

MAY ABOLISH OLD TUALATIN SCHOOL AT FOREST GROVE

Is Oldest Educational Institution in Pacific Northwest; Now Conducted as Preparatory School.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Pacific University, Forest Grove, Or., Dec. 20.—The question of abolishing Tualatin academy, which is now conducted in connection with Pacific university as a preparatory department of the college, is under strong consideration by the authorities of the school.

Tualatin academy holds the honor of being the oldest educational institution in the Pacific northwest, being founded by pioneer missionaries in the summer of 1848 on a donation land claim, where now the city of Forest Grove is situated. A charter was granted to its authorities at Oregon City, where the state capital was located, in the fall of 1848, and by the state legislature, "establishing a school of learning, on the Tualatin plains, of academic scope, with collegiate powers." This was the nucleus out of which Pacific university was developed in 1854.

When this academy was established there were no such institutions for many hundred miles around, and even after the college was formed there were no high schools or academies where a student could prepare for the higher courses in the various colleges which sprang up, except those colleges which had their own academic departments.

Besides the fact that there are now an abundance of preparatory schools, scattered throughout the state, which offer good courses, it is thought that regular college work can be better accomplished without the hampering influence of the academy classes. At present most of the instructors in the college are compelled to teach several academy subjects, and to have preparatory students in their college classes, more especially in those of the freshman and sophomore years, and this is considered to be the chief objection of retaining the preparatory courses.

Tualatin academy has always had a large attendance, and this eradication will lessen considerably the enrollment, momentarily, but the loss thus incurred would very soon be made good by larger college classes.

If this proposed change is made, it is probable that the academy classes will be discontinued one at a time, beginning with the lowest, thus not affecting any who are now in school; the requirements for admission to the academy would be raised by one year, and in four years the entire course would be abolished.

The University of Oregon is the only college institution in the state which has joined with its preparatory department, and Pacific proposes to follow its example, thus raising its own standing among the colleges of the country.

FRENCH BARK HAS DISTRESSING ACCIDENT

Astoria, Dec. 20.—The French bark Bayard arrived Sunday evening at Astoria, 355 days from Glasgow, with a general cargo, after narrowly escaping being wrecked while on the Atlantic. The Bayard, which is under the command of Captain Bernard, sailed from Glasgow April 7. She encountered fair weather until June 11, when in latitude 41° south and longitude 68° west she ran into a terrible gale and her rudder was washed away. The vessel was then practically a helpless and completely at the mercy of wind and wave. Seven attempts were made to rig a jury rudder, but each time the attempts failed, the lines being snapped like thread. A few days later a Swedish steamer put a hawser aboard and started to tow the disabled craft to port, but after going a short distance the hawser parted and the bark was left to her fate. It was then a fight to keep the vessel from being swamped, but the weather conditions improved, fortunately, although there were intermittent gales and at times the bark was swayed fore and aft by the huge seas. After being thus battered about for a month, she was picked up on July 4 in latitude 24° south by two men about 150 miles off shore, having sailed a distance of 1,700 miles, and towed into Montevideo. The bark belonged to a salvage company and although Captain Bernard is somewhat reticent about the amounts they charged him, it is understood that the tow cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000, and that it cost him about \$2400 for a new rudder. After undergoing the necessary repairs, the Bayard sailed from Montevideo on September 2, the rest of her trip to the Columbia river being without special incident.

OLD ARMY SURGEON TO RETIRE CHRISTMAS DAY

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 20.—Christmas day the oldest surgeon in point of service in the United States army and an old-time Indian fighter, in the person of Colonel Joseph B. Girard, chief surgeon of the department of Texas, will retire. December 25, he reaches the age limit of 64, and it will be the forty-fourth Christmas he has spent in the service of his adopted country. Born in Central France, Christmas day, 1844, Colonel Girard came to the United States when 15 years old. He studied medicine, and May 14, 1867, was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army. Three years later, to the day, he was made captain. September 7, 1893, after having been made successively major-surgeon and lieutenant colonel, he was made colonel of the medical corps. He is ranked only by the surgeon general of the United States, and in point of service he is several years in advance of the latter.

Indiana Farmers' Congress.
Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 20.—Nearly every county of the state was represented this morning at the opening of the annual meeting of the Farmers' Congress of Indiana. Governor Marshall delivered the opening address. The chief topic of discussion during the day was proposed legislation to benefit the farmers. John M. Stahl of Chicago, former president of the Farmers' National congress, was one of the speakers. The sessions will be continued and concluded tomorrow.

CLIFF INN DENIED LIQUOR LICENSE

County Court Rules Against Roadhouse on Linnton Road.

A county liquor license for Cliff Inn, a roadhouse on the Linnton road, was yesterday afternoon denied by the county court. In doing so the court held that an insufficient number of legal voters had signed the petition for the license. The question of what constitutes a legal voter created much argument. It was finally held that legal voters must be registered before they can sign a petition for or against the license.

County Judge Cleeton further ruled that where a petition and remonstrance are filed in regard to a liquor license the voters of that precinct are actually voting "wet" or "dry." Those signing the petition are voting "wet" and those signing the remonstrance are voting "dry." It was further ruled by the court that after a petition and remonstrance are filed names cannot be added or taken away.

In the CMY Inn case an original petition of 83 names of voters was filed 103 names. The petitioners later filed a list of 25 names of persons who made affidavit that they were legal voters. The court held that since many of these names did not appear on the registration books the signers were not legal voters. Since the court ruled that names could not be added or taken from the original filing this list could not be considered. In other words, the petition and remonstrance were methods of voting.

At the recent city election in North Bend Mr. Blake asked for a franchise and it was voted upon by the people. The franchise was turned down by a vote of twenty to one. Now that the franchise has been refused Mr. Blake in North Bend there has been a movement started to have the Marshfield people vote at the winter meeting regarding the extension in this city. If this were done, the franchise in both Marshfield and North Bend would be left open for any good road that wanted to build. Mayor L. J. Simpson of North Bend has suggested that both cities grant like franchises for a railway and put these franchises in the hands of trustees who are to turn them over to the first railroad that will build to Coos Bay. It is suggested that this would leave the franchises open and ready for any road that wants to come here. This plan is being agitated and it is likely some such step will be taken.

COOS BAY CITIES TO WORK FOR CARLINE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Marshfield, Or., Dec. 20.—The granting of street railway franchises in the Coos Bay cities is a matter which is now attracting much attention on the part of the people and some decisive steps are being taken. Over a year ago a franchise was granted to J. M. Blake for building and maintaining an electric railway in Marshfield. Work was to be started at a certain time and since then Mr. Blake appeared before the council and asked that he be given more time. He was under the new arrangement, to have a mile of road built by the first of January and recently he again asked for an extension of six months in which to begin work and it was granted by the council.

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SALE OF LETTERS OF PATRICK HENRY

Philadelphia, Dec. 20.—One of the most important sales of historical letters ever held in America was begun today in this city. The collection that will be disposed of at auction during the week embraces the letters and papers of Patrick Henry, written by or to him during the Revolutionary war and up to the time of his death, after which they were preserved by his family. They commence with the original autograph manuscript of the famous resolution against the stamp act, introduced in the Virginia house of burgesses in May, 1765. This immortal speech, ending with the familiar words, "If this be treason, make the most of it," is considered by many to rank next to the Declaration of Independence in historical importance. Another important historical item in the collection is the copy of Patrick Henry's noted receipt to Governor Dunmore, May 4, 1775, for gunpowder taken from the powder house at Williamsburg, Va., April 21, 1775.

American Scientists to Meet.
Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 20.—Elaborate arrangements have been completed for the annual meeting of the American association for the advancement of science, which is to be held next week at the University of Minnesota. Twenty-seven elementary scientific societies will be represented at the gathering and among the participants will be many of the foremost scholars of the United States and Canada. The proceedings will continue three days.

XMAS PRESENT FREE



FREE Fine Double, Horse-Hide, Corbo Self-Honing Razor Strop, 2½x-24 Inches. Regular \$1.50 Val. **FREE**

HENKEL (L.D.), "SOLINGEN," GERMANY, offers as an introduction their latest patented invention, "ELECTRIC-TEMPERED RAZOR" (hollow-ground), retails \$2.50, together with the above HORSEHIDE RAZOR STROP, for \$1.00. This is a rare opportunity and a most serviceable gift. ELECTRIC-TEMPERED RAZORS by the Solingen secret process receive an even temper, which has been a long-felt want in a razor blade, and where the old-style process, oil, fire or water, has failed. SOLINGEN IMPRINT MEANS TO A RAZOR WHAT STERLING MEANS TO SILVER. Don't delay this opportunity, which is offered for a short time only. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Prepaid to any address.

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Portland Cutlery Company

Manufacturers and Importers of Fine Cutlery
92½ SIXTH STREET, NEAR STARK, PORTLAND, OREGON

Now About Clean Food

Another Splendid Opportunity to Bring Out Facts

When the "Weekly" which sued us for libel (because we publicly denounced them for an editorial attack on our claims) was searching for some "weak spot," they thought best to send a New York Attorney to Battle Creek, summoned 25 of our workmen and took their sworn statements before a Commissioner.

Did we object? No. On the contrary, we helped all we could, for the opportunity was too good to be lost.

George Haines testified he inspected the wheat and barley, also floors and every part of the factories to know things were kept clean. That every 30 minutes a sample of the products was taken and inspected to keep the food up to standard and keep out any impurities, also that it is the duty of every man in the factories to see that anything not right is immediately reported. Has been with the company 10 years.

Edward Young testified had been with company 15 years. Inspector, he and his men examined every sack and car of wheat and barley to see they were up to standard, and rejected many cars.

H. E. Burt, Superintendent, testified has been with company over 13 years. Bought only the best grain obtainable. That the company kept a corps of men who do nothing but keep things clean, bright and polished.

Testified that no ingredient went into Grape-Nuts and Postum except those printed in the advertising. No possibility of any foreign things getting into the foods, as most of the machinery is kept closed. Asked if the factory is open to the public, said "yes" and "it took from two to three guides constantly to show visitors through the works." Said none of the processes were carried on behind closed doors.

At this point attorneys for the "Weekly" tried to show the water used was from some outside source. Testified the water came from the company's own artesian wells and was pure.

He testified the workmen were first class, high grade and inspected by the company's physician to be sure they were all in proper

physical condition; also testified that state reports showed that company pays better wages than the average and he thought higher than any in the state.

F. B. Martin, assistant superintendent, testified Grape-Nuts made of Wheat, Barley, Yeast and Water. Anything else? "No, sir." Postum made of Wheat, Wheat Bran and New Orleans Molasses. Statements made on his experience of about 10 years with company.

Testified bakers are required to wear fresh white suits changed every other day. Said had never known of any of the products being sent out that were below the high standard of inspection. Asked if any one connected with the Postum Company had instructed him how to testify. Said "No, sir."

Horace Brown testified had been with company nine years. Worked in Grape-Nuts bake shop. Testified the whole of the flour is composed of Wheat and Barley. Attorneys tried to confuse him, but he insisted that any casual visitor could see that nothing else went into the flour. Said machinery and floors always kept clean.

So these men were examined by the "Weekly" lawyers hoping to find at least one who would say that some under-grade grain was put in or some unclean condition was found somewhere.

But it was no use.

Each and every man testified to the purity and cleanliness.

As a sample, take the testimony of Luther W. Mayo.

Testified been with company about 10 years. Now working in the bakery department making Grape-Nuts. Testified that the ovens and floors are kept clean and the raw products as they go in are kept clean. Also that the wearing apparel of the employees has to be changed three times a week.

Q. Do you use Postum or Grape-Nuts yourself at all?

A. Yes, I use them at home.

Q. If from your knowledge of the factory which you have gained in your 10 years at the factory you believed that they were dirty or impure in any way, would you use them?

A. I do not think I would. No.

Asked if any one on behalf of the company had asked him to testify in any particular manner. Stated "No."

All these sworn depositions were carefully excluded from the testimony at the trial, for they wouldn't sound well for the "Weekly."

Think of the fact that every man swore to the purity and cleanliness so that the attorney for the "Weekly" was forced to say in open court that the food was pure and good.

What a disappointment for the "Weekly!"

But the testimony showed:

All of the grain used in Grape-Nuts, Postum and Post Toasties is the highest standard possible to obtain.

All parts of the factory are kept scrupulously clean.

None of the workmen had been told how to testify.

Most of them have been from 10 to 15 years with the company and use the products on their tables at home.

Why do their families use Grape-Nuts, Postum and Post Toasties, that they, themselves, make?

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,

Battle Creek, Mich.