LAST SCORE SHOWS MANY HEAVY GAINS IN VOTES

We herewith present the nineteenth score in the educational contest, which is the last publication that will be made before the close of the contest. Nearly every contestant has made remarkably large gains since the last publication, and every one is hard at work determined to climb the ladder of votes. The only change in district leaders occurs in district No. 4, where Ray Harper, with an increase of over 29,000 jumps ahead of Miss Rogers.

The contest closes tonight at 10 p. m. which means that all subscriptions or votes must be in The Journal office by that time or deposited in Postoffices, bearing the stamp of not later than that time. Every contestant is out bright and early, determined to make considerable change in the score list before the close tonight. If you intend to help your favorite contestant you must do so at once.

District Number 1.

This contest district is made up of Multnomah county and includes Portland. Contestants in this district compete with one another, and at the same time with all contestants in other parts of the northwest.

1—Ralph Robnett, 347 Stanton street 105,505
2—Lenna Melton, 815 Grand avenue north 83,140
3—Harry Crain, 463 East Eleventh street north 29,195
4—Myrtle Rogers, 1931 Endicott street 17,565
5—G. Adrian Smith, 142 Curry street 15,845
6—Royal H. Cross, St. Johns 14,430
7—David McK. Wilson, Linnton 14,090
8—Clyde Cooley, 497 Tenino avenue 12,845
9—Frank Kennell, 331 Grand avenue 11,855

District Number 2.

Contest District No. 2 comprises all of Willamette valley except Multnomah county (which forms a district by itself) as far south as Eugene. Contestants in this district compete with one another and at the same time with all contestants in all parts of Oregon.

1—Freda Launer, Dallas 113,805
2—Olive Williams, Monmouth 81,555
3—Gladys Nelson, Oswego 49,590
4—Beulah Gilkey, Corvallis 43,180
5—Adela Vollstedt, Albany 37,660
6—Paul A. Nunan, 367 State street, Salem 16,500
7—H. Earl Jackson, Forest Grove 16,435
8—Lester Bennett, Philomath 12,315

District Number 3.

Contest District No. 3 includes all that part of Oregon south of Eugene and the counties of Oregon bordering on the Pacific ocean. Contestants in this district compete with one another and at the same time with contestants in all other parts of the northwest.

1—Vernice Gilkey, Grants Pass 63,065
2—Freda Hockenyos, Medford 39,295
3—Sena Berkrem, Gardiner 33,085
4—Ray Haines, Myrtle Point 20,560
5—Grace H. Ryan, Gold Hill 13,520

District Number 4.

Contest District No. 4 comprises all of eastern Oregon and eastern Washington. Contestants in this district compete with one another and also with all other contestants.

1—Ray Harper, The Dalles 69,125
2—Gladys Rogers, Baker City 53,275
3—Frances Gordion, The Dalles 32,210
4—Miss Dolon Lilly, La Grande 30,720
5—Grayce McKinney, Blalock 28,525
6—Carl Powers, Pendleton 27,095
7—Kenneth Murray, Dayville 7,550

FEDERAL ACTION IN SILETZ CAUSES WONDER

Considerable local interest has been aroused lately relative to the action of the land department at Washington in connection with homestead entries on the former Siletz Indian reservation, and this agitation has developed unusual expression from the fact that many of the conflicting claims against the original entries were filed by residents of Portland and vicinity. Beyond question, the finest body of timber in the Pacific northwest is embraced within the confines of the territory known commonly as the Siletz country, and on account of its abnormal increase in value within the past few years, it has naturally excited the cupidity of numbers of would-be settlers.

The reservation was thrown open to settlement about 13 years ago, and during a period of a little more than eight years, no less than 412 claims were filed, quite a number of which were patented, while final certificates have issued on many others. On November 14, 1903, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock issued a blanket order suspending all further entries in the reservation until their bona fides could be determined by the land department, and this order of suspension remained in force until last fall, when it was removed by Commissioner Ballinger. Since then a large number of the original entries have been passed to patent, and it is by reason of the action of the land department in this respect that so much hostile criticism has arisen.

Some Good, Some Bad.

That Secretary Hitchcock had good reasons for suspending the first entries in the reservation is evident from the fact that it has developed frequently of late that many of them were made for speculative purposes, and not with any idea of establishing homes there. During the trial of Willard N. Jones, Thad. S. Potter and Ira Wade, in October, 1905, in which the two former were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government of its public lands, proof was offered by the government that a large number of old soldiers and their widows had been induced to take up claims in the interest of speculators, and fully 30 of them made confessions to that effect upon the witness stand during the progress of the trial. Subsequent investigations by special agents of the general land office has demonstrated that only a small percentage of the first claims filed in the reservation were made in good faith. Discussing various phases of the situation today, a gentleman familiar with practically every detail in connection therewith, had this to say upon the subject:

"It must be borne in mind that at least two distinct classes of claimants have been developed by the controversy over the titles to the Siletz lands, and there ought not to be any confusion when the matter of their bona fides is brought up for consideration. It has been demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt that some of the first entries were made in good faith, and that the entrymen have endeavored to comply fully with the provisions of the special homestead act passed by congress for the disposition of these lands, while others—many others, in fact—have filed their claims purely for speculative purposes, and lost no time in transferring their titles as soon as final certificates issued, to some syndicate in pursuance to a prior arrangement, at the same time abandoning all further attempts at settlement or cultivation. It is in connection with this latter class that all the trouble had arisen, and the two should not be confounded from any sympathetic standpoint.

Bought From Indians.

"The treaty between the government and the Indians was entered into October 31, 1892, whereby the aborigines were induced for a consideration of $142,000, to cede the four tiers of townships from the center of township 6 south, to the center of township 10 south, and from the western bounds of range 8 west, Willamette meridian, to the Pacific ocean. What the Indians surrendered for the sum in question embraces a territory capable of furnishing fully 1,300 homestead claims of 160 acres each, and amounting approximately to 200,000 acres of the finest body of timber in the Pacific northwest. You can draw your own conclusions as to the methods adopted to secure this unjust bargain. The land today is worth fully $12,500 a claim, and patented tracts there are being absorbed rapidly at that figure. This would bring the present market value of the holdings to an aggregate of $16,250,000, and indicates very plainly who got the worst of the deal—the Indians or the government.

"The treaty was ratified by congress, August 15, 1894, and the act for the disposition of the lands contained this provision:

"'The mineral land shall be disposed of under the laws applicable thereto, and the balance of the land so ceded shall be disposed of until further provided by law under the townsite law and under the provisions of the homestead law; provided, however, that each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws shall, at the time of making his entry, pay the sum of 50 cents per acre in addition to the fees now required by law, and at the time of making final proof shall pay the further sum of $1 per acre, final proof to be made within five years from the date of entry, and three years' actual residence on the land shall be established by such evidence as is now required in homestead proofs as a prerequisite to title or patent.'

Rush to Get Claims.

"The only change in this law was made by congress May 17, 1900, when it dispensed with the payment of $1.50 an acre. At noon on July 25, 1895, the lands embraced in the former Siletz reservation were thrown open to settlement in accordance with executive proclamation.

"The first homestead entries under the special act alluded to were filed August 8, 1895, according to the records of the local land office. In all probability settlers had flocked into the region as soon as it was opened, and must have occupied the intervening time in making their improvements. At all events, the rush to acquire these tracts continued unabated until November 14, 1903, when Secretary Hitchcock issued a blanket order of suspension, well-founded charges having been made that the lands were being absorbed for speculative purposes.

At the trial of Williard N. Jones, Thad. S Potter and Ira Wade, in October, 1905, it was proven quite conclusively that many of the entries had been made in the interest of Jones, and in fact, about 25 or 30 of the original entrymen so testified on the witness stand. It was also demonstrated that their residence and cultivation was a farce, and Puter's book on the land frauds indicates very clearly, by photographic process, the general character of improvements, showing the houses to be little less than pigpens. I understand these photographs were taken by special agents in the course of field investigations.

Winked at Laws.

"Other investigations from time to time by special agents of the general land office demonstrated beyond any question of doubt that only a comparatively small percentage of the entrymen had complied with the liberal provisions of the special homestead act quoted and there is no doubt, in my mind, that a great many of the first claims filed were fraudulent in character, and never made with any idea of establishing a home there.

"In fact, there is scarcely any cultivation visible anywhere in the reservation, notwithstanding that there are glades of an acre or so upon practically every quarter section, capable of producing vegetables and fruit sufficient to support a family, while the woods abound with wild game of all kinds, and the streams teem with fish. Inasmuch as these claims sell readily for $12,500 each, there is no excuse for an entryman to go away from the land for the purpose of earning a living, especially when it is considered that he is only required to reside three years on his claim, as against five years under the general homestead act, and is also permitted to commute his entry after 14 months' residence. I would like for some one to show me how the average homesteader could make money any faster than that. Why, most of them could afford to live on tanbark for the period, with such a goal in sight!

Commissioner Ignores Facts.

"Furthermore, you can never make me believe that Commissioner Dennett of the general land office has not taken an undue interest in patenting many of these ancient claims, some of which, to my certain knowledge, are so odoriferous in their fraudulency that carrion crows have found the Siletz forests a seventh heaven of delight. I am not saying anything against the integrity of the commissioner, but it is passing strange that he should have ignored the reports of all the special agents who have heretofore investigated these entries, and passed many to patent which the reports indicated were steeped in fraud.

"It is charged openly in Puter's book that he has done this, and facts and figures, as well as photographs, are given to sustain the charges, and if he has made any denial thereof, it has not been loud enough for anybody out here to hear."

MOTHER AND CHILD

Both Fully Nourished on Grape-Nuts.

The value of this famous food is shown in many ways, in addition to what might be expected from its chemical analysis.

Grape-Nuts food is made of whole wheat and barley, is thoroughly baked for many hours and contains all the wholesome ingredients in these cereals.

It contains also the phosphate of potash grown in the grains, which Nature uses to build up brain and nerve cells.

Young children require proportionately more of this element because the brain and nervous system of the child grows so rapidly.

A Virginia mother found the value of Grape-Nuts in not only building up her own strength but in nourishing her baby at the same time. She writes:

"After my baby came I did not recover health and strength, and the doctor said I could not nurse the baby as I did not have nourishment for her, besides I was too weak.

"He said I might try a change of diet and see what that would do, and recommended Grape-Nuts food. I bought a package and used it regularly. A marked change came over both baby and I.

"My baby is now four months old, is in fine condition, I am nursing her and doing all my work and never felt better in my life." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FIX BLAME FOR IDLE HYDRANTS

Council Wants to Know Who, Where, What, When and Why.

Members of the city executive board intend to find out who is to blame for allowing 100 fire hydrants to lie idle at Fourth and Market streets for months, while the city was in pressing need of hydrants. A motion to this effect was passed by the board yesterday, and the fire committee of the board was authorized to conduct the investigation. The fire committee consists of Marcus A. Fleischner, L. T. Peery and Richard Wilson.

For months citizens from various parts of the city were clamoring for fire hydrants, and were always told that there were none in the city. Thomas G. Greene stated yesterday that in several addresses before push clubs he had told his audiences that the city had no hydrants, and that because he was a city official they thought he knew what he was talking about. Greene was indignant over the matter yesterday, and said that he had been placed in a false position through no fault of his own. He said that he favored the discharge of any city official guilty of failing to report the stock of hydrants.

While there was nothing said to indicate that the members hold Chief Campbell to blame for the presence of the hydrants without reporting them, he will be called upon to testify before the committee. Chief Campbell blames Hogue & Swift, the contractors who furnished the hydrants to the city, for the delay. He claims that the contractors failed to repair the hydrants up to the standard test, and that he would not accept them until they had.

Chief among the property-owners who sought hydrants for months without being able to get them were delegates from the North Albina Push club. These men in some way found out that the city had about 100 hydrants on hand, and wanted to know why they could not get them installed. Chief Campbell told them that he was not to blame, and that the man they wanted to see was Mayor Lane. Mayor Lane received the delegation, and then called Chief Campbell to his office to repeat his remark. The chief merged off into something else, and then Mayor Lane took the matter up with the water board. The hydrants were ordered tested, and it was found that they were all right, with the exception of slight defects in two or three. Most of them have since been installed.

VEILED THREAT STIRS MAYOR

Intimation That Light Company's Bid May Be Raised Arouses City Executive.

Mayor Lane "smelt a mouse" yesterday when Frederick V. Holman, attorney for the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, made a statement to the effect that if the city executive board did not authorize the immediate payment of undisputed claims held by the company against the city, without prejudice or favor to either party, the delay might have an effect on the company's bid for city lighting for next year. The bids are to be submitted Monday.

Mayor Lane was on the alert in an instant and asked Mr. Holman if he meant by his remark that the company would increase its light rate unless the city paid the bills. Mayor Lane said that if the company intends raising its price he would not favor authorizing the payment of the claims. Holman replied that he was not anticipating the action of the company in regard to the bids. He did not say whether the company would raise or lower its bid because of the action of the executive board. The board then authorized the payment of the claims.

Ever since March the city has been pruning the bills presented by the lighting company each month because of the alleged failure of the company to furnish the required amount of current stipulated in the city's contract for lights. The amount deducted has been about one-third of the total bill. No attempt has been made by the company to collect this money until yesterday, when the amount reached about $25,000. At the present rate the company will have claims amounting to $25,000 by the first of the year made up of the sums which the city has refused to pay from month to month.

The action of the company yesterday means that the company will accept the amounts offered by the city and later sue for the amounts which the city refuses to pay.

First Annual Pacific National Livestock Show and races, Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, at the Portland Country Club grounds.

Good Fishing at Newport.

Advice has just been received that silverside and chinook salmon are being caught on trolls in Yaquina bay.

THE STURDIEST peoples of the earth drink beer—drink it from childhood to age. And those are the peoples who suffer least from nervousness and from dyspepsia.

When one needs more vitality, the Doctor says "drink beer."

The barley is food; the hops are a tonic. The trifle of alcohol is an aid to digestion.

The proper drinking of beer—but not the abuse of it—is good for the weak and the well. And not the least of the good comes through flushing the system; in getting rid of the waste.

But a beer to be healthful needs to be pure. And it must be well aged, else the after-result is biliousness.

That is why we are so careful with Schlitz. We double the necessary cost of our brewing to insure absolute purity. And we age the beer for months before marketing.

It gives you the good without the harm.

Ask for the Brewery Bottling.
Common beer is sometimes substituted for Schlitz.
To avoid being imposed upon, see that the cork or crown is branded Schlitz.

Schlitz

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Portland

3

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

NEW CLERGYMEN COME FROM EAST

Three new clergymen were added to the list of parochial clergy of the Episcopal church in Oregon this week. The Rev. Roy Edgar Remington of Rochester, N. Y., is to have charge of All Saints church, Twenty-second and Reed streets, Portland. He was educated at the Episcopal Theological school in Cambridge, Mass., and ordered deacon last June. While at Cambridge he had charge of a church at South Farmington, Mass.

The Rev. Frederick Bethune Bartlett, A. B., Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., and Rev. Samuel Martin Dorrance, A. B. (Hardford, 1905), are for the present to live together at Grants Pass, and to have charge of the St. Luke's church, Grants Pass, and of Trinity church, Ashland, and such other work in that part of Oregon as the bishop may assign.

Both Ashland and Grants Pass are important centers of the Episcopal church, and it is thought that with each church having its own clergymen both places will soon become fully self-supporting. Both these clergymen received the degree of bachelor of divinity from Cambridge last June and were ordained to the deaconate last spring. These young men were secured for work in Oregon by Bishop Scadding during his visit to Cambridge last autumn, and are now on the clerical staff of the Associate mission.

The commodious rectory of All Saints church is to be renovated and will be the clergy house, where two or three clergy can live. It will be the Portland headquarters of the Oregon Associate mission.

The objects kept in view by the clergy thus associated for church work are (1) the development of the spiritual life of the clergy by united prayer and study; (2) encouragement and cheer by association in work; (3) maximum endeavor at minimum expense; (4) efficiency of service. On the invitation of Rev. A. A. Morrison, D. D., these clergy will begin at the morning service at Trinity church next Sunday.

Building Permits.

F. E. Robinson, erect dwelling, East Sixty-first between Sandy road and Alameda, $2,000; Albert Meyer, erect dwelling, Vernon between Going and Wygant, $2,000; F. A. Blackmore, erect dwelling, East Forty-fifth between Hancock and Broadway, $2,000; Mrs. J. Ferguson, erect dwelling, Talbot road near Mountain boulevard, $3,400; A. C. Going, erect flats, Eighteenth between Lovejoy and Marshall, $4,100; Mrs. Alice Hanir, erect dwelling, Omaha between Killingsworth and Jessup, $1,000; Gay Lombard, erect foundation, Fifth between Stark and Oak, $10,000; Mrs. Kate Russell, erect dwelling, Benton between Dupont and Dixon, $2,000; Peters & Roberts, repair warehouse, Front between Couch and Davis, $10,000.

BRIDGE WORK TO START AT ONCE

Executive Board Passes Resolution Urging Immediate Construction.

The city executive board passed a resolution yesterday afternoon which contained, among other things, a provision to proceed with the construction of the Madison street bridge along the lines laid down by the act passed by the people without delay. This means that the city executive board does not take seriously the letter President Josselyn wrote to Mayor Lane yesterday, in which the railway company's president stated that the company will not allow the city to proceed with the bridge.

The company's objection to the ordinance passed by the council Wednesday is the raising of the annual amount to be paid by the company. At the present time this sum is $1,200 a year. Under the new arrangement the company will have to pay $15,000 a year. This amount is regarded as excessive by the company officials and they declare that they have good grounds on which to oppose it.

Josselyn's letter was referred to Sweet and Greene by Mayor Lane yesterday, with a request for an "interpretation." Greene offered a resolution which seeks to secure a course of action for the bridge construction from the railway company. Inasmuch as the executive board asks in its resolution for particulars from the company as to what it wishes in the matter of tolls and other data concerning the operation of the bridge, it is now up to the company to reply.

Company officials point out that $15,000 a year is unreasonable because it is more than half the interest on the entire bond sale; that $15,000 is three or four times as much as the company pays for the use of the Morrison street bridge, on which the company operates more cars than on Madison street.

Whitney L. Boise and a number of representatives from the east side attended the meeting of the executive board and urged all possible speed in the construction of the bridge.

A BURGLAR IN TOWN

his name is "bad cough." He doesn't care for gold or silver, but he will steal your health away. If he appears in your house arrest him at once with Ballard's Horehound Syrup. It may mean consumption if you don't. A cure for all coughs, colds and chest troubles.

Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by Skidmore Drug company.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup

Pleasant to take and does not gripe or nauseate

Cures Chronic Constipation, Stomach and Liver Trouble

Stimulation Without Irritation.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup is a new laxative, syrup combined with the delicious flavor of fruits, and is very pleasant to take. It will not gripe or sicken. It is much more pleasant and effective than Pills, Tablets or Saline Waters, as it does not derange the Stomach, or irritate the Kidneys, Liver or Bowels.

Constipation.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup will positively cure Chronic Constipation, as it restores the natural action of the intestinal tract.

If you are constipated
If your tongue is coated
If your breath is bad
If your eyes are dull
If your head feels heavy
If you have heart-burn
If you are troubled with belching
If you have indigestion
If your food does not assimilate
If you are too thin
If your complexion is bad

Your stomach, liver and bowels need stimulating, and you should take ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup.

Clears the Complexion.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup stimulates the liver and thoroughly cleanses the system and clears the complexion of pimples and blotches. It is the best laxative for women and children as it is mild and pleasant, and does not gripe or sicken.

Thin People Take Notice.

Do You Assimilate Your Food?

ORINO makes you assimilate your food so you will get the full benefit of what you eat.

OUR GUARANTEE Take ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup and if you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Prepared only by FOLEY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY ALL DRUGGISTS