MANY SEEKERS AFTER PLUMS

Closing Day of Filing, Candidacy Declarations Show Full Tickets.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Olympia, Wash., Aug. 8.—The time for filing declarations of candidacy under the direct primary law closed today at the secretary of state's office and at all county auditors' offices.

On all state offices, not including justice of the supreme court, the second-choice provision of the law applies where there are four or more candidates for one position. Voters are compelled to vote both first and second choice in such instances.

The primary election occurs September 8. There are but two primary tickets in the field, the Republican and Democratic. Other parties can name tickets by conventions held the day of the primaries, no other party having cast 10 per cent of the vote in the last election, which is the requirement for nominating by primary election.

The complete state ticket follows, with offices and names of candidates in the order they will appear on the ballot:

Republican Ticket.

Congressman, First district—W. E. Humphrey, Seattle. Congressman, Second district—Francis W. Cushman, Tacoma. Congressman, Third district—Lee A. Johnson, Sunnyside; T. D. Rockwell, Spokane; W. H. Ludden, Spokane; Harry Rosenhaupt, Spokane; H. M. Boone, Palouse; Miles Poindexter, Spokane; M. E. Field, Stephekin.

Governor—W. M. Ridpath, Spokane; John D. Atkinson, Wenatchee; Joseph W. Robinson, Olympia; Henry McBride, Seattle; Oscar H. Neal, Bellingham; Albert E. Mead, Bellingham; Robert B. Brown, Seattle; Samuel G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy.

Lieutenant-governor—Ellis Morrison, Seattle; Charles E. Coon, Port Townsend; A. V. Fawcett, Tacoma; C. G. Austin, Seattle; M. E. Hay, Wilbur.

Secretary of state—Sam H. Nichols, Everett; I. M. Howell, Tacoma.

State treasurer—E. K. Irwin, Spokane; John G. Lewis, Aberdeen; John L. Murray, Friday Harbor.

State auditor—C. W. Clausen, Port Orchard; John Tobin, Bellingham.

Attorney-general—W. V. Tanner, Seattle; J. H. Easterday, Tacoma; R. H. Kipp, Colfax; W. R. Bell, Everett.

Commissioner of public lands—E. W. Ross, Castlerock; S. A. Callvert, Zenith; I. A. Navarre, Lakeside.

Superintendent of public instruction—H. B. Dewey, Tacoma.

Insurance commissioner—J. H. Schively, Olympia; Albert Helander, Seattle; D. R. Bullock, Spokane; Cal Welbon, Orcas.

Preference for United States senator—Levi Ankeny, Walla Walla; Wesley L. Jones, North Yakima.

Democratic Ticket.

Congressman, First district—Charles H. Miller, Seattle. Congressman, Third District—William Goodyear, Colfax.

Governor—John Pattison, Colfax; A. J. Splawn, North Yakima; Patrick S. Byre, Spokane; Jimmie Durkin, Spokane; William Blackman, Seattle.

Lieutenant-governor—A. C. Edwards, Spokane; Harry H. Collier, Tacoma; H. H. Kulies, Seattle.

Commissioner of public lands—Albert Schooley, Chehalis.

Superintendent of public instruction—Eldridge Wheeler, Montesano.

Insurance commissioner—Edwin F. Masterson, Tacoma.

Preference for United States senator—George F. Cotterill, Seattle; M. M. Godman, Seattle.

Non-Partisan Judiciary Ticket.

Judges of the supreme court (three to elect)—Herman D. Crow, Spokane; Milo A. Root, Seattle; S. J. Chadwick, Colfax; Lucius B. Nash, Spokane; Oliver V. Linn, Olympia; John E. Humphries, Seattle; E. M. Carr, Seattle; Emmett N. Parker, Tacoma.

Death Roll of the Northwest

Hugh Herron.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Corvallis, Or., Aug. 8.—The funeral of the late Hugh Herron will be held at McFarland's chapel, near Monroe, at 11 o'clock this morning. The remains will be interred in Monroe cemetery.

In the passing of Hugh Herron, Benton county and the state of Oregon loses one of its most esteemed citizens. The deceased was born in County Down, Ireland, in September, 1839. His father died when Hugh was a small boy, and in 1850 the mother and eight children, six boys and two girls, emigrated to America, settling first in Ohio and going later to Illinois. Of the eight children the deceased was the youngest.

In 1862 he came across the plains to Oregon to seek a home in the new land. He purchased 320 acres of land 15 miles south of Corvallis, and increased his holdings year by year until at the time of his death he owned 800 acres of Benton's best soil.

Mr. Herron was married to Miss Nicy H. Winn, near Monroe, in 1865, who, with a family of five, survives. The children are Emery Herron, South Bend, Wash.; Robert, who has a home on a portion of the original homestead; Clayton, who occupies the old home; Mrs. C. A. Bushnell, Seattle, Wash.; Miss Margaret, who is at home. Another daughter, Lizzie, is deceased.

All Benton county laments the passing of this revered pioneer.

Henry Allen.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Silverton, Or., Aug. 8.—Henry Allen, 80 years of age, died at his home in this city last evening at 4 o'clock, after a prolonged illness. The funeral will be held Sunday at the Methodist Episcopal church.

Henry Allen was born in Tennessee, June 6, 1828, and moved with his parents to Pike county, Illinois, in 1830, where his father, Abner Allen, engaged in farming. During the gold excitement of 1849, and at the age of 21 years, he joined with a party of young men and crossed the plains to California, where for some time he engaged in assorting for the precious metals. Being moderately successful in his work he invested most of his money in a pack train, which he purchased for $4,000, and started from what was then known as the Trinity district for Shasta county. On the Trinity river Indians raided the camp and took from him his entire possessions, killing all his mules. Mr. Allen then went into the rich placer mines now known as French gulch, where he soon recruited his losses, and late in 1851 returned to his home in Illinois.

February 14, 1852, he was married to Miss Frances E. Rockwood. Soon after their marriage they joined with Mr. Allen's father's family and crossed the plains with ox teams, arriving in Salem in the fall of 1852. Here they lived until the next year, when they moved to the Waldo hills near this city, and where they continued to reside until 1902, when they purchased a home in Silverton, where Mr. Allen lived with his wife and daughter Nell until his death.

Mr. Allen is survived by his widow, Mrs. Frances E. Allen, three sons and two daughters, T. B. Allen of Silverton, R. D. Allen, present county clerk of Salem, H. L. Allen of Missoula, Mont., Mrs. L. F. Mascher and Miss Della Allen of Silverton. He is survived by only two members of his father's family, Mrs. Frances Coolidge, widow of the late Al Coolidge, and Mrs. Mary Blackerby, widow of T. B. Blackerby, who died some months ago. His brother died in the Rocky mountains while en route to Oregon in 1852, and his father died in 1883 at the age of 85 years.

Henry Allen, Who Crossed the Plains for California in the days of '49.

Taken Down.

Gustave Eberlein, the famous German sculptor, said the other day in New York that in beauty of face and figure the American woman excelled all others—that the American type of beauty approached almost absolute perfection.

"In intelligence as well," the sculptor resumed, "the American woman excels. But now and then she has the defect of the intelligent; she is overpositive, she is overconfident. In that case I like to see her taken down.

"I once met a beautiful and brilliant American woman on shipboard. She talked splendidly, but she was very positive—positive indeed.

"'I am a good reader of faces,' she said one day at luncheon. 'On first sight of a person I form my opinion of that person's character. And I am never wrong. I am positively never wrong.'

"'Mother,' her little boy called shrilly from the other end of the long table, where he sat with his nurse.

"'Well, what is it, my son?' said the mother indulgently.

"And we all turned to hear what the little fellow had to say.

"'Mother,' he piped, 'I want to know what was your opinion, mother, when you first saw me.'"

PIANOS

MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY

GREAT VALUES

Sherman, Clay & Co.

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE

Fine slightly used Piano—almost new $198.00

GOVERNMENT BANKS SUCH AS CHINA NOW MAINTAINS

A Pile of the Specie.

While the currency commission in the United States is thrashing over the various forms of banking in the world and are going to submit to the next session of congress a definite plan for revising our currency, it is interesting to note that China has already established two government banks. Charge d-Affairs Henry P. Fletcher of the American legation at Peking, has just entered the following report at Washington:

Two government banks have been established, the Imperial bank and the Bank of Communications, controlled, respectively, by the board of finance and the board of posts and communications. The board of finance has drawn up and gained imperial sanction for a set of general laws relating to banking and two sets of regulations for the establishment of special forms of banks, viz., industrial and savings banks. It is to be observed that the effect of this recent legislation is to place the whole banking business of the country under the supervision of the board of finance.

The Imperial bank, which has hitherto been called the Bank of the Board of Revenue, is a stock concern, capitalized at 10,000,000 taels (haikwan tael—68 cents), of which the government will subscribe one half. Its existence is limited to 30 years, after which period it may be continued if found profitable. While it will transact all ordinary banking business, the main function of the Imperial bank will be, as far as the board of finance may deem advisable, to serve as the depositary for all government funds, and the medium through which national financial deals may be consummated. Its other duties will be to act as the instrument of the government in preserving the monetary equilibrium of the empire by means of loans here and there, as circumstances require, and to control the issuance of paper money. At some future date it will have exclusive prerogatives in this particular, but in all of its activities it is to be under the direct control of the board of finance, the power of the shareholders being practically nominal. As its business expands agencies will be established throughout the country, which will also transact ordinary banking business, while serving as the medium through which the bank may affect monetary conditions in the provinces.

General Banking.

The general banking laws are designed to safeguard business conditions by preventing banks from becoming insolvent. To this end strict government supervision is made compulsory for all banks, especially as regards the issue of notes. This latter provision will, of course, be unnecessary when the Imperial bank is vested with the executive privilege of issuing them. To compensate for the restrictions imposed on banks the government asserts its willingness to aid with a loan from the Imperial bank any banking concern involved in special difficulties, if said difficulties can be shown to be of an unavoidable and temporary character. The scope of these laws is sweeping, and if they are enforced all the banking business of the empire will be closely watched by the board of finance.

The industrial banks, provided for in a special series of regulations, may be of private or government origin and are designed especially as an aid to the lower classes. They are to loan money in small amounts on easy terms as regards security. The rate of interest is not fixed. Local officials will, with public funds, aid each bank for the first years of its existence. Ordinary banking business is permitted if confined to a scale accessible to the lower classes.

The need for special laws regulating the conduct of savings banks arises from the fact that ordinary Chinese banks do not engage in this department of banking, as we understand it. The security of deposits in these banks is safeguarded by the compulsory retirement each year of at least a quarter of all deposits and their retention in an available form as a reserve fund. Registration with the board of finance of all banks doing this kind of business, and constant supervision of their affairs by the same board, are henceforth to be compulsory throughout the empire.

Imperial Bank.

Just as the Imperial bank is the instrument of the board of finance so the Bank of Communications is the organ of the board of posts and communications in its control of railways, telegraph lines and postal facilities. In addition to transacting the ordinary business of a bank, its special function will be to act as place of deposit for the funds of public utilities under the control of the board of posts and communications. It will also care for all funds accumulated for the redemption of the Peking-Hangkow railway, and will have control of all bonds issued by the government to provide for the construction of railways. It will establish agencies or connections wherever conditions demand, but these and the central office will in every essential particular be under the direct control of the board of posts and communications.

As will be observed the changes inaugurated in this new legislation are far reaching. But it is reasonable to expect large developments along these lines. Li Ching-ch'u, a nephew of Li Hung-chang, and a man of experience in banking, is president of the Bank of Communications. This bank is temporarily located in the southern city; the equipment, as regards both accommodations and staff, being on a generous scale. A permanent building will be erected in the Tartar city, opposite the building of the Imperial bank. The latter, since it is a continuation of the Bank of the Board of Revenue, is an energetic concern. It has recently dispatched Mr. Ch'en Chin-t'ao, an official educated in the United States, to Europe and the United States to buy machinery and engage a superintendent in preparation for the printing of paper money. (Regulations of the Imperial bank, laws relating to banking, savings bank laws, regulations for industrial banks, and regulations for the Bank of Communications, transmitted with the foregoing report, are on file in the Bureau of Manufactures.)

IT DIDN'T HURT A BIT.

$10.00 SET OF TEETH FOR $5

Written Guarantee for 10 Years.

CROWNS—Any tooth in the mouth we crown with solid gold, 22k., guaranteed to be the best, for only $4.00

Any Porcelain Crown made—no matter what they are called or how they are made. Our price is only $4.00

BRIDGES—Solid Gold Top, Solid Gold Backs, Porcelain Fronts, per tooth $4.00

Solid Gold Teeth, 22k., bridge, per tooth $4.00

All other work same price, proportionately.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION Free When Plates or Bridges Are Ordered

Absolute Guarantees.

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LOOSE TONGUES ANNOY QUEEN

Gossips Distort Minor Happenings Into Ridiculous Proportions.

By Paul Villiers.

(Hearst News by Longest Leased Wire.)

Paris, Aug. 8.—Queen Amelia of Portugal is somewhat annoyed and has expressed that annoyance to certain high personages of her entourage because of the indiscreet publicity which has been given to certain details of the civil list, especially in so far as concerns certain allowances for the purpose of the royal journeys abroad.

The queen, it must be remembered, is highly strung, although she is courageous in crisis. In this particular instance it is not the press that troubles her, under the Portuguese censor that could easily be muzzled. It is rather that vague public talk, that unnecessary irresponsible gossip, which while containing a basis of fact, is all too often swelled beyond real proportions from the real truth.

Pope Pius X is 73 years of age, and although there is no reason to fear an immediate change, it can not be denied that the quickness with which he becomes fatigued, the lightness of the nourishment which his doctors order him to take, his signs of physical distress after audiences and his general paleness all show that the years and cares of his high office are telling upon him.

Telegrams from Tunis state that a terrible crime has been committed in a village occupied by Sicilian agriculturists.

A redoubtable brigand named Marauelo, who was sentenced in Italy as contumacious, has been denounced to the police by a comrade named Demartino, and after having suffered three years' imprisonment he returned to Tunis, burning with desire for vengeance on his betrayer.

Demartino, who was a farmer at Mascularadas, recently found the sign of the cross on his door with a knife, this being the Mafia's emblem of a sentence to death. Despite all his precautions, he was murdered in the most revolting manner. After his body had been horribly mutilated and the keys of his house were thrown inside it, the corpse was then burned.

The relations of Demartino accused Marguelo of the crime, but the police were unable to obtain evidence to convict him of it. However, the son of Demartino avenged himself on the supposed murderer of his father. Finding Marguelo at Saida, near Tunis, he stabbed him time after time, and afterwards cut his victim's head off. It is expected that the crime will lead to further bloodshed, and that the family of the dead brigand will organize a terrible vendetta.

MAKING GREAT SUCCESS

Important Changes Made by the Old Red Front Store.

The old and prominent corner at First and Taylor streets, which has been the home of clothing stores for many years, has undergone a transformation during the past month. A. Rosenstein, the owner of the Red Front now situated on this corner, is the man who planned and paid for the extensive and costly changes. In place of one entrance there are two, and the show windows are now of modern design. The prismatic glass over the front throws a great deal of light into the store and renders it one of the brightest looking stores of the city. The old and out of date office has been supplanted by a new cashier's desk and wrapping counter.

The prosperous look of the Red Front is a true representation of the condition of the establishment. Under the direction of Mr. Rosenstein the good will of the public has been enlisted and an enviable patronage built up. The business has increased to such poportions that Mr. Rosenstein is considering opening a branch house in which he will doubtless duplicate his former success.

Tomorrow, Monday, will positively be the last day for discount on west side gas bills. Portland Gas company.

Two aunts of James S. Sherman, Taft's running mate, spell their name "Shearman."

GREAT RACE

Big Cash Awards and Valuable Scholarships Offered Clever Students.

Oregon Journal's Third Annual Scholarship Contest Well Under Way.

The following valuable scholarships and good cash awards should prompt students to put all their energy into The Journal's third annual scholarship contest. This contest will close in September. No ambitious student should miss this grand opportunity to win a scholarship. All between the ages of 10 and 30 are eligible.

SCHOLARSHIPS

As far as they are at present listed are herewith submitted. More schools will be added from day to day during the contest as the choice of new contestants is learned.

ALBANY COLLEGE, ALBANY, OR.
One year's tuition in any department, except conservatory. Value of scholarship $50.

BAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, BAKER CITY, OR.
One year's tuition in shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping and penmanship. Value of scholarship $100.

BEHNKE-WALKER BUSINESS COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition in combined business and shorthand course. Value of scholarship $100.

CAPITAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, SALEM, OR.
Ten months' tuition in business or shorthand course. Value of scholarship $100.

DALLAS COLLEGE, DALLAS, OR.
One year's tuition in any department. Value of scholarship $50.

ECLECTIC BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition in combined business and shorthand courses. Value of scholarship, $100.

HILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition in all branches without board. Value of scholarship $120.

HOLMES BUSINESS COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition in combined business and shorthand course. Value of scholarship $100.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF SCRANTON, PA.
Complete course in architecture, chemistry and chemical technology, electrical, civil engineering, steam, electric, mechanical engineering and mining engineering. Value of scholarship $133.

R. MAX MYER SCHOOL OF ART, PORTLAND, OR.
Six months' evening course. Value of scholarship $50.

M'MINNVILLE COLLEGE, M'MINNVILLE, OR.
One year's tuition in any department of the college. Value of scholarship $60.

OREGON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's course in piano department. Value of scholarship $175.

OREGON EXPERT COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OR.
Combined course in telegraphy and stenography. Value of scholarship $125.

OREGON LAW COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition. Value of scholarship $150.

PACIFIC COLLEGE, NEWBERG, OR.
One year's tuition. Value of scholarship $50.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, FOREST GROVE, OR.
One year's tuition in college department. Value of scholarship $50.

PENDLETON ACADEMY, PENDLETON, OR.
Two years' instruction in classical, scientific or commercial courses. Value of scholarship $100.

PORTLAND ACADEMY, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition in any of the four academy classes. Value of scholarship $120.

MRS. WALTER REED, PORTLAND, OR.
Vocal lessons. Value of scholarship, $100.

ROSE CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OR.
One year's tuition in combined business and shorthand course. Value of scholarship $100.

ST MARY'S ACADEMY, THE DALLES, OR.
One year's tuition in music department. Value of scholarship $100.

WESTERN ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND ELOCUTION, PORTLAND, OR.
Course in elocution, oratory or dramatic art. Value of scholarship $150.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY, SALEM, OR.
One year's tuition in college department. Value of scholarship $50.

CASH AWARDS

In addition to the scholarship awards The Journal will make the following cash awards to help defray expenses of the students who may poll the largest vote:

Cash with first choice of scholarship	$150
Cash with second choice of scholarship	$125
Cash with third choice of scholarship	$100
Cash with fourth choice of scholarship	$75
Cash with fifth choice of scholarship	$50
Cash with sixth choice of scholarship	$25

The above sums in cash will be paid contestants immediately after the close of the contest, in the order of their standing. Cash commissions will be allowed on all new subscribers, in addition to the cash awards, so that a contestant may earn money every day during the contest.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO CONTEST MANAGER

Great Reduction Sale

In order to "Get Busy" at our new store, Sixth and Alder, we will for the next ~~sixty~~ weeks make garments to order for cost of material and making.

The Profit Is All Yours

We simply keep our large force of skilled tailors busily employed and advertise our new location.

Suit and Extra Trousers of same or striped material, to order

$25 to $50

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Garments to order in a day if required. Full dress and Tuxedo Suits a specialty.

Nicoll the Tailor

WILLIAM JERREMS' SONS

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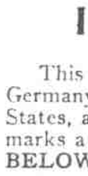

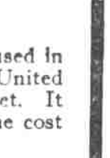

No Make Believe Sale But a Real One

$3.50 Sorosis or Walk-Over Oxfords at $2.65

$4.00 Sorosis or Walk-Over Oxfords at $3.00

$5.00 Sorosis or Walk-Over Oxfords at $3.75

KNIGHT'S

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

BULLETIN NO. 10

THE TUNGSTEN ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMP

This new Electric Lamp was invented and first used in Germany and Austria. It is now being made in the United States, and has recently been placed on the market. It marks a revolution in electric lighting, and brings the cost BELOW THE COST OF GAS.

The lamp is similar in appearance to the ordinary incandescent lamp, except that the light is whiter and more intense, and the bulb is frosted on the tip. It furnishes the same amount of light as the old lamp at about ONE THIRD the cost for current. The first cost of the lamp itself is higher, but this is more than made up in the saving in current in the first few weeks of operation.

The following table shows the relative cost of operating a 200 candle-power Tungsten Lamp and a 200 candle-power gas arc lamp burning from three to eighteen hours per day each day of the month:

TABLE NO. 1

Hours Per Day.	200 C.-P. GAS ARC Cost	200 C.-P. TUNGSTEN ARC Cost.
3	$ 2.39	$ 2.25
4	3.19	2.78
5	3.99	3.29
6	4.79	3.80
7	5.59	4.31
8	6.38	4.82
9	7.18	5.34
10	7.98	5.84
11	8.78	6.36
12	9.58	6.89
13	10.37	7.40
14	11.17	7.90
15	11.97	8.52
16	12.77	8.93
17	13.57	9.45
18	14.36	9.96

From the above it will be seen that all can now use the modern electric light, with its freedom from heat, odor, dirt and impoverishment of the air, at less cost than gas.

These lamps can be had from dealers, who will furnish fixtures, shades and wiring and install them so that a maximum of light and a minimum of cost will be obtained.