DISEASE WAS HIDDEN

Wilson Reports to Cabinet on Cattle Embargo.

ALARM CAUSED IN ENGLAND

British Ports May Be Closed to American Ships and Price of Meat May Go Soaring—Restrictive Measures Already Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—At the Cabinet meeting today Secretary Wilson discussed the measures he had taken to suppress the epidemic of foot and mouth disease which had appeared among livestock in New England. From such information as Secretary Wilson has obtained, he believes the disease has existed in that section for some time, but has been concealed. Every effort will be made to stamp it out. The quarantine measures taken yesterday, it is thought, will prove effective to prevent the spread of the disease to other states. Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, probably will be sent to New England at once.

The following appointments under the Department of Justice were agreed to: Judge L. L. Lewis, of Richmond, Va., United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia; Sol Beathea, United States District Attorney for the Chicago District, and Morgan H. Beach, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

WOULD CLOSE BRITISH PORTS.

Cattle Disease Good Excuse for Blow at American Shipping.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Dr. Samuel E. Bennett, Inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, said, regarding the cattle quarantine:

"The British government would close her ports to all our ships on slight pretext. All that it would look at is that there is foot and mouth disease in the United States. It makes no difference whether the cattle are yarded in Massachusetts, or in Kansas, or in Iowa. It was only a short time ago that the Argentine Republic was shipping a great many cattle over to Liverpool. These ships were on the sea, but the word was carried ahead of them that there was a cattle disease in Argentina, and when the vessels got there they found every British port closed against them. Those ships had to put to sea, slaughter their cattle in midocean and throw them overboard. The ports were closed to them for three years. Three years' time would mean the loss of more than 2,000,000 head of export cattle from the ports of the United States. I don't look for any long period of this trouble."

The Cunarder Sylvia, which will sail tomorrow for Liverpool, was booked to take 664 cattle and 750 sheep; the Sagamore, sailing Sunday for Liverpool, 600 cattle and 1075 sheep, and the Colombian, for London, 500 cattle and 1200 sheep. Other bookings of livestock for steamers leaving here within the next 10 days are as follows: Englishman, for Liverpool, 231 cattle; Merion, for Liverpool, 800 cattle; Ultonia, for Liverpool, 543 cattle; Armenia, for Liverpool, 650 cattle and 1000 sheep; Kingstonian, for London, 280 cattle and 1800 sheep; Virginian, for London, 425 cattle. The shipments figure up more than $45,000 in freight charges.

J. A. Hathaway, one of the largest exporters of cattle in the country, considers the order of the Secretary of Agriculture forbidding the exportation of cattle from New England a very serious blow to dealers in livestock. Tonight he said of the situation at the Waterton yards:

"Within the last few days there have been received there 500 cattle and 750 sheep. They are all in sound condition. As soon as I learned of the order, I communicated with the Washington officials to find out what could be done about moving these cattle and sheep. Swift & Co. took similar action. Tonight we received notice that that portion of stock on hand could be moved immediately. During the day cattle and sheep were inspected and pronounced all right. Today they were shipped here and placed on steamers which will sail tomorrow. I believe that these shipments to Europe will be the last for some time from New England ports, or at least until conditions change. Certainly none of the exporters can make a move in this direction until the restrictions have been removed."

WITHIN NARROW AREA.

All Cases Reported Are Within Short Distance of Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The cattle bureau of the State Board of Agriculture up to today had received about 100 individual reports of the presence of the foot and mouth contagion, which has caused the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit the exportation of cattle from Boston, and to establish a quarantine of cattle, sheep and swine in New England. It is stated that all reports received had come from localities within 75 miles of Boston. The closing of the Brighton stockyards, the principal one in New England, by the State Board of Agriculture, will cause an interruption to traffic which, under ordinary circumstances, aggregates 500 to 700 head of cattle a day.

New Hampshire Follows Suit.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 28.—The State Board of Cattle Commissioners issued an order today directing that because of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in cattle in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont, no cattle or hogs shall be permitted to enter New Hampshire from the states named until the order is revoked. The action is precautionary, as the board knows of no cases of the disease in the state.

CONSTERNATION IN LONDON.

Fears That Embargo May Become General and Advance Prices.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The exclusion of American cattle has caused a feeling amounting almost to consternation in the shipping and meat trades. Fears are expressed that the interdiction may be extended to imports from other United States ports, which would result in a great rise in the price of meat, as only a few steamers have large refrigeration space for dead meat.

The Board of Agriculture is exercising the utmost precaution. The steamer Sachem, which arrived in the Mersey from Boston yesterday with a cargo of cattle and sheep, was not allowed to discharge. The animals were all scrutinized by experts, and no disease was found among them, but they will all be re-examined after an interval of 48 hours.

ENGLISH PORTS CLOSED.

Embargo on Cattle Shipments From New England States.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Board of Agriculture has closed the ports of the United Kingdom against the importation of animals from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The order takes effect January 5. Cargoes arriving in the meanwhile will be the subject of special investigation.

MAY DODGE THE EMBARGO.

Cattle From West May Be Shipped From Portland, Me.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—George Bray, agent of the Leyland line, received a private dispatch from Washington tonight saying that after tomorrow cattle from the West might be shipped through Portland, Me., if they could be got there without passing through the states prohibited by the order of Secretary Wilson, which are Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire. This can be done by using the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Quarantine Hits Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The announcement that the United States Department of Agriculture had given notice of the establishment of a quarantine of cattle and sheep in the New England States and prohibited the exportation of such animals from Boston until further orders caused excitement in Liverpool. The Mersey Dock Board receives a large revenue from the slaughter of Boston cattle. Manager Lairages, of the board, says the restrictions will have far-reaching consequence and that possibly the cargoes of cattle now on their way to Liverpool from Boston will be quarantined.

GAIN OF OIL AS FUEL.

May Be the Solution of Smoke Problem in Cities.

Brookin Eagle.

For two or three years oil-burning steamers have been in operation along the Pacific Coast, oil-burning locomotives have been used on roads not controlled by the coal owners, and in many factories in all parts of the land oil has been used instead of coal for heating. Now it is said that the Kensington, of the Red Star line, operating between Antwerp and New York, is to be a coal steamer no longer, but will use oil as a fuel. This may be the beginning of a reform that will last so long as the oil supply continues, and, as new wells are opened from time to time in the South and West, and as the great fields of Asia have been but little exploited, that may be for many years.

Oil has advantages over coal. It is cheaper, as prices now average; there is—almost no waste, the oil burning out entirely, and there being no loss in starting and putting out a fire, since a mere turn of a faucet and touch of a match starts the flames roaring under the boiler, while another turn of the cock puts them out in an instant; the passengers on trains and boats are not troubled with soot and cinders, and such trains and boats can be kept clean and in good condition; there is no accumulation of ashes and clinkers to dump into rivers and harbors, to the gradual occlusion of channels; it is easier to use oil than coal, and cheaper, because oil requires no force of firemen working half naked and half baked in the darkness of a hold; oil guarantees economy of space on the ship that uses it, for coal is a bulky fuel; and, lastly, oil is produced without the employment of so many men who could interfere with the production, as they are interfering with the anthracite production by the strike.

In our cities something must be done to end the smoke nuisance. Not only is it a disfigurement and unpleasant to the smell, not only does it create expense by its soiling of clothes and house furnishings, but it causes bronchial irritation and eye disease. Thousands of people have soot thrown into their eyes by the elevated trains of this borough every day, and it is poured over the just and the unjust from the chimneys of power-houses, factories and shops. The authorities have given up trying to enforce the law, and it is said that a number of the lawbreakers have found it so easy to evade the ordinance that they have openly told of their intention to keep on doing as they do now after the strike is over. In Washington coke is used to advantage, even a mixture of it with soft coal reducing the smoke materially, but no attempt has been made to buy coke in New York, so far as is known, though it is made by the million tons in Pennsylvania. The way out of our difficulties that best commends itself is not to burn coal in any form, but to use the cheap and crude rock oil of Texas and California as a fuel.

The Heavy Gun a Marvel.

Engineering Magazine.

If we go into a modern battle-ship and go over her, there are no places in her which would so fill us with wonder—and, it may be added, a certain amount of uneasiness—as her engine-room and her gun turrets when in operation. In the latter, if she, is a large ship, she will carry 12-inch or 13-inch guns, probably, and these, weighing from 50 to 60 tons—about the weight of a fair-sized locomotive—will, when they are fired, be projected to the rear at a rate of about 25 feet per second, or say 17 miles an hour. By their hydraulic recoil brakes, in which resistance to the motion of a piston in a fluid-filled cylinder is by means of a rod utilized to restrain the gun's recoil, the gun will be stopped in about 36 inches, and will be returned to its firing position by a powerful coiled spring. So quick is the stroke of recoil and return that the eye fails to appreciate it, and devices are used in gun turrets to prevent the gun from being loaded twice from a mistake on the part of the gunners in supposing that the gun had been fired when it had not. Nothing, perhaps, gives an idea of the immensity of the forces in play so well as the snapping of a 50-ton weight to the rear and forward again so quickly that the human eye can hardly see it. On land again we have the so-called disappearing mountings, on which a gun is carried on a pair of long rocking levers. Upon firing the gun of 50 or 60 tons is dropped behind a parapet, and upon throwing a lever after the gun has been loaded in its lower position, the gun rises above the parapet again, and is once more ready to be fired.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has placed a window in Trinity Church, Newport, as a memorial to her husband. The window represents a Christian knight seated and holding in his right hand a sword, and in his left a shield, upon which is a cross, resting on the left knee.

GREAT PREACHER DEAD

DR. JOSEPH PARKER BREATHES HIS LAST IN LONDON.

Man Who Made Many Innovations and Did Not Scorn Politics in the Pulpit.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, who has been seriously ill for some time past, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. Parker's end came peacefully. He had been in extremis for several days past, and had taken no nourishment since Wednesday. He rallied on Thursday night, giving the doctors hope that he might live for a few days longer. He retained consciousness to the last. A simple white card, without a black border, hangs on the door of his residence at Hamstead, inscribed:

"At 5 P. M. Dr. Parker ascended."

Dr. Parker suffered from a complication of complaints, the most serious of which affected his heart, and was the immediate cause of death. He had been afflicted with insomnia, not having enjoyed a natural sleep for six weeks. His amazing vitality and strength of constitution led his friends to hope for his recovery, and he himself abandoned hope only a few days ago. He took no farewells, as he was unable to talk much during the past three days. He asked for a piece of paper, and tried to write, but the words were illegible. During his last hours he took evident pleasure in the singing of hymns by those around his bedside.

MINISTER OF THE CITY TEMPLE, LONDON.

DR. JOSEPH PARKER.

(Dr. Joseph Parker has been one of the most famous Congregational preachers in London for the last 25 years. He had already won fame before he built the City Temple, on Holborn Viaduct, one of the handsomest nonconformist churches in England. He made several innovations on the customary methods of arranging churches and conducting services. His church has the seats arranged in semicircular form, as in a theater, and each row is raised above the one before. He spoke from a platform, instead of a pulpit, and walked to and fro as he delivered his sermons.

Dr. Parker gained fame largely by the boldness with which he discussed public questions in his church. He was most scathing in his denunciation of Beaconsfield's pro-Turkish policy during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, and his sermons could often have been more fitly termed political orations. He staggered the straight-laced by encouraging expressions of approval or dissent from his hearers, and his congregation often gave vent to bursts of applause.

In person Dr. Parker would almost have passed for a typical John Bull. Of middle height, he was broad and stocky in figure, and had a massive head, plentifully covered with curly, gray hair. He did not scorn a timely jest in his sermons, and often provoked his hearers to mirth. He was second only to Charles H. Spurgeon, the great Baptist preacher of London, and came into prominence about the time of the latter's death.

Joseph Parker, the noted English clergyman, was born in Hexham, England, April 9, 1830, the son of a stonecutter. Like Spurgeon, he began to preach in early youth. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Banbury, and became minister of the Cavendish-Street Church, Manchester, in 1858, and of Poultry Chapel in 1869, now City Temple (opened 1874). He visited the United States in 1888. He published a number of works, mainly theological. Among them are: "Help to Truth-Seekers" (1857), "Ecce Deus" (1868), and "City Temple Sermons" (1869).

COBDEN CLUB'S WARCRY.

It Is Raised for Liberal Leaders and Against Sugar Bounty.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The annual banquet of the Cobden Club, which was held last evening, resolved itself in a demonstration for the Liberal leaders, Lord Spencer, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and others, against the government's protectionist tendencies in general and the sugar convention in particular.

This sounding anew of the Liberal war-cry, "free trade," has provoked much newspaper comment. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declared that the Liberal party would oppose by every means in its power the bills relating to the sugar convention.

A Conservative paper this morning prints that out of the 457 members of the Cobden Club, 242 are foreigners residing abroad, while of the remainder many are foreigners residing here, and, therefore, the club is in no way representative of British opinion.

ASSAILS THE KAISER.

Vorwaerts Condemns His Speech on Its Attacks on Krupp.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Vorwaerts, commenting on Emperor's William's speech on the day of the funeral of Herr Krupp at Essen, says:

"While prosecution is still pending against us, and the truth is not judicially yet ascertained, the Emperor anticipates the court's findings by pronouncing our guilt out of hand. It is allowed that the crown at the initiatory stage of a pending case utter a verdict and thereby place the judges in the painful dilemma of either contradicting his majesty or subjecting themselves to the suspicion that their judgment was influenced by him. Justice stands above everybody, even above the Emperor, and the freedom of the courts is the life and nerve of every state."

The paper adds:

"The monarchy is constitutionally irresponsible. An adequate answer to the Emperor's speech is prevented through the lese-majeste paragraphs."

The Vorwaerts in two columns reaffirms in moderate language the truth of its original charges against the late Herr Krupp, and alleges that the evidence rests on the testimony of persons quite above party association, personal interest or political hate.

TARIFF WAR SETTLED.

But German Socialists Renew Their Violent Protests.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The compromise on the tariff bill, said to have been agreed upon November 25 at a conference held between Chancellor von Bulow and the leaders of the majority party in the Reichstag, is, according to the Germania, generally accepted as correct, and is as follows:

The minimum duty on malting barley is raised to $1; the minimum duty on cattle and meat is abandoned under conditions to be hereafter announced, and certain duties on manufactures are reduced. The motion of the members of the Center party applying the surplus derived from the duties on foodstuffs to the insurance fund for widows and orphans, and the abolition of the urban octroi duties were agreed to. Apart from these, the most noteworthy point is that the increases in duties decided on by the tariff committee shall be the basis of the next general tariff.

CHINA RUNNING BEHIND.

Decline in Silver and Official Corruption Cause Alarm.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Times publishes a dispatch from its Pekin correspondent dealing with the differences which have arisen in consequence of the decline in silver. The correspondent says there is no reason to fear that China will fail to meet her engagements, but a discouraging feature in the situation is that no effective attempt has yet been made to introduce any kind of financial reform anywhere in the empire, while, if anything, corruption is on the increase. For instance, the Pekin octroi, under the purer administration of Prince Su, yielded the government 700,000 taels net revenue against 150,000 taels previously obtained. At the present rate of silver, adds the correspondent, China will require to provide an additional 3,500,000 taels for the next installment of the indemnity, due in January.

CAN'T FIND HIS PROPERTY.

Landau's Buffalo Creditors Are Also After Him.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 28.—William Landau, who was arrested in New York on suspicion of being connected with a swindle involving $200,000, formerly kept a wholesale clothing store in this city and a branch at Niagara Falls. He left Buffalo some time ago, and many local creditors have since been trying to locate his property.

They found that the stocks have been transferred by bills of sale and several suits have been brought to test the validity of these transfers. In the proceedings brought in the local courts statements have been made that Landau went to Texas and that he was in Europe.

HIS DAUGHTER HIS HEIRESS.

Krupp Leaves His Great Gun and Steel Works to Her.

ESSEN, Prussia, Nov. 28.—The late Herr Krupp's will leaves the factory to his eldest daughter, Bertha, to be administered by his widow until the daughter attains her majority. Besides the $750,000 given for the benefit of the employes, Frau Krupp, in behalf of Fraulein Bertha, has given $750,000 to be devoted to the improvement of Essen.

EFFECT OF SIAM'S NEW MOVE.

Frenchman Says Gold Standard Will Affect Oriental Finances.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—M. Deloniel, deputy for Cochin-China, has written a letter to Colonial Minister Boumergue, saying that the establishment of a gold standard in Siam is likely gravely to affect the finances of Indo-China and the rice market, and asking for the immediate appointment of a commission to report before January 1 on the steps to meet the situation.

Making Honey Puffs.

New York Times.

In a little house in an obscure street over on the western edge of the downtown Italian quarter is the only place in town where is made that rather odd German confection called the "honey puff." Two men make it and two or three girls put up the confection in papers and boxes for shipment. Passers-by may look in at the open door and see the confection made. Doubtless honey was once an ingredient of the puff, but now it is made of partly refined cane sugar, verys mooth and almost pure white. The sugar is boiled in great kettles over an open furnace of no very large size. When the boiling has continued long enough, the kettle is lifted from the furnace and the liquid sugar is stirred with a stick, all the while giving off a most delicious odor, until the mass has attained a consistency suitable to the next process. The thickening mass is then poured out on a long, low table with a marble surface and quickly spread all over it to a thickness of about an inch and a quarter. A man with a knife-edged wheel then cuts the pastry stuff into rectangular pieces about two and a half inches wide. It is yellow in color and very light in weight.

Double rows of these pieces are then taken to a table, where they are completely separated by the girls, wrapped singly in paraffine paper, and put up in pasteboard boxes of two sizes, holding, respectively 24 and 36 pieces. In these boxes the confection is shipped to retailers in this city, Philadelphia, Boston and elsewhere. The honey puffs retail at a cent apiece. So popular has the confection become that the little factory is kept busy all day and every day, and can barely keep up with orders. The stuff is really a sort of glorified molasses candy and not more unwholesome than other simple sweets. The manufacturers have not yet been long enough in the business to have resorted to adulteration, and they have no rivals to undersell them.

Ticklishness.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Why is it that one person is ticklish and another isn't?" asked a man who is fond of the unusual thing. "I have often wondered why men were differently constituted in this way, and have never seen any satisfactory answer up to this time. Some men cannot stand to be touched in the side. Others cannot stand to be touched on the knees. They 'steal sugar,' according to the nursery legend, and will simply have a fit if you scrape the ends of your fingers over their knees. The bottom of the foot and the palm of the hand are tender places with other people. On the other hand, there are men who are not at all ticklish. I have seen tests made with straws about the ears and neck without any sort of disturbance. The subjects, too, were reasonably sensitive. I cannot say that they were not thin-skinned to some extent, for I know many of them were. But they were not ticklish. As a rule the man whose skin is thin is the ticklish man, but there are the usual exceptions to this rule. I suppose it is a matter involving the nervous constitution, and if persons are unusually ticklish I guess it is due to the fact that the sense of touch is more keenly developed at the particular parts of the body which are peculiarly sensitive. I can account for the vast difference in persons in this respect in no other way. It is simply a question of a highly developed sense of touch."

"I'm so glad the boys of your company gave you that handsome revolver," said the wife of the militia captain. "We need have no fear of the burglars who infest the neighborhood now." "That's so," replied the captain. "I've got it locked up in the safe at the office where they can't get at it."—Philadelphia Press.

There may be some Overcoats as good as ours, but not at our price

$12.00 TO $30.00

BEN SELLING

LEADING CLOTHIER

FIRE SWEEPS UNCHECKED

RAT PORTAGE LUMBER DISTRICT IS BURNED.

Sparks Fly to Docks and Set Steamers Ablaze—A Dozen Buildings Destroyed.

RAT PORTAGE, Ont., Nov. 28.—One of the worst fires that ever visited the Rat Portage lumber district started at Norman, near here, this afternoon, and spread swiftly through immense piles of lumber to the docks, and from the docks to boats, until stopped in that direction by the water's edge. Dense showers of sparks were carried inland toward the residence section of the city, and one by one the houses went up in flames. When this dispatch was sent the fire was still burning.

Twenty-five million feet of lumber was destroyed, as well as Lemay's shipyard, six steamboats, two barges, 11 dwellings and one stable. The steamers destroyed were small craft.

A number of wooden structures in the path of the fire were destroyed, and at 9 o'clock tonight the progress of the flames was checked.

A dozen houses and barns were destroyed. The lumber-yards are great masses of embers, but there appears to be no fear of a further spread of the fire. No accurate estimate of the loss can be secured tonight.

South Dakota Village Burns.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Nov. 28. — Fire which broke out in the business part of the town of Rockford early today soon enveloped the only business street of the town. At 2 P. M. one-half of the village had been burned over. The loss will be heavy and the insurance small.

Rudeness Never Justifiable.

New York News.

It sometimes seems as if there were a growing impression in this land to the effect that good breeding is proved by rudeness rather than by courtesy. If there is such an idea in the heads of any considerable number of people, it is erroneous, and they will save themselves trouble by having it removed, by a surgical operation if necessary. We hear, for example, of somebody of no particular antecedents who has said an impertinent thing, and the comment is made, "So absurd for so-and-so to put on such airs! Why, the family was nothing at all at such-and-such a time." This implies that if so-and-so had belonged to a certain class, the impertinence would have been perfectly justifiable.

Again, we find people who are accidentally raised into positions of prominence using their eminence to say and do rude things, apparently under the impression that they have now a right to do things which they could not properly do in a more humble position, and which they would resent from any one whom they consider their inferiors. In short, they consider that they have a right to be rude to those less fortunate than they, while the latter have no right to be rude in return. It is easy to see where a few generations of this theory would lead us. Everybody in a higher social grade would be busy hunting for inferiors to whom it was safe to be insolent. This social theory is obviously so silly that it seems strange that sensible people should entertain it for a minute. It does not lower one's dignity to be courteous, even to the poorest, and orders can be given and reproof administered without any rudeness whatever.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

L Spencer, Seattle
W F Adams, N Y
Frank T Pitman, Phila
John Arnett, San Fr
H S Joseph, St Louis
Miss Loveking, S F
J T Pershing, Chicago
F McTaggart, Omaha
N B Whitley, Seattle
H J Schaeffer, do
F T Barlow, N Y
H V Sterling, Manila
J T Collins, Lorsate
Ray Spear, U S N, Hong Kong
James McLaughlin, Washington, D C
Miss Estelle Demorias, Chicago
E W Strouse, Chicago
W R Holloway & son, Minneapolis
J P Lord & w, Omaha
W H Avery, San Fran
E C Gee, San Fran
Simon Bamburger, Salt Lake
H B McCollough, Brockwayville, Pa
A Husband, St Paul
John L Hayden, wf & child, U S A
J G Megler & wife, Brookfield
Opie Read, Chicago
Wallace Bruce Amebary, Chicago
Chas Eugene Banks, do
C M Friedlander, Aberdeen
E B Lyons, Minnpls
Mrs Caldwell, Tacoma
Ad Feitenstein, Chgo
B W Colton, Omaha
Mrs S H Friendly, Eugene
Miss Carrie Friendly, do
H Schade, N Y
W T Janett, Minnpls
Millo Prochazka, Peoria
Geo G Bryant, N Y
A Zuckerman, San Fr
T H Purdy, Chicago
S Sinsheimer, Chicago
Simon Juda, N Y
L P Leadbetter, Camas
Jopel Lindberg

THE PERKINS.

W H Klipper, Minn
Chas H Veralen, S F
T L Williams, Eugene
G G Richards, city
Tony Hill, city
I Eckelson, Jacksonvl
B L Amey, Louisville
I Anderson
F R Day, Corvallis
B F Harvey, Junction
R W Zearing, city
H W Sloan, Oak Point
J H Bridgeford, Seattle
J M Boyd, Portland
Clement Witt, Waltsburg, Wash
W F Kossebaum, Kan
Mrs Kossebaum, do
J H Pelherick, S F
A J Hunsaker, McMin
Chas T Early & son, Hood River
C E Moulton, Tacoma
W O Merrill, Albany
A T Kelliher, Salem
L Madeline, Ellsworth, Me
Georgine Hopf, Salem
Ruby Hopf, Salem
Pearl Hopf, Salem
Navine Hopf, Salem
Miss M M Rawlings, Athena
Miss E Rawlings, do
Mrs E MacMaster, Camas
Mrs Crow & 2 ch, do
M B Boxarth, Astoria
F E Veness, Winlock
C L Hubbard, Dallas
Frank Williams, Ashland
H S Butz, Dallas
A Linn, city
Mrs Linn, city
Master Linn, city
S L Barton, Evansville
T R Riggs, Dallas
Mrs C R Henderson, St Helens
Miss Anna Wurssan, do
A H Sweetser, Eugene
Mrs S Miller, city
Miss Miller, city
O H Ewall, Kelso
E G Davis, Tacoma
Grant Arnold, Toledo, Wash
J Woods, Hoquiam
H Mills, Salem
Mrs Mills, Salem
W H Gray, Spokane
Mrs Will Madison, Astoria
P J Arnold, Vancvr
Grant Wade, Clex, Or
J T Stewart, N Yakm
Mrs H Mattison, Indp
Mrs Chas Mattison, do
W T Coburn, Grant's Pass, Or
H K Bradford, U S A, Washington, D C
Chas White, N D
J F Phelan & family, Union, Or
J O Ellis, Moro, Or
Mrs Ellis, Moro, Or
J M Donahue, Moro
Master Donahue, do
E F Clarke, La Grande
A J Green, Moscow
Mrs Kelley, Moscow
Mrs Naylor, Moscow
W C Ewart, Chicago
Almon Baker, Goldendl
Mrs Baker, Goldendale
Master Baker, do
David Urquhart, Moscow
P Kamen, Moscow
F W Jacobs, Bridal Vl
J Nelson, Va
Mrs Nelson, Va

THE IMPERIAL.

J H Schott, S F
Frank Hart, Astoria
D H Nelson, Pendletn
E M Rands, Vancouvr
G T Kelly, N Yakima
Chas Suarl, do
Mrs Suarl, do
Mrs Cavana, city
F R Day, Corvallis
Geo B Baker, Dayton
N C Evans, Hood Rvr
Orlon Hinersley, The Dalles
A J Coursen, Seattle
C E Graefer & fam, Kansas
Mrs M St Osburn, Los Angeles
Master St Osburn, do
Miss E Earl, S F
H E Hardy, S F
Chas Raymond, Ohio
E Bondy, Cleveland
Mrs Robinson, Union
Anna B Thompson, The Dalles
Miss Mary Dunlop, Cascades
Miss A Cook, Spokane
Mrs W J Clarke, Gervais
Mrs W Merriman, Salem
Dr L M Sims, Kalama
F J Sharp, Aurora
D G Andrews, S F
F H Buchanan, Newbg
L W Megrath, St Paul
E H Boyer, W W
C W Fulton, Astoria
Daniel Sloon, Chicago
C D Jessup, Salem
Miss C A Lovsking, San Francisco
Miss Addams, city
J B Wolf, Peola, Wa
J A Brown, Victoria
Mrs F Van Zandt, Los Angeles
F H Kirkes, Allegheny
Mrs Kirkes, do
P Autzen, Hoquiam
W E Newton, Tacoma
A W Shearman, Livingston
Mrs Shearman, do
W E Moore, Drain
Mrs Moore, do
Zant Moore, Dalles
J S Cooper, Ind
L F Daly, Dallas
W D Hare, Hillsboro
Mrs Hare, do
C W Thomason, Cascds
Laura L Thompson, do
Ada Smith, Dalles
J C Nickelson, Dalles
Miss Dillie Robertson, Portland
Pansie Kingsbury, do
Jas Kyle, Salem
C L Fitchard, Indp
G M Serris, do
Mrs Serris, do
J Ward, Vancouver
Mrs Ward, do
W T Eakim, Salem

THE ST. CHARLES.

M Jakel, The Dalles
O Lundberg, do
P H Cordey, Chehalis
C B McKee, Rainier
W B Shurley, Oregon City
L Hanson, do
Ben Thomas, city
C Molander, do
Thos Winship, U S S Perry
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C R Thompson, Woodburn
O Lark & wf, Cal
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J Clark, Lewiston
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Mrs L R Hays, city
W A Lamb, city
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Burt Cadey, Rainier
B F Howard, Stella
H J Owens, South Bnd
Mrs J Ellery, do
B Danley, do
Mrs Geo Goddard, do
Laura Goddard, do
G A Wall & wf, Indp
H W Murphy, Indp
C H Sprout, Hood Riv
R Caswell, Hood Riv
B Broner, Hood River
E Jaffckly, N Yamhill
G D Williamson, Seat
S McKinney, Ilwaco
Mrs I. Smith, Nasel
C Salme, Astoria
W J Huston, do
E Armstrong, city
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I Batiste, England
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Mrs L Sweeney, do
W Waddell & wife, do
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F Hough, La Center
E E Hough, La Center
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M Montroy, La Center
M C Chordsell, do
John Matson, do
H M Edgar, Salem
Wm Beck, Kelso
Geo E Bray, Indp
Geo D Goodhue, Salem
T C Stoddard, Salem
Miss Cora Gilbert, Eugene
Miss E Loveridge, Woodburn
T E Neff, Goldendale
Grace Hill, Goldendale
Allen Logan, Goldendl
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