ONE BRAND OF ANARCHY

UNBRIDLED SPEECH AND PRESS SOW THE SEEDS.

Native Growth as Well as Foreign Importation—Argument for Another Sedition Law.

ELY, Or., Oct. 5.—(To the Editor.)—The writer was one of the many hundreds who attended the McKinley memorial services at the Courthouse in Oregon City. It was his misfortune that he could not hear what the several speakers said on that occasion. No doubt their utterances were such as all patriotic hearts would indorse. Much, as I have learned, was said concerning the people's duty to suppress anarchy. What remedies were proposed for its suppression I have not learned. Although an inconspicuous citizen, and one of the humblest, it may not be improper for me to have my say on the subject, and, as I have no capacity for public speaking, I crave a space in your columns to give utterance to my views. If I repeat ideas advanced by others, I do so unwittingly, except in one case only. I wish to speak particularly of some of the causes which incite to anarchy, and of a remedy for their suppression. If we can destroy the cause, the effect of course will cease.

Anarchy does not consist wholly in the assassination of rulers and men prominent in state affairs. Mobs, riots and lynchings, and a violation of wholesome laws, all come under the head of anarchy. And in its worst or mildest forms it cannot be charged wholly to the immigrants in our land.

From the earliest days of our Republic to date we have had a group of Americans who care nothing for right or wrong. In the words of David Swing, "It is evident that the influx of anarchists ought to cease, but we must not forget the crop our Nation is growing out of its own soil." No small portion of our public journals, and a large class of our public speakers, help to make up this group. So pernicious and dangerous were such characters considered in the days of Washington and John Adams that a Federal Congress in 1798 enacted what was termed the "alien and sedition law." Its chief purpose was to suppress malignant assaults upon the Government, Congress and the President. The Democracy of that day clamored so fiercely for its repeal that it was stricken from the statutes as soon as the Anti-Federalists came into power. They denounced it as unconstitutional and as abridging the liberty of free speech and a free press. It has been spoken of ever since as one of the abominations of Federalism. Henry Clay, in a speech delivered in the United States Senate December 26, 1833, spoke of it as "abominable and unconstitutional." Without such a law the malignants could abuse and vilify whomsoever and whatsoever they pleased. Thomas Paine could write and publish with impunity a malicious article denunciatory of Washington personally and of his policies as Chief Magistrate. Thomas Jefferson, the friend and patron of Paine, could attribute to Alexander Hamilton declarations in favor of kingly prerogative in our Government, and repeat the statement after Hamilton's denial that he ever uttered or held the sentiments imputed to him. The charge has been repeated yearly from Jefferson's day to this by semi-anarchists, they harping forever on what Hamilton should have said, but conveniently forgetting to mention anything that clearest-headed of all Revolutionary statesmen ever did. And so it has been in reference to every public man of eminence who has not been inculcated with the virus of the French democracy as propagated by Paine, Jefferson and their disciples.

Although a lad of only 10 years of age in 1828, I can well remember much of the vituperation and abuse heaped upon John Quincy Adams and his Administration. He was represented as an aristocrat, an enemy of the poor man, in favor of kingly power, a robber of the Treasury in favor of a re-enactment of the alien and sedition law, and as an enemy of the foreign elements generally. All this was taught by the Jacksonian Democracy through Duff Green's United States Telegraph, through printed pamphlets, Democratic county papers, and in the barrooms of country taverns generally. And it was all so much leaven of the anarchy which has fermented and spread over the country at such a fearful rate in these latter years. Adopted citizens and their sons were made to believe that Adams was their enemy, and it is safe to say in passing that Jackson's and Van Buren's majorities were largely of this class of voters. It was a rare thing to find a foreign-born citizen among the ranks of the Republican or Adams party. And if one was found intelligent enough to favor the Administration he was ostracized as a traitor by his fellow-countrymen. Even Yorkshire Englishmen, who could vividly remember the drubbing Jackson gave the British 13 years prior to 1828, shouted long and loud in broad Yorkshire dialect for the "old hero." One of that class kept a hickory broom lashed to the top of the signpost in front of his tavern as an emblem of the "clean sweep" Old Hickory was to make in the "Augean stables" when he got to Washington. He had heard much about the cleaning of the Augean stables by Jackson, and was not alone in the idea that this mythical phrase had reference to Government stables in Washington which Adams had wickedly permitted to become foul and unclean, and that Jackson would cleanse them with his own hands.

I recite these facts as illustrative of the condition of things throughout the country in 1828, and to make the point that both Jackson and his immediate successor owed their election to a system of downright lying—to deception of the ignorant masses in regard to the character, policy and motives of the eminent statesman in opposition. No impartial historian now calls in question the integrity of Adams or disputes that his Administration was pre-eminently able and clean. But in accomplishing his overthrow the seeds of anarchy were sown broadcast over the body politic. They have grown and multiplied in all the years since, until now we have a harvest of riots, lynchings, murders and assassinations of Presidents. Not a President holding views in opposition to the bastard Democracy has been elected in the last 60 years without reaching his place through a storm of vile slander and personal abuse. Not one of the same class has been defeated, as was Blaine, without being wounded to the heart's core by deliberate and wholesale slander, organized to be shot simultaneously from partisan prints throughout the country on the day the campaign was opened. Not a Secretary of the Treasury of Republican faith that has not been charged with corruption and playing into the hands of the rich at the expense of the poor. Scarcely a man holding high position under the Government that has not been rated as dishonest in his relations to the public. Not a Senator of wealth has been elected who has not been charged with buying his seat in the Senate. There may have been some foundation for this last accusation in two or three instances, but that it has been a general thing there is not one particle of proof.

Case of President McKinley.

President McKinley has been accused of being an imperialist, a demagogue, a tool of trusts and capitalists, a weak man of no will of his own, whose only business was to execute the will of Mark Hanna and other wealthy magnates, etc. These accusations have been repeated in various forms daily and weekly in a hundred journals, great and small, scattered broadcast over the land, and reiterated from the stump by a regiment of blatant orators. Why wonder then, that thousands of men who read and hear nothing of the other side believe this stuff? and why wonder that a man of weak intellect, having this pounded into his mind from day to day, should brood over it until led to remove from life the supposed "imperial ruler"? It seems Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, predicted as much during the last Presidential campaign.

Again, why wonder that a United Brethren preacher in Indiana should say, after the President's death, that he was nothing in life but a political demagogue? But it is an amazing act that 100 men could band together and tar and feather the poor wretch for such an offense. And I undertake to say that the punishment thus meted out to him was more cowardly and fully as debasing as was the act of the miscreant who fired the shot at the President's breast. The preacher was wrong in saying what he did, but he only honestly echoed what he had been taught to believe by hundreds of journals and stump-speakers of high standing. And whether true or false, what more harm to say it after the President's death than before? The fact of a man's death cannot change another fact into fiction; neither can it change an untruth into fact.

It would seem that, according to our unwritted code of free speech and a free press, we may slander our public men with impunity, while they are in the walks of life; but when they are removed from earth the poor ignorant creature who but repeats what his favorite leader or party paper has taught him to believe must be put through tortures worse than a dozen deaths by the gun or dagger. Let us not talk of anarchy exclusively on the part of foreigners, while such lawless violence can be enacted by American citizens.

In the death of President McKinley the writers and speakers who have used the press and the rostrum to blacken his character have learned a solemn, and, it is to be hoped, for them a useful lesson. In some it would have appeared less incongruous if so many of them had not appeared on the platform in various towns and cities to denounce the anarchist and laud the man they had so recklessly defamed. It may be well, however, that they stood forth and virtually recanted all they had heretofore said and taught. They did not intend to destroy the life of their ruler while attempting to destroy his character and usefulness. If they will only take the lesson to heart and hereafter abide in the truth and the truth only, a great good may result from McKinley's death.

The reader at all interested in this is impatient for the remedy I proposed for the suppression of anarchy. Here it is—the re-enactment of the old sedition law, a copy of which I have fished up from old documents in my desk. Section 2 reads as follows:

Section 2. That if any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall, knowingly and willfully, assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing, any false, scandalous and malicious writing, or writings, against the Government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said Government, or either house of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the United States, or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers vested in him by the Constitution of the United States; or to resist, oppose or defeat any such law or act; or to aid, encourage or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or Government, then such person, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $2000, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

"It was only for the sake of truth and of justice that the sedition law was prepared." This was said by Clay in irony. But it is quoted here as a fact applicable to conditions existing in 1798. Like conditions existing today, we need the same law, or one more stringent.

The sedition law expressly declared "That if any person shall be prosecuted under this act for the writing or publishing any libel aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the defendant, upon the trial of the cause, to give in evidence his defense, the truth of the matter contained in the publication charged as libel. And the jury who shall try the cause shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases."

It will be seen that section 2, of the law did not prevent in any manner the free and full discussion of questions of state. It was directed only against false, scandalous and malicious writings against the Government, the Houses of Congress and the President.

How any one who did not wish to slander and defame could oppose such an enactment is inconceivable. If it had been kept in the statutes and rigidly enforced, much falsehood that was uttered against Washington, Adams, their administrations and character and motives, and has passed into history as fact, never would have appeared in print.

To the section suggested for adoption should be added a section providing for the police searching out and arresting all anarchists. These should have a jury trial, and if found guilty, be expelled from the country or punished with imprisonment or death, according to the extent or heinousness of their crimes.

It is asserted that such a law as is here proposed is unconstitutional. This I am not qualified to discuss. But I cannot think the framers of our Government intended to leave it without power to protect itself against internal foes. If they did it were better to strain a point in favor of the right rather than let the ship of state be wrecked, as it certainly will be unless present tendencies shall be checked. When the belief becomes well-nigh universal that our rulers and law-makers are all corrupt, and that patriotism is a myth, we may doff our hats to anarchy.

Necessity in late years has compelled us to return to old Federal doctrines and establish ourselves as a Nation with a big N. We need to take another step in the same direction if we would preserve what we have. Laws we must have, not only to punish anarchy, but to suppress the "free speech" that breeds anarchy.

And more than all, we need a higher and stronger moral force than we have yet had, to stand back of and enforce such laws. It is to be hoped the lesson given us in the death of our President will work out something more efficient than a spasmodic condemnation of anarchistic sentiment. E. WARNER.

When the Gravy's on the Buckwheats.

S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

When the gravy's on the buckwheats and the sausages are hot,
When the steam is float upward from the shining coffee pot,
When the cook stirs up the batter that was set the night before,
And when little Bob and Clara smack their lips and yell for more,
Oh, it's then a man is always feeling pretty near his best—
If there isn't any trouble with the works beneath his vest—
And it's then he ought to humbly thank the Lord for what he's got—
When the gravy's on the buckwheats and the sausages are hot.

There's a fragrance that comes floating from the pancakes on the plate
That should nerve a man to action—make him strong for any fate—
There is joy, there's inspiration in the smears on Bessie's chin,
And it's good to see dear Willie as he scoops the sausage in,
And what sweeter music is there than the rasping, slapping sound
That the busy cook produces as she stirs the stuff around?
Oh, each precious, luscious mouthful quickly finds the proper spot,
When the gravy's on the buckwheats and the sausages are hot.

IF IT'S A "GARLAND,"

That's all you need to know about a stove or range.

AMONG THE CLUBWOMEN

SUGGESTION FOR A WOMAN'S BUILDING IN 1905.

Northwest Clubs Should Make Their Influence Felt at Lewis and Clark Exposition.

On the opening page of their year-book, Mrs. Stanwood, president of the Illinois Federation, gives a "foreword" to the clubs over which she presides, closing with some excellent advice which is just as applicable to Oregon clubs as to those of Illinois. She says:

"Let us take these words out of Channing's symphony and make them our guides for the next club year: 'To live contented with small means. To seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion. To be worthy, not respectable, and wealthy, not rich. To study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly. To listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages with open heart. To bear all cheerfully; do all bravely, awaiting occasions; hurry never. In a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common.'"

Let Oregon Follow Suit.

The National Society of New England is the only woman's club that has kept a bureau of registry at the Buffalo Exposition. It has proven exceedingly popular and has been a favorite resort for rest and information by New England women. Its benefits have been extended, not alone to members of the society, but to all women of New England ancestry. In addition to its being a bureau of information, rooms and hotel accommodations have been secured at reasonable rates upon application.

When the Lewis and Clark Exposition begins to materialize, it is hoped Oregon clubwomen will be prompt to organize and make their work and influence a potent factor in the success of the enterprise. Portland taking the lead, every club in Oregon, and the federations of all the Northwestern States, should be invited to participate, and a woman's building and headquarters established that would do honor to the pioneer mothers who did so much to prepare the way for the clubwomen of 1905.

The Eternal Womanly.

One of the surest evidences of the "eternal womanly" in club work is the artistic manner in which many of the year books are gotten up. A simply-printed programme is no longer to be thought of. No matter how business-like the contents or practical the lines of work, there is a decided tendency toward making the year book a thing of beauty and a souvenir worth preserving. Much, too, of the individuality of a club may be read "between the lines," as for instance, when we pick up the heavy cream-white book of the Roxburghe Club, adorned only with its stately old name in gold, and in glancing through find no prospectus of next year's work, merely the names of officers and members, with dates of meetings, and turning on find a resume of last year's work, with its failures as well as its achievements chronicled, we know the strong practical sense of New England predominates in that club.

Domestic Science at Evanston.

A cooking school and housekeeping course will be introduced into the public school system of Evanston, Ill., this Winter, as a result of several years' work of the home and child department of the Woman's Club, ably assisted by other women of the place. So much interest was aroused that one wealthy woman offered to equip a model kitchen and pay the salary of a teacher for three years, promising if the experiment was a success to permanently endow a department of domestic science. One of the preliminary steps taken by the Evanston women was to send a dozen pertinent questions to experts upon these subjects, making up from the replies a complete answer as follows: "That 12 years is the proper age to begin the study: two to four hours a week a reasonable time to devote to it; 10 to 30 pupils a practical number to one teacher, and from 1 to 3 cents a pupil for each lesson the average cost of supplies per pupil per year."

New Life at Pendleton.

The Pendleton clubs seem to have awakened to a new and livelier interest in club work than ever before, which hardly seems necessary as to them has always belonged the credit of "setting the pace" for the other clubs of the state. The first meeting of the Thursday Afternoon Club, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Burroughs, was a delightful one, although no prearranged programme had been provided. A five-minutes "experience meeting" of how each member spent her vacation was indulged in over a cup of tea. A discussion on the "color question" was called forth by a resolution being offered "to adopt the Massachusetts amendment." After a lively and spirited debate the motion was lost. This club is showing a strong inclination to further the work of the State Federation, and has appointed standing committees to co-operate with the standing committees of the state organization.

La Grande Club.

The club year at La Grande was opened October 1 with an elaborate lunch tendered the Neighborhood and Tuesday Musicale Clubs by Mrs. Turner Oliver, retiring president of the former club. During the afternoon Mrs. A. E. Ivanhoe gave an interesting talk on "How Women May Improve Municipal Affairs." Mrs. Ivanhoe is a bright, forceful speaker and convinced her audience that within them lay the power to bring about better municipal conditions. Cordial greetings were exchanged between the club members and the afternoon closed with the singing of "Sweet Oregon." Each woman carried home as a souvenir of the occasion one of the beautiful roses for which Mrs. Oliver's garden is famous.

Mrs. Wakeman's Trip.

Oregon clubwomen, and particularly the officers of the State Federation, will regret to learn of the intended absence for several months of Mrs. Emily L. Wakeman, who is not only president of the Social Science Club of Silverton, but also General Federation secretary for the State of Oregon. Mrs. Wakeman expects to spend two months in Boston and about the same time in New York. As she is a pioneer club woman and a member of New York Sorosis, she will no doubt enjoy a club "love feast," and our loss will be her gain.

Breaking the News.

To the clever little clubwoman whom we heard remark at the cooking school the other day that she did want to go to Los Angeles next Spring, and was breaking the news gently to her husband, we would commend the following from Keith's on home building:

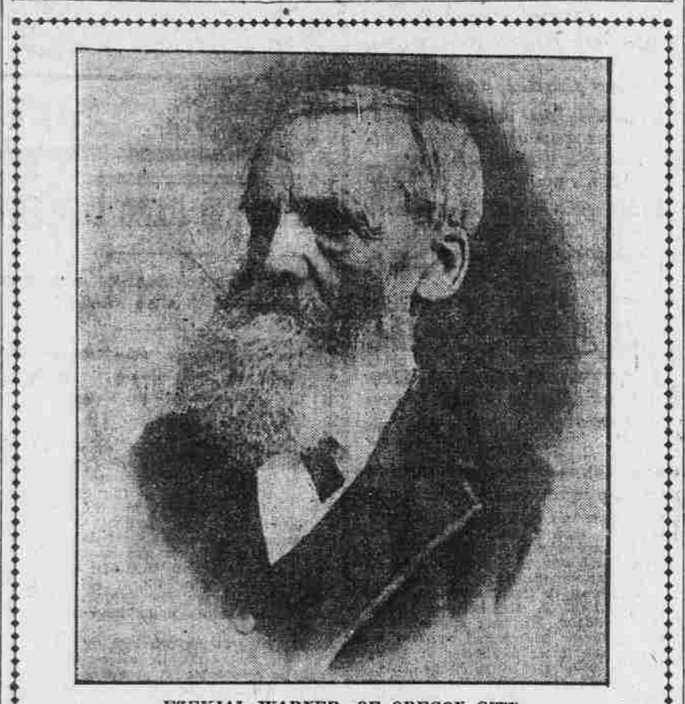
"As to the part which a good dinner plays in the domestic economy of the household, every bright woman is familiar with that, and knows right well the proper stage in the meal at which to insinuate into the conversation the entering wedge of her purpose or desire. There are few men who are proof against the blandishments of the table when this light artillery is trained on them by skilled artists anxious to please."

New Berkeley Club.

The Prytanean is a new club originated by the women students of the University of California, but composed of other organizations of college women. Its object is to raise a fund for the care of sick or injured college men and women. The work is in charge of a standing committee, which hopes by a series of entertainments to raise $5000. It is proposed with this sum to endow quarters in the Berkeley Hospital for college people needing this assistance.

A Large Membership.

One of the new patriotic associations is the National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. It is but three years old, but has a membership, it is said, in every state from Maine to California. From the title the bars to membership are well let down, and with one or two more wars the organization would bid fair to become unwieldy.



EZEKIAL WARNER, OF OREGON CITY.

Mr. Warner is one of the oldest living newspaper men and printers. He has been in this work nearly all his life, mostly in the East. For several years he was an active printer in Oregon City, only retiring within the past four years. He is still a clear thinker and forceful writer, as appears from his letter on this page.

WHEN THE EARTH ROCKED

Campmeeting Scene at the Time of Charleston's Earthquake.

Atlanta Constitution.

"There is something uncanny about an earthquake shock," said a gentleman who had experienced seismic disturbances and the terror caused by them.

"The sensation," he continued, "caused by the quivering and rocking of the earth thrills every fiber of a person with awe. I saw this forcibly illustrated at the time Charleston was wrecked. That earthquake shock was perceptible throughout Georgia, being especially noticeable in the middle part of the state.

"The night of the earthquake there was a Methodist campmeeting in progress at Bluff Springs, near Zebulon. There was a great crowd at the meeting, and the people didn't seem to be in a very religious frame of mind to me. The preacher delivered an eloquent sermon on death and the judgment, and at its close converts were invited to the altar. But the people didn't take kindly to the invitation, and only three or four went up to be prayed for. The minister begged the people to come forward, but his appeals fell on deaf ears. Back some distance from the stand the young people were chatting as unconcernedly as if the issues of time and eternity had not been presented to them.

"The minister seemed to be discouraged by the coldness of his hearers, and was on the point of closing the service. But just as he was about to say, "Let us pray," the first slight shock was felt. In an instant everybody around the stand became as still as death itself. Faces blanched and eyes were opened in terror. No one at first seemed to realize what had caused the earth to rock as if in a spasm. With the coming of the next shock, however, some realized what it meant, and the cry of 'Earthquake!' was heard.

"Hardly had the dread word been uttered when there was a rush for the mourners' bench. I never saw such a stampede in my life. In less time than it takes to write the altar was surrounded by hundreds who were dazed with terror and crying on the Lord for mercy. A third shock came while those frightened were at the altar, and it came near throwing some of them into convulsions.

"The minister was the only one who seemed not to be frightened, and he began praying in tones that had a quieting effect on the people. But it was hours before calm was restored and fear banished. The quivering of the earth had something so uncanny about it that the people were ready to believe that the end of time was at hand.

"I shall never forget that scene of a thousand persons, who had been deaf to the appeals of the preacher, fleeing in terror to the altar when they felt the earth begin to rock."

This Is the Fact.

Springfield Republican.

It is becoming a disputed question whether President Roosevelt, as trustee of his predecessor's policy, is tied up to the ship subsidy bill. Mr. Hanna rather thinks that Mr. McKinley was for subsidies, but Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, rather thinks not. In a conference with Mr. Roosevelt the other day Mr. Spooner is said to have claimed that the late President never openly and definitely committed himself to the subsidy principle. A search through Mr. McKinley's utterances since he was first inaugurated would bear out the Wisconsin Senator's assertion. Mr. McKinley often proclaimed his interest in the restoration of American shipping to the high seas, but he never recommended subsidies in specific terms.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

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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 in 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, October 14. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Adkins, Mrs J J
Adkins, Miss Minerva
Alexander, Miss Frankie
Alexander, Miss Esther A
Anger, Mrs John
Archer, Miss Annie
Applegate, Miss Lena-2
Austin, Mrs William
Baum, Lillie
Baker, Miss Lilly
Baldwin, Miss Grayce
Barnes, Miss
Beatty, Mrs Alice E
Bell, Miss Lizzie
Bennett, Mrs J M
Blair, Mrs Wm
Bloom, Mrs M G
Bolton, Mrs
Bond, Mrs W J
Bowen, Mrs Lena
Bowman, Miss Daisy
Brown, Mrs Ella
Brown, Mrs Nellie
Brure, Mrs Jessie
Buckner, Miss Harriet
Bushnell, Helen
Butler, Miss Rose
Butler, Miss Luella Folian
Chaffey, Mrs Fannie
Chambreau, Mrs Gertrude
Conon, Ida
Cousin, Mrs Winnie
Cox, Miss Mary B
Culver, Miss Florence
Dwyer, Mrs Nona
Datesman, Miss Lillian
Davies, Mrs Rebecca
Davis, Miss Jessie
Dolph, Mrs A M
Donivan, Miss Laura
English, Miss Marie
Flarey, Mrs Martha
Foster, Madame Eugenie
Gankel, Mrs B
Gardener, Mrs Luzealure
Gatcert, Mrs P
Gelham, Mrs Ella
Gibson, Miss Margaret
Gowinlock, Mrs W C
Gray, Mrs Bessie
Groce, Mrs Carrie
Hahr, Mrs L
Hancock, Miss Elsie
Hanovan, Miss Sadie
Hart, Miss Minnie E
Hart, Mrs Fannie
Haskins, Mrs Emily M
Hayne, Miss Alda
Hearty, Miss Annie
Hotson, Mary
Howard, Miss Ossie
Hunt, Mrs W R
Hutton, Mrs S H
Johnson, Miss Anna
Johnson, Mrs Elsa Delva
Kirkley, Mrs Mary
Knox, Miss A
Kokish, Miss
Kressin, Miss Louisa
Landers, Miss Helen
Lansberry, Alice
Landis, Miss Minnie
Lefkovits, Carrie
Lee, Mrs Ella
Lord, Miss Elizabeth
Loveridge, Mrs D E
McVicken, Miss
McBride, Mrs Mary E
McAnnis, Mrs Alice
McCoy, Miss Lois
McKee, Miss E C
McKay, Miss Iva
May, Mrs B
May, Miss Annite
Milton, Mrs Nellie M
Miller, Miss Esther
Moffit, Mrs R J
Montgomery, Blanche & Myra
Moore, Miss F E
Murdock, Miss George
Nelson, Miss Minnie
Osland, Mrs H
Parker, Mrs A S-2
Pelland, Mrs Bert
Penney, Mrs Anna
Penticost, Mrs M L
Pierce, Mrs C H
Price, Miss Rose
Reed, Mrs C I
Ridder, Miss
Russell, Miss M A
Sauvain, Minnie
Sheridan, Mrs J B
Slavens, Mrs Sue
Smith, Miss Denie
Smith, Miss Lou
Smith, Mrs P
Smith, Miss Minnie
Sturgeon, Mrs Sara A
Stansberry, Eva
Stewart, Mrs Carrie
Syron, Mrs H W
Seuerkropp, Sophia
Turbell, Mrs Lawrence
Taylor, Mrs W E
Thompson, Eva M
Wagner, Mrs M
Ward, Mrs F B
Wert, Mrs Addie
Williamson, Mrs Clara
Woodward, Anna E
Young, Miss Mollie
Zanders, Ida

MEN'S LIST.

Adlem, J
Adam, J H
Anderson, Albert
Anderson, Geo W
Baxter, P P
Bauer, Joseph
Ball, James
Barclay, H C-2
Barley, Charles
Behnke, Willie
Beacham, Charles
Beanston, Geo C
Becker, Paul
Bell, S H
Benton, Chas
Bennett, A B
Berg, Carl
Barry, Thos T
Berry, Alfred
Bilnoe, E L
Bounds, Jim
Boerger, Ch
Boyd, C J
Brown, E G
Brown, Henry
Brown, Jay
Buford, George
Central Fish Market
Cantonwine, Edmon-2
Cass, J W
Christianson, Chas
Clark, George
Covell, Fred
Coffman, H F
Cool Bros
Comstock, Chas E
Connell, Dr F G
Cralle, T P
Crockett, Arthur L
Cullins, Richard
Curtis, T H
Davies, D R
Dolph, N J
Dollmen, James
Downing, Dr R B
Downing, Dr Co
Druood, Frank
Dunham, Harry
Early, W W
Eckerson, Thomas
Eldridge, George I-2
Elbon, Frank
Enersen, Otto
Endecott, John
Evans, Devers & Evans
Fagalde, Ben
Faubian, E A
Ferry, John
Finnigan, James
Fitch, John
Flynn, Charley
Frantz, Edward E
Freeman, E T
Galambia, L
Gegman, Joe
Gem Theater Mngr
Geller, Chas W
Gee, Henry C
Gilstrap, W F
Graves, C F
Gregor, Geo C
Great Western Stove Co
Greader, John
Hadley, W B
Hall, Elina
Hamlik, T H
Handley, Joseph C
Hancock, A F
Harris, J P
Haynie, Willis W
Hayne, David
Herboldt, Louis
Herbert, B
Hibbex, C J
Hillitts, J B
Hill, Jay Herbert-2
Hoffman, Wm F
Holst, Harry
Horse Shoe Rest
Hunt, W H
Hutchison, H T
Jamieson, Roswell D
Jacobson, C S
Jennings & Bruno
Johnston, Wm Lincoln
Jones, Albert E
Klaproth, Chas
Kahn, C
Kegeont, John
Kirkpatrick, W R
Kobloth, Joe
Langton, Bennet
Lee, Oscar Coiner
Loffau, M
Logan, S S
Loe, James
Londell, Chas
Long, H M
Lytle, W E
Ljunter, R
McQueen, Ivan
McIrvin, Frank
McGee, Harry
McLary, Jim
McMurey, Frank
Madden, E F
Madison, W C
Malony, T
Malarkey, D G
Manson, E O
Mason, Lowell
Masson, John
Mathews, M E
Mead, Chas D
Mellan, Leslie
Meredith, Sylvester
Mitt, M T
Miller, Frank
Miner, Chas
Miller & Trenton
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