LAWS AT FAULT

Congress Will Be Asked to End Land Evil.

NATION IS BEING ROBBED

"Grabbers" Get Around Statute on Technicalities.

TIMBER LAND PRICES TOO LOW

Hitchcock Would Collect $400 an Acre on Land Worth It, Instead of $4—Hermann May Be on Committee to Urge Reform.

Proposed Land Reforms.

Sale of timber land at its real value.

Placing a ban on dummy entries.

Preventing cattle barons and large stock interests gaining control, if not ownership, of vast tracts of grazing lands.

Abolishing the desert-land act, as the National irrigation law is held to end all necessity for it.

Repeal of the lieu-land law and the commutation clause of the National homestead law.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 16.—The 58th Congress, when it regularly assembles in December, will be called upon to remove from the statute books three laws under which the Government is being systematically robbed each year of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars' worth of public lands. The robbers are not in all cases violating the letter of the law, and as long as these three laws remain in force they cannot be reached, but they are violating the spirit of the law, and escape only on technicalities. The fight begun in the last days of the 57th Congress, to bring about the repeal of the timber and stone act, the desert land act, and the commutation clause of the homestead act, is to be renewed with vigor, and the friends, as well as the enemies of reform, are even now preparing to enter the fray, each side determined to win.

Hitchcock Favors Reform.

Secretary Hitchcock, after more than four years in the Cabinet, during which time he has familiarized himself with the operations of the several land laws, has become convinced that the statutes should be changed. He cannot see why the Government should relinquish for $4 an acre timber lands that are worth $400 an acre; he cannot see why dummy entries should be permitted, even though they be made just inside the limitations of the law; he does not see why one man should be permitted to make an entry in the interest of another; nor does he recognize the justice of allowing cattle barons and large stock interests to gain control, if not ownership, of vast tracts of public grazing lands, contrary to the public policy. Secretary Hitchcock has come to realize that while the Government is annually losing vast areas of valuable lands under the operations of the laws just specified, the Government is, to a great extent, powerless to arrest many forms of speculative entries so long as these laws remain on the statute books.

Extremists to Be Heard.

Some reformers, in Congress as well as out, go so far as to advocate the repeal of all public land laws, applying to agricultural and timber lands, save the pure and simple homestead law, requiring five years' residence and improvement. They say that such a sweeping reform would not deter a single desirable settler from entering the country west of the Missouri River, but, on the other hand, would encourage legitimate settlement, in that a homesteader under such conditions would have a guarantee from the Government that his humble beginning would not be crushed out of existence by a great land monopoly surrounding him and choking his small but legitimate enterprise to death in its inception. This view, however, is extreme, and not likely to be taken by Congress. It would impose too long a time upon those desiring to acquire timber lands, for one thing, and would practically shut off the settlement of many desert lands, upon which a man could not support himself, unaided, for a period of five years.

Conservatism Essential.

The sentiment in favor of reform is growing, but any attempt at such radical reform as this would be met with failure. Reform legislation, to pass Congress, must be to some extent conservative, a sort of compromise measure. Congress will never consent to the repeal of the timber and stone act, unless some suitable legislation is enacted providing a new but equitable means by which public timber lands can be acquired. It is possible that some legislation may be framed authorizing the sale of timber from the public domain, a practice that is now prohibited, but for which there is more or less demand. The propriety of such legislation is questionable, inasmuch as the sale of timber would decrease the value of the land itself and reduce the probability of its ultimate disposal.

Desert Law Favors Stockmen.

It is alleged by many that the passage of the National irrigation law has largely done away with the necessity for the desert-land act, but this assertion will be called into question. It is a fact that the Government has been swindled out of many thousands of acres of grazing and even agricultural land by persons who have operated under the desert-land law, and so long as that law continues in its present form these frauds can never be entirely arrested. Violations of the desert-land law have not been so extensive on the Pacific Coast as in the states east of the Rocky Mountains, particularly in Montana. But even in those states the desert law has many friends as well as enemies.

Most Good Settlers Don't Commute.

A more consistent fight can be made on the commutation clause of the homestead law than on either of the laws above specified, but a number of Western Congressmen, men of influence, too, are fighting the repeal of this law, on the ground that it would unnecessarily hardship settlers. On the other hand, advocates of repeal assert that any man who sincerely enters 160 acres under the homestead law, with the intention of making it his permanent home, could certainly not object to being obliged to live on his land for five years, and to cultivate and improve it. They insist that a bona fide settler, a settler of the desirable class, would do this, regardless of the law; would do it in his own interest, and would much prefer to acquire title by residence, than by paying cash for the land after he had resided thereon for 14 months. One prominent member of the last Congress, and who is a member of the 58th Congress and occupies a high place on the public lands committee, in discussing this question last Winter, said that the commutation clause should never be repealed. He insisted that settlers should be allowed to acquire title to their lands as soon as possible, in order that they might mortgage their homesteads and raise money with which to buy farm machinery, build a home and barns and purchase stock. But this member did not explain what the money that a settler would be required to pay for his land could not be applied at the outset to the purchase of machinery, etc., and then acquire title to the land by mere settlement.

A Strong Case for Reform.

Upon the showing of facts which can be made by the Interior Department, illustrating the many ways in which frauds are being perpetrated under these three laws, and the impossibility of thoroughly defending the Government against such frauds so long as these laws are loosely drawn, Congress may be brought to realize the necessity for reform. But there is a strong Western element against this reform. The opposition, rather than have reform wants even more liberality in the land laws. They point to the fact that many Americans are now taking homesteads in Canada, rather than in our Western States, and assign as the reason the fact that our public land laws are too stringent. As a matter of fact, men familiar with land questions who have taken the trouble to get at the facts, report that the land laws of Canada are far more rigid and the requirements far more binding on settlers than the laws of the United States. This Western opposition, however, is the most disheartening obstacle that must be overcome by reformers, for the very fact that prominent Western Senators and Representatives, Republicans and Democrats alike, and men who are supposed to thoroughly understand the public land situation, are against any reform in the land laws is very likely to have a weighty influence upon members from the East. The reformers realize that theirs must be a campaign of education, and they are preparing themselves accordingly.

Committee Influence Important.

The attitude of the public land committees of both the Senate and House is likely to have a considerable influence on the fate of the bills to repeal the timber and stone, desert land and commutation homestead laws. As made up in the last Congress, the House committee was hostile to the proposition, but the Senate committee, when it was too late to accomplish results, favorably reported the bill that had been introduced by Senator Quarles. The probabilities are that the few changes that are to be made in the Senate committee will not alter its attitude on this proposition, and there is a possibility that the reorganized committee in the House, through the infusion of new blood, may bring about a change of sentiment. Lacey of Iowa, the chairman in the last Congress, and the probable chairman under Speaker Cannon, is opposed to the repeal of the present laws, and is ably seconded by Mondell of Wyoming, perhaps more bitterly opposed to repeal than is Lacey.

Most of the other members of the committee are open to conviction, though Miller of Kansas, Esch of Wisconsin, Needham of California and Fordney of Michigan can be counted on to favor repeal. Moody of Oregon and Eddy of Minnesota, who are not members of the next Congress, were both in favor of at least modifications in the present law during the last Congress. Others members of the old committee did not strongly identify themselves with the movement one way or the other, and are yet to be heard from. Miller, it should be explained, introduced a general repeal bill in the last Congress, similar to that of Quarles in the Senate, but failed to get action.

Hermann's Influence Will Be Felt.

It is more than probable that Binger Hermann will be made a member of the Public Lands Committee in the next House. His six years' experience as Commissioner of the general land office has given him an insight into the workings of the public land laws that has been enjoyed by few men, and his advice would be eagerly sought on all occasions when important land problems were pending. It has been suggested by many men that Hermann might be appointed chairman of the Public Lands Committee, in recognition of his services in the land office, but this is not probable, inasuch as there is no legitimate promotion in sight for Lacey, who could not be dropped with good grace. However, as a mere member, Hermann would be in one sense the most prominent member of the Public Lands Committee, and his membership thereon would unquestionably be in the interest of sound public legislation. While Mr. Hermann would not advocate a sweeping repeal of the present land laws, he would unquestionably favor radical modifications of the existing laws, and his advice ought to carry weight.

The Lieu Land Evil.

The mention of Mr. Hermann in connection with the public land laws recalls the fact that a law, more vicious than any of those that are now before the public eye, has for years been the subject of attack by Hermann, and his influence in the next Congress can certainly be counted on to bring about an absolute repeal of the lieu land law. In his several annual reports Commissioner Hermann urged the repeal of the law which operated to allow the land grant railroads to virtually swindle the Government out of millions of dollars' worth of lands, and which has been an incentive to land speculation ever since the creation of forest reserves. Mr. Hermann never lost an opportunity to call the attention of the public land committees of Congress to the necessity for repealing this law, and in this he had the support of Secretary Hitchcock. In his last annual report Secretary Hitchcock called attention to abuses committed under the lieu land selection law, which authorized the selection of vacant public lands outside of forest reserves in lieu of those within the limits of forest reserves held in private ownership, and relinquished to the Government. This exchange of lands, he said, was the chief obstacle to the extension of the forest reserve system, and he renewed his former recommendation of the repeal of the law, which he said was absolutely essential to correct the abuses in regard to such lieu selections.

A Step in the Right Direction.

Acting under authority granted in the National irrigation act, the Secretary of the Interior has already withdrawn millions of acres of lands from all but homestead settlement. The object in making these withdrawals has been to prevent the absorption by speculators of lands which might in time be irrigated by the Government. Some of these lands, after being examined, have been found unsuited for the purposes of Government reclamation and have been immediately restored to entry. It is true the homestead law as it applies to lands withdrawn under the reclamation act implies and in fact requires an additional obligation on the part of the settler, to the effect that he will, when his land is reclaimed, bear his proportionate share of the cost of constructing the irrigation system. These withdrawals have worked a good purpose, for they have shut off speculation in lands that are likely to be enhanced in value as the result of Government irrigation, and they further guarantee that only bona-fide settlers will receive the benefits of Government irrigation, wherever it is undertaken.

To Make No New Lieu Base.

Similar good has resulted from the temporary withdrawal of lands for forestry purposes. As soon as field representatives of the department discover a tract of land that should, in their opinion, be reserved for the protection of its timber and the conservation of the water supply, they make report to the department, and the land is temporarily withdrawn. Once the land is covered by withdrawal, speculative as well as other entry is shut off. The Government can then at its leisure examine the land in detail, to determine the advisability of making a permanent reservation. If, on the other hand, before taking any step toward creating new forest reserves, the Government should send cruisers into the territory to make examinations and report, timber and land speculators would be quick to discover their purpose, and would squat down on large tracts that had been examined, in the hope of acquiring lands that would in time become valid for lieu selections. Under the withdrawal system speculative entry is largely, if not entirely shut off, for temporary withdrawals do not affect lands that have been entered or are being entered, and so far as possible it is the policy of the department to include in new reserves no lands that have passed to private ownership. When the department announces a withdrawal of a township, it means only the withdrawal of public lands located in that township. Railroad lands, as well as the lands of settlers, are not affected in the slightest, and do not become lieu base unless they are included in a permanent forest reserve. And it is stated thus far in advance that a very small portion of the private lands lying within townships whose public lands have been withdrawn will ever be brought within forest reserves; hence little or no new lieu base will be created. To this extent the department can ward off unfair lieu land transactions, and it is exercising that authority on every occasion.

KANSAS RIVER RISING.

Railroad Yards May Have to Be Abandoned Temporarily.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Kansas River at this point has risen a point in the 24 hours up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, when it became stationary, and that a further rise is expected tomorrow, no great damage is likely to result. West of here, at Lawrence and Topeka, the Kansas River has risen slightly since last night, and at Salina and Junction City, its tributaries, the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers, are rising at a steady rate and sending their water this way.

Most of this water will reach Kansas City within another 24 hours, but while a further two-foot rise here is predicted, a fall from that time on is looked for. Traffic between the two Kansas Cities is still suspended, as the temporary pile bridges are unsafe.

A sand scow broke away today, striking the James-street bridge, the principal outlet between the two cities, knocking several piles loose and rendering that structure unsafe for street-cars or vehicles. At the Belt Line bridge the current was so swift that it became necessary to remove a section of the bridge to let the great mass of driftwood through.

Fearing a temporary abandonment of some of the railroad yards in the lower part of the bottoms, the Swift Packing Company removed several tons of provisions to this side of the river today. The water must reach 15 feet before it can reach the plant or the business houses, however, and this is not at all likely.

TROLLEY-CARS COLLIDE.

Two Passengers Will Die and Several Others Are Injured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16.—In a rear-end collision of two trolley cars tonight on the Independence-Kansas City line, two persons were fatally injured, four seriously hurt and half a dozen others sustained minor bruises and cuts. The seriously injured:

Erric Cobb, aged 30, will die; Willie Wood, 16 years old, both legs broken and badly cut, will die; Minnie Damer, aged 20; C. H. Ingalls, Barney Haney, Ed Brown, conductor.

The cars were returning to Kansas City from Forest Park and were crowded with passengers. The trolley of the first car had slipped the wire and while it was being replaced the second car, running at a rapid rate, crushed into the rear end. The seriously injured were on the rear platform of the first car, which was badly smashed.

STREET-CAR WRECKS A BUGGY.

Two Women and Two Men Are Very Seriously Injured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16.—A buggy containing four persons was struck and wrecked by a street-car on the Electric Park line today. Millie Berens was perhaps fatally hurt, and the following were seriously injured: Ida Cross, George Underwood, James Goodwin.

The motorman and conductor were arrested but later released.

HIS DESPERATE EFFORT.

Leaps From Steamer Deck for Freedom, but Is Recaptured.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Braving death in the ocean rather than face trial for murder, Herman T. Coates broke from his guards and leaped overboard from the steamer Monroe when two miles off Seagirt today. Coates was being brought back to Manuel, Rockland County, where there is an indictment against him for the murder of a coachman in 1902.

He broke away from Deputy Sheriff Fisher, leaped from the upper deck into the water and disappeared from view. A boat was lowered and Coates was rescued and brought aboard.

Seeley's Assailants Captured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16.—James H. Farrell and Fred Le Clair, the self-confessed assailants of Isaac B. Seeley, of New York, the prominent manufacturer, were captured here today.

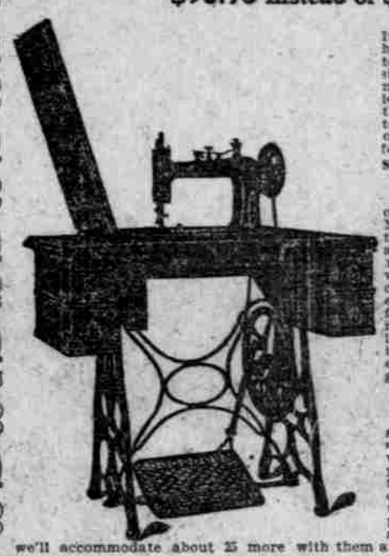
Fifth and Washington Streets | **OLDS, WORTMAN & KING** | The Big Store With Little Prices

Odds and Ends Clean-Up of the Grand 25th Anniversary Sale, and Clean-Up of the Summer Season. Here's the Faintest Idea of the Story:

Good News Will Bear Telling Twice

The Machine Sale Goes On

$18.75 Instead of $27.75



But it's too good to last long. It's not merely for a day or an hour; but, as we stated before, to make room for an immense shipment of the same superior machines, what few we have left will go at the same price this week, if they last that long, to give our out-of-town friends opportunity to share in the feast.

SOMETHING YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

This superior machine bears our own name, OLDS, WORTMAN & KING, which saves you the enormous profit charged for a copyright name, and if it were not the best that could be had we would not furnish an iron-clad guarantee for each and every one to give entire satisfaction for 10 years or your money back. We are proud of it, and so will you be—yes, more than proud—if you are fortunate enough to get here on time to get one for

$18.75

Our pleasant lady demonstrator, on the fourth floor, where they can be seen running, will only be too glad to show you to your entire satisfaction the working of this superior machine in every detail. In short, there is none better at any price, and our extremely low selling cash price is $27.75. But we'll accommodate about 25 more with them at $18.75, all we have.

CLEAN-UP SALE IN

IN SILK AND DRESS GOODS

This is the natural silk and dress goods store of Portland. Besides showing you by far the largest variety, we can sell you at lower prices than any other store in the city. A few price hints follow.

Silks

85c Colored Taffetas, all colors, in short lengths up to 10 yards; per yard 66c

$1.00 Peau de Soie and Satins, all colors, in pieces up to 10 yards; per yard 78c

$1.25 Peau de Soie, Satin Duchesse and Taffetas, 20 to 27 inches wide; per yard 88c

$1.25 Peau de Chamois, Peau de Levant and our celebrated Flannel Taffeta, 24 inches wide; per yard, only 69c

45c Lining Silks, splendid wearing for drop skirts and linings, all colors; at present, while they last, per yard 31c

Colored Goods

$1.25 Lattice Etamines, Flaked Voiles, French Batiste and Crepe de Chenes, a good range of colors, 42 to 46 inches wide; close-out price 74c

13 pieces to close out of those fine rice-flaked French Etamines, Nub Voiles, Noppe Mistrals, in castor, pearl and oyster gray, navy, reseda and Oxford, all $1.75, $2.00 and $2.25 lines; to close for, per yard, only $1.17

Challies

All our regular 50c and 60c Challies, in neat floral, stripe and Persian designs; to close at, per yard, only 39c

And all our 85c line, in all 28 pieces of handsome satin stripe, Persian, plain Dolly Varden patterns; choice, per yard 63c

The new Fall arrivals, in both black and colors, for stylish suits, are ready, and what an exquisite array of elegance is shown!

SUMMER CLEAN-UP ON

WASH GOODS

Greater values, greater selling and more enthusiasm than ever before. It's our final Summer clean-up, so here's your last chance to buy cottons at less than you'd really expect to pay; here's a small part of the story:

50c, 60c and 75c Embroidered Swisses, Lace Lenos, Grenadines, Lines, Batistes, Etamines, etc.; choice, per yard 29c

25c Dimities, Organdies, Linens, Swisses, etc., per yard, only 12½c

30c beautiful black lace stripe Lawns, while it lasts, per yard 11c

Crash and Duck Suitings and Gallatea Cloth, for durable every-day and outing suits, choice of light, medium or dark colors, values to 25c; to go, per yard, only 10c

Great Offerings

In Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, etc.; too many to go into details, but we promise many pleasant surprises.

THE TALK OF THE CITY

THAT UNDERMUSLIN SALE

"Do you handle popular-priced underwear," we were asked by a new customer; "that display in your window is so dainty, and I wondered if you carried the cheaper grades."

Yes, we certainly do, and the kind the lady had in mind was popular-priced, too.

She bought and came again, bringing her friends with her. Don't imagine because we show prettier underwear our prices are higher, and right now the attraction is greater than ever. Everything in this line is reduced to less than cost of materials, and many lines are even less.

Price hints:

Ladies' Gowns

A splendid showing of muslin or fine cambric Gowns, in lace or embroidery trimmed—

$1.35 lines to go for 94c

$1.85 and $1.75 lines to go for $1.27

Ladies' Drawers

In endless variety, in plain or fancy lace or embroidery trimmed, of finest muslin or cambric:

75c lines, special at 49c

$1.00 lines, special at 78c

$1.75 and $1.65 lines, special at $1.27

Attractions in Second Floor

$18.50 TAILOR SUITS $5.00

Another one of those bright, sunshiny opportunities comes your way this week. This seems almost too good to be true, but it's a general clean-up of what's left of this season's best $12.50 to $18.50 suits, in all-wool cheviots, in black and a few fancy colors; sizes 38, 40 and 42. To show you another convincing proof of our retail supremacy in Portland, your choice of about 60—that's all—so don't delay, for the price will be only $5.00

And about 50 splendid Jacket or Shirtwaist Suits, in etamine, cheviots and noppe tweeds; many colors; values up to $45.00; clean-up price only $13.75

FIRE MANY SHOTS

West Virginia Strikers Bombard Boarding-house.

NONUNION MEN INTRENCHED

Steel Corporation Had Imported the Men to Fill the Places of Striking Machinists in the Riverside Plant.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 16.—A clash occurred early today between the striking machinists and about 25 nonunion men who took their places in the Riverside plant of the United States Steel Corporation. The battle was started Saturday night. Despite the fact tha more han 1000 shots were fired, there were no fatalities and only a few persons were wounded.

The machinists have been on strike for several weeks, and the situation was becoming critical for the corporation until they imported about 20 men. The strikers last night attacked the boarding-houses of the nonunionists. The houses were heavily barricaded and many volleys were fired into the structures.

Finally a well-directed shot from within the house wounded one of the strikers, and he was carried away. Clay Hoover, a spectator, was also shot in the knee. A number of other persons who were in the building with the nonunionists received wounds.

Tonight the strikers who are lying in the hills fired on Peter Silatek, who was passing that point, the strikers mistaking him for a spy. The man was seriously wounded.

COALMINERS TO ORGANIZE.

Colorado Will Be Visited by President John Mitchell.

DENVER, Aug. 16.—A News special from Florence, Colo., says that a mass meeting of coal miners was held today to organize the men of that district and bring them into the United Mineworkers of America. The meeting was addressed by L. Gehr, organizer for Colorado at large; Duncan McDonald, who represents the United Mineworkers in a similar capacity in the State of Illinois, and Carlos Demaill, organizer for the Trinidad (Colo.) district.

After the meeting adjourned a large number of the miners present signed the roll of membership. It was stated that as soon as the field was thoroughly organized the miners of the northern coal fields would help the Southern Colorado men in a stand for the eight-hour day, abolishment of company stores, a better system of ventilation in the mines and recognition of their union when the time is ripe.

It was announced that John Mitchell, president of the United Mineworkers of America, will come to Colorado and inaugurate a movement for the establishment of the reforms to be demanded by the men, the first one to be asked for being the eight-hour day.

NICHOLLS STATES HIS SIDE.

Deadlock of the Conciliation Board Is on Two Points.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 16.—District President T. D. Nicholls, of the United Mineworkers, a member of the conciliation board, denies that the question of the employers' right to discharge for any reason other than membership in a labor union is the primal question on which the board deadlocked, and which required the appointment of an umpire.

The demand of the Rockmen's Union that its members share in the award of the commission is the main point of dispute, Mr. Nicholls says. Other points on which the board is deadlocked are the alleged maintenance of a "black list" by the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company and the alleged breaking of an agreement entered into by Coxe Bros., of the Hazleton district, when their employes returned to work after the lock-out following the award of the strike commission.

President Nicholls declared himself as well satisfied with the appointment of Commissioner of Labor Wright as the umpire of the conciliation board.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

O A Baker, Chicago
M E Travis, do
C R Travis, do
A G Neate and wife, Mont
M J Tansey, Hartford
W B Getchell, Duluth
J S Kleet, S F
C E McGibbon, Hurley
Charlotte L Hammer, Seattle
J Schreiber and wife, Milwaukee
J S Crawford, Duluth
F L Becker, do
F W Gilchrist, Alpena
G L Burrows, Saginaw
P D Burt, Boston
C A Burt, Saginaw
A M Burt, do
W H Simms and wife, Tacoma
A Winnick, Boston
H French and wife, San Francisco
L C Thoral, wife and daughter, Sterling
J F Henderson and wife, New York
J Harlan, San Fran
F D Gibbs, Spokane
P Ahlfeld, Cleveland
J C Simpson, Galesbg
F O Hirshing, Cleveland
H J Harris, S F
S R Stern, Spokane
H Mackay, Phila
J F Ruff, Philadelph
Mr Sayons, Paris
M Schwabacher and family, Chicago
M Levinson, Chicago
W A Stringer and wf, San Francisco
C H Buffner, Rochester
W H Walker, city
N T Ringling, wife and child
H H Collins and wife, Minneapolis
Dr G M Tuttle and wife, St Louis
Catherine Counties, Colorado Springs
Daisy Crooks, do
P E Burke and wife, Colo
G Cushing, Boston
L E Crowe and wife, The Dalles
J C Marmaduke, St. Louis
W Evans, Salt Lake
L F Starke, S F
H W Nelson, S F
Miss Otis, N Y
J G Heckscher, N Y
J H Roodes and wife, Sedalia
M Barnette, Seattle
S D Wagner and wife, San Francisco
P A McPherson and wife, city
Mrs F E Daggett, Nome
A H Berry and wife, L A
W W Glesse
H L Lutz, city
D L Werthhimer, Salt Lake
E J Gardner and wife, city
G W Duvall, Davenpr
Miss Beal, Clarksville
R Alexander, Pendleton
C L Carter, St Louis
T W Carter, St Louis
G M Thorsell, Chicago
G E Wheeler, do
D F Dillon, do
P A Crane, Boston
Mrs T J McCarthy, St Paul
J M Huston, Walla W
I H Freyman, N Y
E C Hubbert, N Y
E M Douglas, Wash
Mrs I C Kiddey, Eo Claire
Miss J Buffington, do
A C Brellis, Tacoma
J Bordon, wife and daughter, Superior, Miss G Walsh, do
V K Culbertson, Dulpth
A Fox, Minn
O R Hanner and wf, Conn
G E Poole and wife, N Y
J G Edwards and wf
Mrs F D Gibbs and child, Spokane
E J Vaughn and wife, Ill
J T Blair, Pittsburg
Mrs L P Blair, do

THE IMPERIAL.

F Fagg, Tacoma
W L Doggett, Chgo
Mrs H L Doggett, do
Miss C Doggett, do
Miss E Doggett, do
L Cram & wf, Spok
J T Kelly, N Yamhill
J Adams, Denver
M A Gans, San F
A R Griggs, Hoquiam
P McCain, Fonnew
T M Morgan, S F
L L Leadbetter, Camas
W H McCourt, Vancv
Jas McClure, city
H Walton, do
G J Allen, do
R P Kellett, do
G W Durell, Davpt
S M Nikka, Butte
Mrs Nixon, do
J Schreber, Milwau
Mrs Schreber, do
Andrew Erwin, St P
J W Landeck, Linn O
Mrs Landeck, do
C E Burrows, Walla Walla
J A Wolf, San F
F J Smith, Caldwell
Mrs Smith, do
Miss Smith, do
T F Carr, do
Mrs Carr, do
S H Kozer, Salem
Mrs Kozer, do
Ed Ermalinger, S L
C J Bassett, Boise
Mrs Bassett, Boise
Mrs J D Matheson, La Grande
E G Garfield, Walla W
J P Gess, Boise
T A Sloan, do
H A Smith, Marshfield
H Heigesmilk, Stanfield Wis
R Alexander, Pendln
E F Foy, N P R R
A P Nash, Pendleton
Mrs Nash, do
C H Finn, La Grande
H E Neal & son, Boise
D C Whitcford, C Rort
C D Jordan, St Louis
Jas G Belcse, Seattle
Mrs Belcse, do
Wm Selgriest, Chehalis
W J Wilson, do
A D Scheerley, Hawthorne
A L Mullen, Balto
F L Kent, Corvallis
F H Morton, Minn
W H Berry, Los Ang
Mrs Berry, do
J M Smith, Tillamook
J H Rhodes, Sedalia
Mrs Rhodes, do

HOTEL PERKINS.

T F Tobey, Galesburg
F F Brown, Tillamook
Mrs Sarah A Daggett, Indianapolis
R B Miller, Albany
O Peets, Kents
Mrs Fred Robt, Walla Walla
F W West
E T Hickenbooser, Des Moines
C E Green, Columbus
W G Green, Columbus
W M Rivers, Salt L
E J Cooley, Boise
C Cooley, do
G A Mathews, Brooklings, S D
Frank Sherwin, do
G A West, do
R F Kerr, Brooklings
R H Williams, do

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

STORE CLOSED FOR REPAIRS

Additional help wanted for Fall season. None but experienced salespeople need apply.

Notice of reopening will appear in local papers in due time.

Temporary office at Washington-st. entrance.

Order Your Steam Wood Saw From

Banfield-Veysey Fuel Co.

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