DIRECT PRIMARY BILL

BINGHAM MEASURE INTRODUCED IN OREGON LEGISLATURE.

It Amends the Australian Ballot Law, and Provides Three Methods of Nominations.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 10.—Bingham's direct primary bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Nottingham, and in the Senate by Senator Inman, and referred to the committee on elections. There are several other bills on the same subject, and it will probably be determined soon if any of them will pass. The Bingham bill is amendatory of the Australian ballot law. It provides that candidates for office may be nominated by a political convention, a committee of electors, by petition as heretofore, or by the direct primary method. The sections which bear directly upon the latter plan are as follows:

"Section 73. On Monday, six weeks next preceding the first Monday in June, 1902, and biennially thereafter, a direct primary election shall be held in the several election precincts in the state, in accordance with this act, and the other election laws of Oregon, for the following purposes:

"First—To enable the electors to choose, directly by ballot, one candidate in the name of each political party, and one nonpartisan or popular candidate, if desired, for each office, to be voted for at the next general election, the candidates thus chosen to be known and designated as the direct primary candidates, or nominees, of the respective parties.

"Second—To enable the electors, likewise, in years when a United States Senator is to be chosen by the next Legislative Assembly, to choose a candidate in the name of each political party, and one nonpartisan candidate, if desired, to be voted for throughout the state at the next general election of said office of United States Senator from Oregon, as a means of instructing their representatives in the Legislature, which candidate so chosen shall be placed upon the official ballot at the following general election, and voted for and canvassed and certified the same as in the case of Governor.

"Third—To enable the electors, likewise, in years when a President and Vice-President of the United States are to be chosen, to choose the proper number of representative men as delegates from the state, to attend the National convention of each party for the purpose of choosing and nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. The votes to be canvassed and certified the same as in the case of state officers.

"Fourth—To elect direct primary county and state committeemen for the respective political parties, to serve for two years from the first day of May following, to manage and conduct the affairs of the respective parties other than making the nominations. There shall be nominated and elected at the direct primary election for each party one such county committeeman for each election precinct, which cast 100 or more ballots at the last general election, and the County Court shall combine smaller precincts so as to give them a joint committeeman. There shall likewise be nominated and elected for each party one state committeeman for each State Senator, and the electoral districts shall be the same as established by law for the election of State Senators.

"Sec. 2. That said Australian ballot law be and it hereby is further amended by adding thereto another section, to read as follows:

"Sec. 74. The method of voting at such direct primary election shall be by ballot. The ballots shall be arranged and printed as required for the general election; provided, that the names of persons competing with each other for the nomination of a particular party shall be grouped alphabetically, according to the surnames, in the following manner:

FOR SHERIFF (or other office) VOTE FOR ONE.

84.	John Brown.	Republican.
85.	T. M. Caruthers.	
86.	John Smith.	
87.	A. G. Adamson.	Democratic.
88.	John Carter.	
89.	Peter Davis.	
90.	T. R. Everet.	Peoples.
91.	X. Y. Green.	
92.	John Jones.	Nonpartisan.
93.	Horace Man.	

"The person in each party group who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected as the direct primary nominee of the party, or as the nonpartisan nominee for the office, and shall be designated as such direct primary nominee, and printed upon the official ballot at the following general election held on the first Monday of June; provided, that no person shall be declared nominated or elected at a direct primary election unless he receives votes in number equal to 4 per cent or more of the total number of ballots cast at the last general election in the state, county, district or other electoral division throughout which he is voted for as a candidate, which total vote is to be determined from an inspection of the respective pollbooks. Nominations of persons to be voted for at the direct primary election shall be made by a petition addressed to the proposed candidate substantially in the following form, and no such petition of nomination shall contain the name of more than one nominee:

"Sec. 75. A political party is hereby defined to be an association of electors, who, by their ballots, or joint action, co-operate to control or influence the government in some matter of public policy, or who unite to elect one or more individuals to public office. In order that a faction of a political party may not monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, the generic name of a political party, or association of electors for political purposes, no political faction or association or group, or convention, shall hereafter be permitted, in electoral proceedings, to use merely the generic party name, such as Republican, Democratic or Peoples, or with mere adjective prefix thereto, such as 'genuine,' or 'regular,' or similar merely qualifying words, but each such political faction or association, or political organization, or group or convention, at or before the time of making its nominations, shall adopt some prefix to the generic party name, composed of not exceeding two words, which will identify the political faction, or association or group or convention, making each nomination, and the same shall be used in the printing of the official ballot to identify the several candidates, and to show whence each of them come and what party the nominee affiliates with. And each such political faction, or convention, or organization, or group of electors, and the County Clerks, and the candidates, and others shall thereafter use the prefix adopted in connection with the generic party name in all subsequent proceedings concerning each of said candidates in the course of the election.

"Sec. 76. All candidates nominated as the result of the direct primary election, and no others, shall have or adopt the words direct primary in connection with the elections, as a prefix or otherwise to the generic party name of the party with which they affiliate or which they represent, upon the official ballot or wherever the same is appropriate. And no political faction or organization shall be permitted to adopt or use such designation of direct primary as a prefix, or as part of the association's designation of any of its candidates, nor shall any one or more candidates use in any wise said words, 'direct primary,' to designate his political character, or for any purpose, unless he was nominated in the manner herein provided at the direct primary election herein established, and any person aggrieved by any such misuse of the words, 'direct primary,' or of any other prefix after the same shall have been formally adopted as herein provided, and used by some political organization, may summarily have the misuse thereof restrained by injunction in a suit, in which suit he shall also be entitled to recover his actual costs and disbursements, and a reasonable attorney's fee from the individual or individuals in fault. And in all matters concerning elections where it is made the duty of any board or official to perform some act pertaining to the election, if he refuses to act, or if he acts in an erroneous or partisan or corrupt way, his conduct and orders shall be subject to the remedies of the writ of mandamus, review, and to control by suit and injunction, in any Circuit Court in the electoral district, and it shall be the duty of the Circuit Judge to act promptly and proceed expeditiously, even to the exclusion of other business, and summarily correct and control such board or official, in all matters concerning the elections.

The County Court shall establish election precincts at the November term, and no precinct shall contain more than 300 electors, and at the same time shall appoint judges and clerks of election. In election precincts containing over 150 voters, there shall be a double election board. The second board of judges and clerks shall relieve the first at 6 P. M. on the day of election and proceed to count the ballots, and if the count is not completed by 6 o'clock the following morning, the first board shall reconvene and relieve the second board and so on.

After the appointment of judges and clerks, the County Court shall post the names of the appointees in a conspicuous place for three months, and electors shall be entitled to file remonstrances to be heard and determined by the court. Willful neglect to serve as clerk or judge is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

During the count all extra pencils and pens must be removed, and no judge will be allowed to have a pen or pencil in his hand. Agents of candidates to a reasonable number may be present and keep a private tally sheet.

Section 23 provides that every such certificate or petition of nomination, whether made by a convention or assembly, or made by individual electors, as aforesaid, of a candidate for any office to be filled by the electors of the state at large shall be signed by electors in number not less than 4 per cent of the total number of ballots cast in the state at the last general election; and of a candidate for an office to be filled by the electors of an electoral district or county, or smaller electoral division of the state, shall be signed by electors of the particular electoral division for which the nomination is made in number not less than 4 per cent of the total number of ballots cast at the last general election in such electoral division; provided, that said petition of nomination may be made up of different sheets, attached together, so long as each sheet is headed by substantially the same caption; and, provided further, that each elector signing a certificate or petition of nomination shall add to his signature his place of residence, with the street and number and room, and in the county likewise, and each elector shall be qualified to subscribe to only one such certificate or petition of nomination for each office to be filled at the election. Every signature upon the petition or certificate shall be verified by the affidavit of at least one elector, who shall swear or affirm before some person authorized to administer oaths, that the name was signed by the individual in his presence, and that the statements in connection therewith are true, ad that the signer is qualified to make such nomination, and the certificate of such oath or affirmation shall be annexed to the certificate or petition of nomination. Any person who shall willfully sign such certificate of nomination not being an elector and qualified to sign the same, or who, having signed one such certificate or petition has exhausted his right and who shall willfully sign another certificate nominating another person for the same office, shall have his name and signature stricken from such second certificate or petition by the County Clerk or Secretary of State, and in addition thereto shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100, and be imprisoned at the rate of $2 for each day's imprisonment until such fine is paid.

No party convention or political assembly, or group of electors, shall hereafter be allowed to use merely the generic party name without some prefix which will identify the particular convention, assembly, or political group. Candidates may also be nominated as popular or nonpartisan, but there shall be a prefix to the designation identifying the nominators and showing whence the nomination comes. No petition of nomination made by individual electors shall contain the name of more than one nominee. Nominations may likewise be made and filed with the Secretary of State, of candidates to be voted for at the direct primary, and also to be voted for at the general election on the first Monday in June for the offices of United States Senator, members of Congress, or for state officers.

The registration law is amended that in Presidential election years, the registration books shall be opened on the first Monday in July and be kept open until October 15. In case of a special election, the registration books shall also be reopened on the Monday following the Governor's proclamation, and be kept open until one week preceding the election. Whenever a direct primary election is to be held the respective County Clerks shall, one week theretofore, temporarily suspend registering electors, and send the several precinct registers to the respective precincts, and also send the precinct registers of the next previous registration, for the use of the judges of election in conducting the direct primary elections.

There are numerous other amendments.

Senator Hunt's bill, 180, printed today, amending the Australian ballot law, provides that on the first Monday in December and biennially thereafter, the County Judge in each county shall appoint two "capable and discreet" citizens and residents of the county, possessing the qualifications of electors, who, with himself, shall be known as the Board of Election Commissioners for that county. Said commissioners shall be appointed one from the two political parties having the highest number of votes at the last preceding general election. The Board of Election Commissioners shall on or before the first Monday in March preceding a general election, appoint three Judges and two clerks of election for each election precinct to serve for a period of two years.

The Goebel law in Kentucky was similar to this, putting the power of the appointment of the judges and clerks in the state in the hands of three men.

Senator Hunt has also introduced a bill, No. 183, providing that election returns shall be canvassed by this Board of Election Commissioners, instead of the County Clerk and two Justices of the Peace constituting the canvassing board, which is the present law.

The Day's Best Hour.

William J. Gallagher in Chambers's Journal.

Sweet is the Morn that deepens to a blush
Athwart each clear-cut ridge and mountain high,
When, on the dewy twigs, the birds all vie
In tuneful measures with the glorious thrush!
And deeply sweet is Noon, when every rush
And nodding blade of grass seems full asleep;
When scarce a whisper through the woods doth creep,
While distant scenes look hazy, in the hush.

But, poet's hour, loved Eve, whose shadow folds,
In peace, the deeper grandeur by the mere;
Whose crimson flame gives glory to the near,
And dapples every height, the eye beholds,
With fervent glory fringing cape and bay;
Thou art the sweetest, lordliest hour of Day!

FIGHTING WITH A HATCHET

DR. E. P. HILL ON THIS METHOD OF ACCOMPLISHING REFORM.

Says Startling Displays of Force Often Seem Necessary to Arouse Society to Action.

Rev. Dr. E. P. Hill preached last evening at the First Presbyterian Church on the topic, "Fighting Intemperance With a Hatchet and Some Other Things." He chose as his text the following:

John ii:15: "And when he had made a scourge of small cords, He drove them all out of the temple, and the sheep and the oxen, and poured out the changers of money, and overthrew the tables."

The speaker said: "These words bring before us a very lawless scene. Some men who had been given permission by those in authority to trade within the precincts of the temple were quietly engaged in their licensed business, when suddenly there appeared a man who had always shown the utmost reverence for the law. Without stopping to lodge a complaint with a Justice of the Peace, he lifted a whip and said, 'Begone.' The cattle did not belong to him, but he struck their flanks and sent them flying. The money belonged to others, but he took hold of the edge of the tables and recklessly overturned them, so that the shekels went ringing and rolling everywhere. Strange to say, the moneychangers made no resistance. Their consciences made cowards of them. It was not because the reformer was stronger than they, or that his weapon made them afraid, for his whip was only some rushes bound together. He probably did not strike them at all. But they fled before his blazing wrath. They instinctively recognized that to resist him would be to oppose not only a man, but right and justice and God.

"Now I have an idea there were some men standing near, some very respectable-looking men, some men who suddenly conceived an almost violent regard for the supremacy of law and order, who were very much shocked by what was done. They looked at one another with expressions of indignation and said, 'Is not this dreadful? A man who claims to be a prophet and who urges people to love one another, acting in this unloving way. He is angry, and no religious man should be angry. He defies the law, and of all people in the world a religious person should reverence the law. Perhaps he has a brother or an uncle who gets drunk. He would better go home and attend to his brother or uncle, before he begins to tell others how they should act.'

"There are some people who try to make us think that a good Christian is an effeminate-looking creature, sitting on a cloud, with his eyes turned upward, and with a palm branch in his clasped hands. There are those who insist that preaching the gospel means simply talking of a man who lived 2000 years ago and is today somewhere off in the sky. There are not a few who incline to the opinion that when a Christian speaks of sin he must tell of Noah's drunkenness, and Abraham's falsehood, and David's adultery, but that it is sensationalism or politics to hint that some of the people in his town are dissipated, or impure, or dishonest. It strikes me that we have been working the sweet and loving aspects of religion considerably too hard of late years. We have been talking almost altogether of God's love and forbearance. Suppose we say a word now and then of God's justice and his punishment of sin. Even an earthly father knows there can be no moral government in a home where no discipline is exercised. We have been arousing sympathy for the wrongdoer by telling what a bad father he had, what a vicious neighborhood he lived in, and what fearful obstacles he has had to overcome. Is it not wise now and then to say something of the man's own stubbornness in resisting every uplifting appeal, and to tell how he deliberately chose to go to the far-away country of the prodigal? We have cited the example of Jesus to show how they may conquer the world for God by lifting a cup of water to parched lips, and by using the art of loving persuasion. Is it not time to tell the story of Jesus in the temple, using the argument of force to stir the sensibilities of those whose consciences were so seared that nothing else could affect them, lifting his hand, not in benediction, but to strike, and appealing from man's authority, which was being used to degrade men, to God's law, given that man might be free?"

The speaker then referred to certain criticisms which are always made when an attempt is made to purify the life of a community. He said: "A few weeks ago, when an attempt was being made to enforce the gambling laws in this city, some people asked, 'Why try to enforce such laws when we all know that the evil can never be eradicated?' A doleful voice came rolling up from Astoria informing us that gambling had been going on since the days of John Jacob Astor, and would continue until the end of time; therefore, it was useless to attempt to do anything against it. Suppose you try that argument in another case, where an attempt is being made to clean up something or somebody. Imagine a man who has not washed himself for six months! He is getting dirtier every day. He is becoming so disagreeable that one does not want to be in the same field with him. Suppose you have made up your mind to endure the unpleasantness of being in his neighborhood long enough to attempt to induce him to do something to make himself more presentable. You draw near, and say, 'Look here, why don't you wash up? You are fearfully dirty, and you are getting more offensive every day.' And suppose the object should look at you with a lazy leer and reply, 'I know I am not quite as attractive as I might be, but I have been this way for six months. Besides, I could not get all the dirt off in one washing. So I guess I will not try to get any of it off.' What would you think of such reasoning? And yet that is precisely the argument that men have offered with serious faces in this city whenever an attempt has been made to wash some of the dirt of intemperance, or impurity, or gambling, from the life of the community. The papers told us that 300 gamblers left the city in one week, after it was decided to close the gamblinghouses. Surely any man who can get rid of that proportion of crime in one ablution is justified in making an effort to keep clean."

Remarks on Mrs. Nation.

In referring to Mrs. Nation, Dr. Hill said: "Now, assuming that she and the Kansas saloonkeepers are both lawless, is it too much to ask that both be equally condemned? And yet that is not what is being done. Men say, 'That crank ought to be in jail.' But how about those who have been defying the law for years? We read, 'It is a dreadful thing to allow such a woman loose in a community to encourage disrespect for order.' But how about the saloonkeepers and the officials? I have seen a great many criticisms of Mrs. Nation, but the condemnations of the other lawbreakers are far between. If both shall be condemned alike, there will be no occasion for a reformer to go forth with her hatchet. It is a simple matter of history that such people as this reformer have always had a large place in the extension of the kingdom of righteousness. Some such startling display of force seems necessary now and then to arouse society to a sense of its responsibility. John Brown was a lawbreaker. Men who loved their ease held up their hands in horror when he, with his little company, captured the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. The old man was put to death. And yet somehow we insist that he was one of the nation's heroes. Whose heart is so dead that he will not join in the battle cry:

"'John Brown's body lies a mouldring in the grave,
His soul is marching on?'"

EVOLUTION AND RELIGION.

Rev. W. R. Lord's Reflections Upon Recent Discussions.

Yesterday morning, at the Unitarian Church, Rev. W. R. Lord spoke upon "Evolution and Religion; Some Reflections Upon Recent Discussions." He took two suggestive texts from the teachings of Jesus; first, "And he called to him a little child and set him in the midst of them, and said, 'Except ye turn, and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven';" second, "Blessed are the teachable (meek), for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

Mr Lord said, in substance:

"In the first place, let us be religious in our attitude toward the subject of evolution itself. That religious attitude is teachableness, the spirit of the little child. No more perfect illustration of this spirit can be found than in Mr. Darwin himself. Most frequently this quality is wanting in those who oppose Mr. Darwin's theory. Prejudice and dogmatism are bars to truth. We should not often say 'It is, or it is not, so,' but rather prefer the habitual statement of Stanley Hall, one of the greatest living experimental psychologists, 'I think so,' or 'As far as we have gone.' Dogmatism becomes no one, least of all those who know little or nothing about a subject. If defenders of old theories should not be prejudiced and dogmatic, not at all so should be the scientists, and yet they, with some notable exceptions, are open to the charge. We all who have accepted the new science are in danger of pride and conceit of our modernness in thought. Blessed are the teachable for they shall inherit the world of knowledge.

"With this spirit let us ask, What is evolution? It is the theory which supposes that the universe has come to be what it is by almost an eternity—long, gradual unfolding or becoming, from the expanded gases in space to the solid planets. Upon this earth, from a fiery ball to the present condition, with all its complex life, vegetable, animal and human; a process of orderly development, one thing coming out of another, ever in an ascending scale, from gas to man.

"The evolution theory is as old as Greek thought. The original contribution that Darwin made to the evolutionary theory was in the biological department. Greek thought was speculative, his was scientific, and aroused universal interest in the world of science and philosophy alike. As great as are the achievements of modern science in this respect, scientists should not forget that even ancient philosophy anticipated this modern hypothesis. President Schurman says: 'Among the Greeks we find these fine constituent elements of the modern evolutionary hypothesis: The belief in the immeasurable antiquity of man, the conception of a progressive movement in the life of nature, the notion of the survival of the fittest, and the twofold assumption that any thing or any animal may become another since all things are at bottom the same.'

"The opposing theory of how the universe came to be what it is is called creationism, a theory in which oGd is conceived to have created by fiat each successive form of life.

"When we compare the two, the evolutionary theory appeals to the man of thought. Thus the thinkers in all the ages had anticipated science. 'Creationism' is allied to magic, and seems more wonderful because it is abrupt and unexpected. It is natural, therefore, that it should have been the accepted theory in the childhood of the human race.

"Evolution is now so generally accepted that it is assumed in nearly all the universities and colleges in the world, save in some of those that are under the auspices of traditional theologies. There are some small sectarian colleges, here and there, where a real teacher in science can remain only by the most guarded statements." Here Mr. Lord referred to James Lane Allen's "Reign of Law." Continuing, he said:

"In all departments of learning, the evolutionary theory is assumed; in all the special sciences, in the study of man, in his institutions, the state, and the church, and why? Because no other law so well explains, gives unity to the diverse facts of the universe, including human history.

"Those who oppose the acceptance of this hypothesis have been, from the first, mostly of the same class that opposed the Copernican revolutionary conception of the universe and Newtonian law of gravitation, namely, the traditional religionists—few others. Agassis is quoted as an opponent, but he lived while the evolutionary theory was young in science; nearly all the grounds of his opposition have been removed since his death. Were he alive today, he would undoubtedly accept the hypothesis. There is reason why those who are prepossessed by a primitive theology should oppose evolution. It seems to me to be revolutionary of the theology upon which the orthodox church is built. If our honest brethren could only see what a universe of sublime order, progress and promise they might enter, if only they would forsake the little world of contradictions and spiritual horrors the ancient, but well-meaning, fathers built for them!

"What of religion in the evolutionary theory? Religion, in simplest terms, is the soul's consciousness of God. To the intelligent man, evolution seems to me to be of very much help. Evolution admits of three attitudes of mind—the materialistic, the agnostic and the theistic. The materialistic explanation of the universe has no standing now in the court of science or philosophy. I wrote recently to Columbia University in New York City to the department of philosophy for the most recent works upon materialism. The reply came, 'there are none. Materialism is no longer recognized by modern philosophy.' Mr. Huxley says: 'Berkeley and idealism is more rational than materialism.'

"The chief exponent of agnosticism is Herbert Spencer, but he confesses that he stands in the presence of an infinite power.

"The view held by all the great philosophers outside the field of dogmatic theology is that this infinite power is the God of absolute will and reason—the philosophers in nearly every chair in European and American universities, in Harvard, in Yale, in Cornell, in Michigan, and so on.

"These are the special helps that evolution gives to the religious life: First, it brings God near to man; the thought is of an imminent God. All phenomena are the immediate manifestation of his presence. The thought is not that God made the world, but that he is making the world. He it is who pulls and pushes in that manifestation that we call matter; he is who pulsates and thrills in all life. Surely in this thought, 'he is not far from any one of us.' The old thought is the thought of an absentee God, who made and tends his world. In the new thought, he is truly 'nearer than breathing and closer than hands and feet.'

"In the second place, evolution rescues the lower forms of existence from a sphere of practical atheism. It does not take man down. It lifts all below up. As Browning says: 'God made all the creatures, and gave them one love and one fear, to show we and they are his children, one family here.'

"Dr. McLean said in his paper that evolution was antagonistic to a true philosophy. The trouble with Dr. McLean's philosophy is that his philosophy is not a truly spiritual philosophy. His God is not inside of his own universe.

"Third—We see a universe in the making, and we can say, 'Give God time enough, and the evil that now is will be done away.'

"Fourth—The implication is that the evolutionary process will go on in the race and the individual, till moral perfection shall have been attained. Physical evolution is, it seems, complete. Man is now in the spiritual evolutionary sphere. Reason demands that this worthy end of our existence be reached. Evolution as a process encourages us to believe that this end will be attained."

ADVERTISED.

List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:

Direct plainly to the street and number of the house.

Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request answer to be directed accordingly.

Letters to strangers or transient visitors to the city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the left-hand corner, "Transient." This will prevent their being delivered to persons of the same or similar names.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised. February 11. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Abel, Mrs M B
Anderson, Mrs Rena
Armstrong, Mrs L M
Arnet, Miss Emma
Bailey, Mrs Harvey A
Hall, Mrs E
Bean, Mrs John N
Beck, Mrs T
Beldin, Mrs Launs
Berger, Mrs Lulu
Blide, Miss Katie
Bowels, Mrs
Briggs, Mrs Mamie
Wagley
Brockway, Mrs M
Brock, Miss Belle
Burchard, Mrs
Coom, Mrs Clara
Coldren, Janes
Coleman, Miss Edna
Cornelius, Miss Estella
Cruder, Miss Bertha
Crookshank, Mrs Agnis
Day, Mrs William
Dunnell, Mrs J S
Dowing, Mrs E
Dudley, Mrs F A
Durant, Miss Alice M
Elles, Mrs Alice
Fagan, Miss Katie
Frost, Mrs F L
Glenn, Mrs C
Gould, Mrs W E
Grey, Mrs
Gray, Mrs J W
Green, Elizabeth
Grider, Beatrice
Hammond, Miss Kaytee
Hansen, Miss Carrie
Hartman, Miss E
Hasdwick, Mrs Florence
Hellen, Miss Myron
Herb, Miss Agnes
Hickey, Miss Nellie
Hilton, Nettie
Illgath, Miss Helen
Hohs, Miss Lena
Hodgson, Mrs Ida
Horton, Miss Lenor
Hunter, Miss Nellie
Jurgers, Mrs
Johnson, Mrs Edith
Johnson, Mrs Christine
Johnson, Mrs M T
Johnson, Mrs Maggie
Johnes, Mrs Sarrah
Jones, Mrs Mary
Keith, Mrs Emma
Kearns, Miss Anna
Kightlinger, Mrs U G
King, Florence H A
Kingsley, Mrs M
Kruger, Mrs Lydia
Ludd, Miss Jessie
Lauer, Miss Elizabeth
Laver, Mrs K D
Latham, Emma
Lance, Miss Carrie
Lewis, Mrs Jane
Louis, Mrs A L
McDevitt, Miss Brittie
McLeod, Miss Ola
March, Mrs Hattie
Mayer, Mrs Mara
Mills, Mrs E T
Mulkey, Mrs C J
Murphy, Miss
Nevengen, Miss Mary
Neilson, Miss Mary
Olse, Mrs Fred
Parks, Mrs Geo
Parker, Mrs Maggie
Perry, Miss Lydia
Peterson, Miss Lydia
Phillips, Miss May
Pearson, Mrs Mamie
Potts, Mrs Minnie
Pulen, Miss Ida
Rae, Mrs
Raymond, Mrs Myrte
Reiter, Marie
Reynolds, Mrs Lillian
Rigney, Mrs F P
Richardson, Mrs Robt
Robertson, Miss Etta
Rollings, Mrs Lizzie
Running, Mrs Sadie
Savage, Mrs Alma
Saime, Miss Marie
Scoggin, Mrs Mollie B
Seymore, Mrs
Shafer, Mis May
Shepard, Mrs H O
Silvoy, Mrs Ann
Smith, Mrs Marie
Smith, Mrs Loley
Silimpson, Mrs John
Stvetz, Miss Louisa
Swan, Mrs A
Towel, Miss
Treston, Hertha
Vinson, Miss Lesta
Wakefield, Mrs Ellie
Walker, Mrs M
Wallace, Mrs Marie
Ward, Albertennie
Waters, Mrs L E
Watson, Mrs May
Wetherbee, Miss Irella
Wells, Mrs T J
Wellander, Mrs Maria
Williams, Mrs Maria
Williams, Miss Clara
Williams, Mrs Henry
Withel, Alta
Woodward, Mrs Lou
Wood, Miss Ida Retta
Zellar, Miss Zoe

MEN'S LIST.

Adrens, Dave
Alexander, W C
Alexander, Tom
Alford, John
Anderson, J H
Anderson, V S
Andersen, Samuel
Armstrong, G H
Asberry, Bochman & Co
Atkins, R A
Atherton, Chas
Balder, Andrew
Barkdull, Emmett
Haatiens, Del
Beck, Rev Jos F S
Bennett & Harvey-2
Blankenship, M L
Bonney, Gorg
Braun, Fritz
Bradely, Wm
Brans, Wilhelm
Brock, A L
Brown, F A
Brown, Martin
Brown, W N
Brust, F P & Co
Buchanan, Wm G
Burke, Jorge
Bush, Mr, capitalist
Butts, Adolph
Byron, Wm James
Cecil, Robert
Cameron, Oscar
Campbell, H
Cant, Chas E
Carey, Lindley
Carlson, Jack
Carson, J M
Chapman, Chas
Clark, Irven
Colman, C A
Collins, John-2
Connor, Thomas A
Cooper, Ernest Harold
Crawshaw, E G
Crawford, J B
Cummings, Mr, lawyer
Curtis, Merrill
Curry, William
Curran, Frank Z
Cacharias, Walther
Davison, J B
Davis, Chas
Day, A L
Damarest, C E
Dietz, Herm and Frau Leopold
Dodson, S L
Douglas, Al
Dudley, Robert C
Dunpuy, Jem
Durant, H E
Enubrie, Frank
Emouf, E P
Ernst, Gilbert
Fields, Master Arthur
Finzen, H
Fleming, F N
Foute, G S
Foster, John
French Corset House
Gruenberg & Co
Galdecke, H A
Galvin, R-2
Gatens, Wm
Gehrke, C Theodor
Gerhardt, Moses
Gionelli, A
Gibitz, Edward P-4
Glascoe, Joseph
Gotthardt, Alois
Grant, Dr Paul
Gray, Tommy
Gurnsey, Geo
Halsey, David H
Hall, Stuart
Hammond, Arthur
Hamilton, F J
Hanson, Thomas
Harding, Geo
Harrison, Dr W S
Hecker, Rev C N
Heiman, T
Heikes, Harry
Henderson, Watt
Hewitt, J
Hill, Frank
Hodge, W T Simmons
Hollman, the tailor
Houseley, Angelo
Huber, Jake
Indahl, O E
Inskeep, Chester
Jordan, Chas
Johnson, D J
Johnson, H
Johnstone, Kenneth C
Jones, Paul
Klingkammer, John
Kaup, Henry
Kennan, Rev A W A
Kerr, John B
Kirkland, Isaac
Krebs, W L-2
Lang, C
Landis, Harry
Lawson, Jos B
Leasia, F B
Levetne, R S
Loftis, G W
Lockwood, L F
Ludvig, Albert
McCurdy, G
McEachern, Dan
McKay, James
McKendry, A
McKune, John C
McNeil, Ed L
Meman, Frank
Madison, Jno T
Malloy, Lawrence
Malair, C
Marley, L C
Marquam, C H
Matthe, N
Mendenhall, R B
Miller, F J
Miller, C E
Miller, W C
Moore, E L
Morgensen, M
Mortimer, H
Morgan, Jno P
Murray, Jas T
Meyer, Albert
Magel, Guss
Neeley, Clarence
Nilson, I S
Nickle, Charlie
Orsell, Harry
Osborne, Herbert C
Owings, C H
Owsly, C H
Parent, Joseph
Park, F B
Parker, Mr
Pesper, H
Pierson, Ed
Portland Cider Factory
Quackenbush, Joe
Rainer, John
Regan, Francis J
Roe, Fred
Robinson, O H
Rosebrock, W H
Rosenbaum, L D
Ross, Robert H
Ross, Stephen A
Samne, W D
Sanford, Max
Schmidtley, Jos
Setkin, Wm Sing & Co
Shipman, Joe
Stol, Juhol
Smith, E K
Smith, Herman
Smithie
Sorenson, M P
Staples, P A
Stratton, Dr O T
Strowbridge, E
Stroup, Chas E
Thiede, M
Tilden, Will
Truglie, Paul
Turpin, Richard
Tuttle, Jno F
Tuttle, T V
Turner, H-2
Wade, Harry C
Wallace, Thos
Warner, Mr
Ward, W J
Weiner, Anson
Wells, Thos
Western Iron & Steel Co
Western Shipping & Com Co
White, Jno W
White, T E
Wickersham, E H
Wilke, Joseph
Wills, S N
Williams, Arch
Williams & Groat
Wilson, Wm
Winans, Lee-2
Withee, S A
Wood, Tom
Wood, T M
Wright, W W
Wyant, J J

PACKAGES.

Birkmaier, Dudley
Calder, W C-2
French Corset House
Hellen, Miss Myron
Kihross, W H
People's Furn Co
Waite, Philip B

A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

Georgia Watermelon Heresy.

Chicago Journal.

The editor of the Atlanta Constitution felicitates himself on the prospects of a large watermelon crop and quotes a Northern newspaper to show how much more useful it can be made than it is at present. The case is cited of a New England farmer who pickles the rinds of his watermelons, feeds the pulp to his pigs, and sells the seeds "to Chinese communities, where they are a very popular delicacy."

Nearly all the Atlanta Constitution says is entitled to respectful consideration, but in this case we fear the editor has permitted his thriftiness to overcome his state patriotism. The Georgia watermelon is an exquisite, not to say heavenly, product, and is held in reverence by high and low, by rich and poor, by black and white. The Georgian himself takes pride in the way he eats it, which is by breaking it open with his fist, pushing his face into the luscious interstice, regardless of moisture, and coughing the seeds gratefully at the birds. We do not know whether the Constitution editor tackles his watermelon in this way, but even if he does not, we insist that it is the only true way to enjoy one. The state pride of the average Georgian is vast. He would regard a person who murdered a melon with machinery, or approached it nicely, for personal use, with a knife and fork, with about the same degree of favor as an Englishman views the countryman who shoots foxes. The grosser commercial proposition is even more preposterous. The Georgian might "stand for" pickled rinds, but not for the man who gave any part of a melon to a Chinaman or a pig. He would want to lynch him.

Petitions are being circulated in the country around Colfax asking the Legislature to make a flat rate on wheat shipments, placing the maximum at $3 50 per ton.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.

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Must not be classed with the many so-called electric belts now offered to the public. It has a Quadruple Power Battery and has soft, silken, chamois-covered sponge water-chamber electrodes which cannot burn and blister as do the bare metal electrodes used on all other makes of belts. It has interchangable battery cells and can be renewed when burned out for only 25c; no other belt can be renewed for any price and when burned out is worthless. My Electrical Suspensory free to each male patient. I absolutely guarantee my Belt to cure Varicocele, and all Weaknesses in either sex; restore Lost Vigor and Vitality; cure Rheumatism in every guise, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles, Chronic Constipation, Nervous and General Debility, Dyspepsia, all Female Complaints, etc.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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