment Lone Fir. August 29, Isaiah Tufford, aged 84 years August 25, Isaam Innore, aged 54 years, near Sandy, Or. Body shipped to Mason, Neb. August 30, George Schmidt, aged 40 years, at 340½ Front street. Interment Lone Fir. August 29, Albert T. Clark, aged 57 years, at 638 Albina avenue. Interment Lone Fir. August 30, Emma A. Hacker, aged 55 years, at West and Tabor avenue. Interment Lone at West and Tabor avenues. Interment Lon

August 30, William G. Rogers, aged 84 years Voodstock. Interment Multnomah, Births.

August 10, to the wife of Jotlib Femmel, 534 August 11, to the wife of Hans Tonnesen, 00 Rodney avenue, a girl. August 12, to Helen Jackobson, 386 Weidles treet, a girl. August 16, to the wife of Henry J. Dengel.

August 17, to the wife of Samuel Bocke, 469 Sixth street, a boy, August 23, to the wife of Alfred J. Screnc, 293 Eugene street, a boy. to the wife of John E. Davis, 422

Ross street, a girl.

August 10, to the wife of Joseph K. Thomp on, northeast corner Second and Clay, a girl. August 16, to the wife of Otto K. Stoelker, Jeod Samaritan Hospital, a girl. August 17, to the wife of E. J. Peck, Fulton

Park, a boy. August 26, to the wife of George C. Marks 794 First street, a girl. August 25, to the wife of S. A. Harmon 3041/2 Front street, a boy. August 26, to the wife of John Berreth, 68 East Twenty-first street, a boy. August 24, to the wife of George Weygandt, 768 East Twenty-first street, a boy. August 25, to the wife of Felix Simon,

Woodstock, a girl.

August 19, to the wife of Michael Coleman, 511, North Ninth street, a boy. Building Permits.

Mrs. Sarah A. Francis. Lincoln street, b reen Seventh and the hill, two-story dweiling, J. B. Roth, Enst Main, between Thirty-sevand Thirty-righth, two-story dwelling

Mrs. C. W. Cottell, northwest corner Kelley

and Lane, two-story dwelling, \$3000.

John H: Mitchell, Mill street, between First and Second, repairs, \$200. F. Ressitan, East Twenty-sixth, between Oak nd Stark, repairs, \$500. M. J. Hoffman, East Tenth, between Sher nan and Caruthers, one-story cottage, \$1000.

Real Estate Transfers. osephins A. Kern and husband to George Tuthill, lot 8, block 20, Ir-ving's Harbor View denrietta W. Glos and husband to D. S. Walton, north 10 feet lot 17; lot 16; south 15 feet lot 15, block 4, Point View
colst View Real Estate Co. to J.
Trachsel, lots 19, 20, 21, 22, north 10
feet lot 18, block 5, Point View
Nelson Hursey and wife to Frank Anderson, lot 7, block 25, Mount Tabor
Villa derson, lot 7, block 20, 150
Villa
Robert Kelland to Gertrude M. Black,
26.34 acres in Sec. 23, T. 1 N. R. 2 E. 1,333
Albert A. Hirsh to Henry Rosenfeld, 1/2
interest lots 7, 8, block 257, city. \$ 1
William E. Brainard and wife to N.
Show, S. 1/2 lot 41, Brainard's Cemetery Julia Regner and husband to A. T. Cleveland, 568 acre in Sec. 16, T. 1 S., R. 3 E. David Goodsell and wife to Charles Anderson lots 11, 12, block 5, East Portland

LEARNING THINGS We Are All in the Apprentice Class.

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady of Springfield, Ili., says: "After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that my life was despaired of. I could get no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve medicines I tried, because I didn't know that the coffee was daily

pulling me back more than the doctors could put me shead. "Finally, at the request of a friend, I left off coffee and began the use of Postum, and against my convictions I gradually improved in health until for the past six or eight months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trou-

"My troubles all come from the use of coffee, which I had drunk from childhood. and yet they disappeared when I quit cof-fee and took up the use of Postum." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Many people marvel at the effects of

eaving off coffee and drinking Postum. but there is nothing marvelous about itonly common sense. Coffee is a destroyer-Postum is a re-builder. That's the reason, Look in each package for the famous

erime Trembisy to Adolph N. Ter-BOX169 feet, beginning at a point feet N. of NW. corner of Dixon Larrabee streets. Roots et al. to the Douglas Cem-y Association, 3 scree in Sec. 30, N. R. S. B. Jennings and husband to Leona

McCoy, lot 4, block 10, Arieta Park No. 3
S. D. Crowe to M. A. Heitkemper, lot 8, block 9, First Electric Add to Albina
V. Wachowiak to Marie Bence, lot 7, block 19, Tremont Place Add
Thomas Kay to Clara J. Kay, lot 6, block 4, Holmes' Subdiv of lot 5, Glenwood Park; lots 22, 22, block 6, Portsmouth Villa Extended.
Lockey Fox to Nelly Fox et al., lots 9, 10, block 8, Irvington Add.
Eather P. Lincoln to Victor Land Co., lot 14, block 14, Paradise Spring Tr.
B. J. Sanford and wife to Yar R. Little et al., north 33 1-3 feet, lot 4, block 1, East Tabor Villa
Anton Teller and wife to same, north 33 1-3 feet lot 3, block 1, East Tabor Villa
Benjamin F. Speak and wife to Victor Land Co., lot 7, block 1, City View

33 1-3 feet lot 3, block 1, Bast Tabor Villa
Benjamin F. Speak and wife to Victor Land Co., lot 7, block 1, City View Park Add.
Johanna Paulsen and husband to Peter N. Worsley, lot 2, part lot 1, block "M." Portsmouth Villa Extended.
Oak Park Land Company to Chester A. Whitemore, east 35 feet lot 9, block 254, Couch's Add.
Herman Wittenberg et al. to Francis Stopper, lots 6, 7, 8, block 2, Irvington Heights Add.
Maria Ranb to Annie M. Bantz et al. 8,39 acres in Sec. 6, T. 1 S., R. 1 E. Maria Ranb to Joseph Ranb, lot 17, 8, 45 lot 18, block 22, Williamette.
Gavin E. Caukin and wife to Alta Hohanshelt, lots 8, 10, block 4, Highland Park
J. E. Scott and wife to B. F. Speak, lots 2, 17, block 1, lots 6, 7, 10, block

\$200,000 Fire at Memphis.

land Park E. Scott and wife to B. F. Speak, lots 2, 17, block 1, lots 6, 7, 10, block 12; lots S, 9, block 5, City View Park

MEMPHIS, Tenn, Sept. 2.-Fire in the six-story building occupied by the whole-sale grocery firm of the Oliver-Finnic Company this morning caused a loss of \$200,000

Jobberwok-A friend of mine patented a levice that enables a girl to practice on two planes at the same time. Purrywur—Did he make anything out of it? Jobberwok—He made a move out of town on the strength of it. His neighbors threatened to mob him

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Absolute Guarantee to cure any case of blind, bleeding, itching or internal piles, no matter how chronic or aggravated it may be. Out of over 19,000 cases there are only three on record where a positive cure has not been made.

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