CLEAN THE TOWN

Three Clancys Arrested at Seattle.

UNDER STATE FELONY ACT

Information Filed by Prosecuting Attorney Scott.

BITTER FIGHT IS BEGUN

Friends of the Gamblers Ask Why Bean, Their Partner, Is Exempted From the Prosecution.

SEATTLE, Oct. 26.—(Special.)—Prosecuting Attorney Scott filed informations in the Superior Court this afternoon under the state felony act against Johnny Clancy, Charles Clancy and Frank Clancy, charging them with having conducted a gambling game in the Tenderloin. They were arrested and put up cash bonds in the sum of $1500 each.

This is the most sensational chapter in the gambling war, which commenced some weeks ago, and which involves the Clancys, the Prosecuting Attorney's office, Huey Bean, Deputy Sheriff Callaghan and others. The war broke out because the Clancys refused longer to consider Huey Bean a partner in a gambling-house which, it is alleged, they conducted at 218½ Fourth avenue south. Bean and Deputy Sheriff Callaghan, of the Prosecuting Attorney's office, are close friends. Bean guaranteed protection from the Prosecuting Attorney's office and Chief of Police for the Clancys and so long as the latter paid him they were not molested. They tried to do business independently of Bean and then their troubles began. Prizefights that the Clancys proposed to pull off were stopped at the instance of the Prosecuting Attorney and when the Clancys later tried to have the fights take place in Tacoma Scott's influence was still felt and Mayor Campbell of that city issued orders that no prizefights could take place there.

Bitter Fight Begun.

But the climax came today when Mr. Scott filed the felony charge against the Clancys, and it is realized now that one of the bitterest municipal wars in the history of the city is about to be waged. The Clancys tonight refused to talk for publication, but to their friends they admit that they will try to give the Prosecuting Attorney a run for his money. The Clancys have the money and the power to make a fight. Their father, who died several years ago, left them a fortune and they make money by the thousands in the saloon, poolroom and race-track business. The family is known to have a good many quarrels among its members, but when they are attacked by outsiders, they stick together and fight to the last ditch.

Mr. Scott in a newspaper interview, tonight, said:

"We had to act on the published admission of one of the Clancys that they were conducting a gambling-house. Two or three times recently they have admitted through the papers that they were running such a place. These admissions, with other testimony that we have been able to get, will, I am sure, lead to conviction.

Warfare Against Vice.

"I have determined to clean the town of all gambling and gamblers, and any man who has the effrontery to declare publicly that he has been operating a gambling place will find himself very quickly in trouble. This is not a continuation of any alleged warfare with the Clancys in particular. It is simply a continuation of a warfare against vice in Seattle."

Of course this statement is not believed by those familiar with the situation. If the Clancys are being prosecuted upon the confession they made to the newspapers, then the question is asked, why is not Bean made a defendant? Johnny Clancy has repeatedly said that Bean was a partner in their gambling-house and that he owned a one-third interest. Then, too, it is known to everybody below the line that the Seattle, Snohomish and Totem bars conducted gambling games after the felony act became a law, but no warrants have been issued for them.

The wording of the warrants issued against the Clancys is interesting and in substance is as follows: "They, the said Charles F. Clancy, Frank W. Clancy and John E. Clancy, and each of them, in the County of King, State of Washington, on the 11th day of July, 1903, and thence continually until the 10th day of August, 1903, did conduct and carry on as owners and proprietors, certains games, to wit: A certain game of faro there during the times aforesaid, being a banking game played with cards; a certain game of hazardthere during the time aforesaid, being a banking game played with a certain gambling device, to wit: A hazard box and dice, and a certain game commonly known as 'Japanese Black Jack' there during the times aforesaid, being a banking game played with cards, which said games and each of them there were played and operated for money and for checks, said checks then and there being representative of value, to wit: Representatives of money, and said games and each of them being carried on and conducted by said defendants and each of them, in a certain room in the City of Seattle, known as '218½ Fourth avenue south,' where divers persons resorted for the purpose of playing said gambling games contrary to the form of statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Washington."

Thomas Carroll and John Flood are informed against in like manner "as employes and assistants" in the gambling-house complained of.

REACHING FOR OREGON CITY.

City & Suburban Leases Roadbed From Southern Pacific.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—Residents of Clackamas were in the city today and reported that negotiations have been concluded by which the City & Suburban Railway Company, of Portland, has leased from the Southern Pacific Company the railroad bed of that corporation between Willsburg and Clackamas. There has for many months been rumors of such a deal, and the announcement of its consummation causes much speculation locally. The feasibility of such an arrangement is recognized since it is known that the Southern Pacific Company has taken the preliminary steps to construct another roadbed by which its West Side trains may reach Portland from the East Side, the Willamette River to be crossed at Oswego. From that point the route of the road will be northerly connecting with the main line at Willsburg. Another line will extend from the Oswego crossing point up the river joining the main line just below this city. In this way the railroad company proposes to avoid the existing heavy grades between this city and Willsburg, and at the same time shorten the route by four miles. The old line is to be used for local trains while the heavy traffic will be transferred to the new line. These facts strengthen the suspicions that the reported transaction between the Portland Railway Company and the larger corporation has really taken place. The City & Suburban Company already has a line that extends practically to the Southern Pacific Car Shops, and with the leasing of the railroad line as reported, there is no doubt but that the street railway company will acquire the right to use the track clear to Oregon City.

RUSH TO MOUNT RASTUS.

Phonolite Find Is Attracting Many Prospectors.

BAKER CITY, Or., Oct. 26.—George B. Small returned from the new Mount Rastus mining district this morning. He says that there are fully 300 people in the camp at present, and hundreds more are on the road going in. Men of experience from Cripple Creek, Colo., told Mr. Small that the phonolite found in the new camp resembled in every particular the phonolite found in Cripple Creek. Mr. Small say if the values are there it is bound to be a rich camp, as the ledges are all right. A townsite has been selected and surveyors are busy laying it out into city lots. Purchasers of town lots are numerous.

Claims in good localities sell readily to the latecomers who have money. The country where the phonolite is found extends from 18 to 20 miles. Prospectors are busy hunting ledges. Within 30 days at the present rate of increase there will be from 3000 to 5000 men in the new district. Men to do assessment work are in great demand. Most all the men who go in are eager to find and locate claims for themselves and have no time or inclination to work for any one else. Several large rigs left here this morning for the new camp.

NOT AFTER MONEY.

Burglars Ransack the Pigeon-Holes of a County Clerk's Office.

BAKER CITY, Or., Oct. 26.—Burglars broke into the County Clerk's office in the courthouse last night and rummaged through a large number of files and pigeon-holes, evidently looking for some particular paper or document in which they were interested. A lot of bonds and script certificates were scattered on the floor and other valuable papers thrown about, but so far as can be learned, none of these were taken. A small amount of money was taken from the County Recorder's desk, but a lot of stamps in the County Clerk's desk were left.

The burglar knew the combination of the vault doors, as they were open, and one of the windows in the large fireproof vault room was open. This window was evidently opened from the inside, as it was known to have been fast and locked when the office was closed last night. It could not have been opened except from the inside. No clew has been discovered that points to the perpetrator of the crime.

TOWNSHIPS THROWN OPEN.

Rush for Land Entries Lighter Than Anticipated.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 26.—Two townships in Skamania County were thrown open for land entries at the United States Land Office here today. The townships are 2 and 3 north, ranges 7 and 9 east, respectively.

Seventy claims were filed on today, 60 timber entries and 10 homesteads. There was no disorder or trouble among the applicants, although it was rumored on the streets last night and early this morning that encounters between individual claimants and scrippers were imminent. Persons reported to be on the ground in the interest of a big timber corporation failed to put in an appearance. All filings offered were taken care of by the Land Office officials without confusion and in systematic order. The rush was much lighter for the first day of the opening than anticipated.

Astoria's Harbor Line.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this evening the question of changing the harbor line in front of the eastern portion of the city was thoroughly discussed. Soundings made by the mill-owners and submitted to the meeting showed that the depths of water had changed materially since the last soundings were made by the United States engineers, and while no action was taken by the chamber, it was the consensus of opinion among those present that the harbor line should be moved 400 feet to the north. This would give a depth of 26 feet in front of the Tongue Point mill and the American Lumber Company's property.

Alleged Murderer Caught by Posse.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 26.—A special to the Statesman from American Falls says:

Harry Egbert, wanted in Oregon for murder, was captured at Rockland this morning by a posse of citizens while at a livery stable, where he kept his horse. He escaped once and secured his gun, which was in the barn. He fled to a thicket, but surrendered when the posse began to fire into it. He was taken in charge by a Nevada Marshal, who had been close on his trail several days, and who will take him to Nevada to hold for the reward of $750.

Will Fight Extradition.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—Extradition papers were issued from the Governor's office today for the surrender of Louis Dalton to the California authorities, who wish to take him to Contra Costa County to be tried for seduction. Habeas corpus proceedings have been brought, and it is understood that the sufficiency of the extradition papers will be challenged upon the ground that they are based upon a complaint sworn to before a judge, and not upon an indictment.

Bridge Carpenter Drowned.

THE DALLES, Or., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—John Seiman, a bridge carpenter in the employ of the O. R. & N., was drowned in the Columbia near Rowena yesterday. He was engaged in running cars on a scow to be transported to Lyle, Wash. He was on a runaway car and, fearing he would be injured, jumped and fell into the water. Certificates of deposit for over $5000 were found on his person. His remains are held pending news from relatives.

Missoula Landmark Destroyed.

MISSOULA, Mont., Oct. 26.—The Mix Hotel, a Missoula landmark, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $12,500. J. H. Parroult, of Missoula, a plasterer, jumped from a third-story window and was hurt internally and about the head. He will probably die. Other guests had narrow escapes. Eugene Lobelle, a saloonkeeper, was badly burned about the head and face. He will recover.

Jetty Workman Hurt.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—William K. Green, foreman of the rock-dumping gang on the jetty extension work at the mouth of the river, got his right foot caught in a rope while at work this morning, and it was so badly crushed that the limb had to be amputated three inches above the ankle. Green is a native of Rhode Island, and has been employed on the jetty since its construction was first commenced.

Run of Silversides.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—The run of silversides in the middle river section is still very good, and the price has been increased to 1½ cents per pound.

MAY CAUSE A SPLIT

Falling Out Over Patronage in Washington.

SURVEYOR - GENERAL FIGHT

An Ankeny and a Foster Candidate for the Place—Any Break Between the Senators Will Not Be Shown Now.

SEATTLE, Oct. 26.—(Special.)—A fight over the office of Surveyor-General may result in the falling out between the Ankeny-Foster forces that have worked together in all questions of national politics for several years. A. P. Kingsbury, the present Surveyor-General, who was named by Foster, is after a reappointment, while State Senator Welty is making a fight for the same position.

Kingsbury was named for Surveyor-General as a result of his support of Foster five years ago. He came into the Legislature as a member of the House, elected from Lewis County. Kingsbury was one of the original Foster men, and his reward was the comfortable berth he has been filling since.

Welty has served a term in the State Senate from Lewis County and does not agree with Kingsbury regarding the politics of Lewis County. He was one of the earliest supporters or Ankeny during the last Senatorial campaign, his support giving rise to some speculation from the fact that he was one of the railroad commission workers and a supporter of the McBride policies in the State Senate. As a reward for his support of Ankeny, Welty is asking the junior Senator to give him the place held by Kingsbury.

The Ankeny forces have not yet been drawn very deeply into the fight over the office, though it is hard to see how some of them, at least, will be able to get away from an indorsement of Welty. He certainly counts strongly upon their support and is making a strong effort to secure early recognition of his claims. Incidentally Welty believes he is able to gain the backing of the McBride Republicans of the state and counts upon help from some of his associates in the State Senate.

Foster may be forced to support Kingsbury, if he has not already committed himself. Kingsbury's fight is being waged from Olympia, where the Foster leaders have strongly urged Kingsbury's reappointment. Kingsbury's office is one of the best located in the state capital, and the employes of the office have contributed considerable strength to the Foster line-up in Thurston County.

If the two candidates could force the Senators into a disagreement over their candidacy this would be the first real break between the two over patronage questions. If such a break should come it is not likely it will be shown until after the coming campaign. In fact, politicians are not rushing into the fight as though they courted the issue at present, and it is likely that whatever the outcome Kingsbury will hold over until the campaign is over.

It is not reasonable to assume that the President would interfere in the fight over the office if the delegation is divided at a time when a decision might affect the relations of Republican leaders. A decision might not have this effect; in fact, neither Welty nor Kingsbury is strong enough to create a bitter feeling over the office, but the question of prestige that is involved and the effect a victory would have upon the two organizations gives the fight between the two candidates its principal importance.

There has been no indication that either of the Senators considered the Surveyor-General's office lies between Welty and Kingsbury, but at present these two men are the only candidates for the office.

The fact that Kingsbury's term has expired recalls the fact that Foster has taken good care of the men who stayed with him in his fight for Senator. The original supporters of his candidacy who have demanded places have been given them. Kingsbury's colleague in the House from Lewis County, George McCoy, served as Forestry Supervisor as long as he wanted the place, while Representatives Lambert and Brown, of Whatcom County, have alternated in a similar position. Jesse Frye, of Whatcom, was made United States District Attorney; D. B. Sheller, of Tacoma, was appointed forestry superintendent; James Wickersham, of Tacoma, was appointed a Federal judge in Alaska, and A. R. Heilig, from the same city, went North as his clerk. E. C. Bellows, of Clark County, was sent to Yokahoma as Consul-General; Representative A. B. Dorsey, of Clallam County, fitted into a Land Office job at Waterville; with but a short residence in the district to help him Representative Maxwell was made Bank Examiner. In fact, Foster has taken care of all of the men who carried his fight through. This might be indicative of his future action in appointments.

This fight in the Southwest over the office of Surveyor-General recalls the fact that Welty was mentioned occasionally as a possible candidate for Congressman. That he had no intention of contesting that office is probably true. If a candidate for Congress should come from Lewis County, W. E. Colner, a former County Attorney, of Pierce County, and a McBride leader in the last campaign, is more apt to be the candidate. Colner has been boomed quietly by some of the politicians in Lewis County, but he has met opposition from outside points because of his attitude on the railroad commisson fight of the Governor.

E. W. Ross, of Cowlitz County, Assistant Attorney-General, is probably the strongest candidate for Congress mentioned as a Southwestern Washington possibility. It is by no means certain that Ross will make the fight for the place, for he has declared his action on political matters will be dictated entirely by the advice of his friends, and this is not an idle statement. Ross is willing to run for State Senator, or Congressman, or keep out of the race for office entirely if it will help out his friends. Of course, he entertains a strong impression that this loyalty would be rewarded in some way, but it shows pretty clearly that if he goes to the front in the Congressional fight, it will be because he has been urged to do so.

George H. Emerson, of Hoquiam, probably the best known lumberman in the Southwest, is being talked of again as a Congressional possibility. This usually happens during the days that precede the opening of a state campaign, but the discussion of Mr. Emerson's availability does not indicate that he himself is ambitious to go to Congress. In fact, he would probably prefer to remain at home. He has told some of his friends that he does not seek the office.

State Senator E. M. Rands, of Clark County, has also been mentioned, but this is not serious talk. Rands really wants to be judge of the Judicial District, comprising Klickitat, Skamania, Cowlitz and Clark Counties, a place now held by Judge Miller. His friends will either support him for that place, or through a deal with Judge Miller, return Rands to the State Senate. Either disposition of Rands would be more satisfactory to him than a fight for the nomination for Congress, which would not be likely to terminate successfully.

As a matter of fact, if the Southwest goes to the state convention with a candidate for Congress the delegates from that district will have to pick a candidate in the future. Political events have not yet shaped themselves so as to indicate that the available man has been found.

Fred L. Ellsworth.

BRAKEMAN RECEIVES FATAL INJURIES

The Corvallis & Eastern brakeman who on October 21 received mortal injuries in an accident which occurred at Mill City, Or., while he was engaged in switching operations.

Shore Lands Withdrawn.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—The Board of State Land Commissioners today adopted a resolution withdrawing from sale the shore lands of Lakes Cle-Elum, Kitchelas and Kachess, in Kittitas County. Their purchase had been applied for by an irrigation company, which wanted the lands for impounding the waters of the lakes. The board expects next year to place on the market a tract of semi-arid lands that will come under the extension of the Sunnyside canal, and hopes to secure authority from the Legislature for expenditure of the proceeds in impounding the waters of the lakes mentioned for an irrigating system controlled by the state.

Child Awarded to Its Mother.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—Judge Rice today awarded the custody of the minor child of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Grant to the wife, whose name now is Mrs. Esther M. Brown. The case recently came before the court here on application for a writ of habeas corpus on the part of Grant to secure possession of the child. Mrs. Brown and her brother took it from Grant's friend at Centralia July 4. The action against them for kidnaping will probably be dismissed.

Funeral of Charles F. Ross.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon over the remains of Charles F. Ross, of Willamette Falls, who died Friday. The deceased was a native of the State of Pennsylvania and was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Ninety-first Ohio Regiment. Mr. Ross was 79 years of age and is survived by a wife and four children.

SELL THE LAND IN A LUMP

MOST OF KLAMATH MARSH WILL THEN BE RECLAIMED.

State Treasurer Moore Gives His Views of Rights of the State and Klamath Indians.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—State Treasurer Moore is of the opinion that the proper plan for the state to pursue in disposing of its lands on Klamath Marsh, should the state finally acquire them, is to sell the entire tract in a lump to the highest bidder. He believes this is advisable for the reason that if the tract is cut up and sold to various persons it will be impossible to unite the several interests in any enterprise looking to the reclamation of the land. In order to make the land of value to its owners, it must be drained, and the same work that drains part of it will drain practically all of it. If it be sold in small tracts, a part of the purchasers can sit back and do nothing, leaving the more enterprising to bear the expense of draining the marsh, while all would share in the benefits. Under such circumstances, it is doubtful whether any one would undertake the reclamation work and also whether there would be purchasers for any but the best of the swamp land.

State Treasurer Moore is a Klamath County man and is familiar with the conditions which exist on Klamath Marsh. The marsh is about 35 miles long and is drained by Williamson River. Under present conditions only the outer portion of the marsh is drained sufficiently to make good pasture or hay land, while the greater part of the land is covered with water and produces nothing of value except wocus plants, the seeds of which are used by the Indians as food. To remove the water from this portion of the marsh it would be necessary to lower the bed of Williamson River by blasting out some rocks. Whether this would be sufficient is doubtful, and it may be necessary to dredge channels through the marsh so that the water can run off more easily. How much of the marsh can be reclaimed and at what expense is a problem that must be worked out by the person or persons who purchase the land.

It seems to be practically certain that the state's claim to nearly 100,000 acres of swamp lands in Klamath Indian Reservation will be finally confirmed by the Government, but upon this land many allotments have been made to the Indians. The conflicting claims of the state and the Indians is all that stands in the way of an opening of the reservation to settlement, and as soon as this difficulty is settled and the reservation thrown open, the state will come into possession of full title to the swamp lands. When asked today what he thought could or should be done in the settlement of the conflicting claims, State Treasurer Moore said:

"There seems to be no doubt as to the state's right to the land under the swamp land grant of 1850. Subsequent to that time the Government made a treaty with the Indians by which they gave up all their lands except the Klamath Reservation, and this the Government agreed to protect them in. As a matter of law I presume that the treaty did not convey the swamp lands to the Indians, but the poor, ignorant red men knew nothing of that and supposed that they were getting all the land inside the borders of the reserve. Whatever may be the legal status of the matter I think it is clear that the Government is under legal obligations to protect the Indians in the lands that have been allotted to them. It has been stated that 420 allotments have been made on the marsh. Assuming that these figures are correct, about 50,000 acres of the marsh has been allotted to the Indians. To take this away from them and give them land elsewhere would be to put them upon poor lands which none of the other Indians wanted and would deprive them of an equal chance in the distribution of the lands. There are timber lands on the reservation that are more valuable than the swamp lands, but they are not productive of revenue at present. What the Indians want and must have, or become paupers, is land that they can use or rent, and this they can do with the swamp lands that have been alloted to them.

"I believe that a just and equitable solution of the difficulty would be for the Government to reimburse the state for the swamp lands that have already been allotted and give the state the remainder, reimbursing the Indians for what they have lost. Assuming that 50,000 acres of the swamp has been allotted, the Government could poy the state $1 peracre for this land and let the Indians keep it. Then the Indians could be paid $1 per acre for the lands they do not get, and the state would have this land to sell. Under this kind of a settlement it would be necessary to have an agreement with the Indians that they shall not stand in the way of any attempt of the state or its grantees to drain the swamp land which it may secure. If this kind of a settlement could be made the state would get approximately $100,000 for its land, which is the regular price for swamp land. The Indians would get all that has been allotted to them and the Government would be fulfilling its moral obligations to both the state and the Indians.

"The commercial interests of the Klamath country would be best subserved if the swamp lands could be given to white men who would improve them. So far as the state government is concerned, it makes no difference what is done with the land, if the state gets the value in money. We have now outstanding swamp-land warrants upon which there is due in principal and interest about $50,000. When the state realizes on the lands in Klamath Marsh these warrants can be paid off and the interest stopped. Some of the warrants draw 8 per cent interest and some of them 6 per cent. A few days ago I paid swamp-land warrants upon which there was due $8000 principal and $593 interest, so you can see how this interest is accumulating.

"As I understand it, the lands allotted to the Indians cannot be sold by them for 25 years. If they are protected in their rights they will hold title during that time, but the lands will be occupied largely by white tenants. If the state sells its swamp lands in a body, the greater part of the swamp will be drained and in a few years the whole marsh, or so much of it as is capable of drainage, will be added to the productive area of Klamath County, much to the advancement of the industrial resources of that portion of the state. There is no doubt, whatever that when the lands are sold they should be sold in a lump so that a few purchasers cannot prevent the reclamation of the land."

TRANSFERS OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

When Pupils Move to New District, Directors Must Send Money.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—Attorney-General Crawford has rendered an opinion in answer to questions propounded by Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman, in which he holds that where a pupil is transferred from one district to another, it is the duty of the Board of Directors to transfer that pupil's proportion of the school funds to the district to which the child removes. If the Board of Directors of the first district refuses to transfer the money a mandamus proceeding may be brought by the parents of the child to compel the directors to perform their duty. It is also held that where the child is transferred before a county apportionment, the County Superintendent must distribute the money according to the school census and the transfer be made afterward by the district officers.

Profitable Cornraising.

OREGON CITY, OR., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—"Laziness is largely to blame for the general failure among Willamette Valley farmers to raise corn successfully," said County Treasurer Cahill today. Mr. Cahill this year produced on his farm near this city a crop of corn that would be a credit to any of the famous corn states in the East. Mr. Cahill was today showing samples of corn, the stalks bearing from two to four ears of well developed kernels, each ear having from 14 to 16 rows well filled out. The variety was the Crosy late sweet corn, which Mr. Cahill has found to be the most hardy and prolific crop. He prefers sweet corn for the reason that while the stalks make the best fodder for cattle, the ears are profitable for feeding hogs. The seed was planted May 10 and Mr. Cahill says that with a reasonable amount of proper cultivation, this crop can be grown to good advantage in this state and with satisfactory returns for the farmer.

City Files Its Answer.

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—The city today filed its answer to the suit commenced a week ago by Etha Christian to enjoin the city from opening a street in continuation of Twelfth street between Oak and Pearl streets. The city, in its defense, alleges the fact to be that on November 18, 1884, Catherine Christian, being the owner of the lands described in the complaint and of the land whereon Twelfth street is located, together with her husband, D. R. Christian, made a plat of the ground designated as Christian's Addition to Eugene City. The part known as Twelfth street was dedicated as a public street.

His 81st Birthday.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—William Barlow, the founder of Barlow, this county, was assisted Sunday by a company of friends from this city in the celebration of his 81st birthday. The octogenarian is becoming quite feeble.

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C. GEE WO

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