SAYS HE IS SANE

Idaho Man Alleges Persecution by His Enemies.

JUDGE NAMED AS ONE OF THEM

J. C. Harvey, Inmate of Asylum, Prepares His Own Writ of Habeas Corpus, and Tells a Singular Tale.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 20.—(Special.)—One of the most interesting and unique proceedings in the history of the Supreme Court of this state developed today when the court heard evidence and argument under a writ of habeas corpus, issued at the instance of J. C. Harvey, an inmate of the Insane Asylum, and directed to Superintendent Givens.

Harvey was brought to the city by Dr. Givens and an assistant. The application for the writ was prepared by Harvey himself.

Harvey in his application for the writ declares that he has been hounded and persecuted for a long time by certain residents of Oneida County. He claims Alfred Budge, at present Judge of the Fifth District, and D. C. McDougal, ex-Prosecuting Attorney of Oneida County, as being specially persistent in these alleged persecutions and as being primarily responsible for his woes.

It seems that Harvey at one time conducted a newspaper in Preston. During his residence there he became involved in domestic difficulties and sought to implicate McDougal. That started the warfare.

For mailing matter claimed to be obscene Harvey was arrested in Caldwell and remanded to the Federal Court in San Francisco, where he had been for some time. He was in jail there for 105 days and then the charge was dismissed. He returned to Ogden and started from there to Boise the latter part of December, riding on freight trains and walking part of the way. He did not stop in Oneida County.

At Pocatello he was arrested on the warrant charging insanity, taken to Preston and committed to the asylum January 1, without, as he alleged, being given time to procure counsel or to communicate with relatives. The court took the matter under advisement.

Plans for Aberdeen Sewers.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—The Council has adopted sewer plans and will build the system, the estimated cost of which is $30,000.

ENTERS NEW WORLD.

Convict Who Has Been in Prison Forty-five Years.

Hartford Times.

For 45 years John Warren, wife murderer, has been immured in the Connecticut state prison, and he is about to seek clemency from the Board of Pardons. Since his confinement began the great world has been steadily spinning down the rapid grooves of change.

In 1858, the year when Warren's long period of civil death commenced, Darwin's "Origin of the Species," startling the world and revolutionizing scientific thought, came from the printing press. In that year the use and development of petroleum began. In that year Oregon, discarding the short trousers of a territory, donned the garb of statehood and made the 33d member of the Union; now there are 45 states. In 1858 the population of the United States was 31,000,000; now it is 82,000,000. In 1858 the people of Connecticut numbered 450,000, and a count of noses in the biggest town of the commonwealth disclosed scarcely 30,000 dwellers; now the census of the state has bounded forward to 950,000, and of New Haven to 120,000.

Warren had been behind grim walls nearly two years when the first shot of the Rebellion was fired, nearly four years when the awful carnage of Gettysburg was mowing down the flower of both the Northern and the Southern armies, and nearly six years when the historic meeting between Lee and Grant at Appomattox Courthouse let loose the dove of peace.

The first web-perfecting printing press—a crude affair, but the forerunner of the wonderful mechanism which now turns off the printed daily message with the rapidity of lightning—wasn't invented until 1863. The first successful submarine cable, spanning the Atlantic and narrowing the gap between the Old World and the new, was laid in 1866. The deadly Gatling gun, which can shoot down a dozen men as quickly as one could be shot down before, dates from 1867.

In the year when Warren was rounding out his first full decade of penal servitude the initial transcontinental railroad, uniting with bands of steel the mighty Atlantic and the mightier Pacific, was completed. In 1868, too, the antiseptic principle of treating wounds—a great advance in surgery, was first applied. Warren had been dead to the world 17 years when, in 1876, the telephone was invented. The next year the phonograph first began to absorb and reproduce the human voice. In 1879 the electric light first dazzled the eyes of the wondering world. Water gas was produced five years later, and in the same year of 1882 the Brooklyn Bridge was finished. Medical science was making great strides the while, and in 1885 Pasteur first inoculated for hydrophobia.

Warren had reeled off 27 years of his life sentence when in 1886 at Scranton, Pa., the first successful American trolley was put in operation. The Mergenthaler linotype machine, the delicate and complete mechanism by which this article is put in type and which is now a leading feature of the equipment of every large daily newspaper, was made practicable. Warren's term of imprisonment had mounted up to at least 35 years when the automobile was introduced, and it had passed two-score years when wireless messages began to be transmitted.

Temperate Men for the Army.

Leslie's Weekly.

Women secured the abolition of the Army canteen and it is not impossible that women may secure its restoration. Not the same women, however. Persistent argument and agitation on the part of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union induced Congress to do away with the canteen. Now the Women's Army and Navy League has resolved to ask for its restoration. This organization is composed of widows, wives and daughters of Army and Navy officers. Asserting that they speak with knowledge, they declare that the abolition of the canteen "has proved detrimental rather than beneficial to the enlisted men." Undoubtedly this statement will have weight. Possibly better results would ensue if the Women's Army and Navy League should first, instead of appealing to Congress for the restoration of the canteen, confer with representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other organizations of similar purposes. The outcome might provide a substitute for the canteen satisfactory to the soldiers and exempt from objectionable features. Both these organizations of women will doubtless be interested in learning that Admiral Barker, commanding the North American squadron, while congratulating the Navy Department that beer and wine are excluded from Navy canteens, makes a suggestion which would seem to be just what is wanted. The majority of the enlisted men in the Navy, he says, come from good homes and are temperate. Therefore, the few intemperate men should be weeded out and the standard raised still higher. Possibly the restriction of Army enlistments to temperate men would solve the canteen problem. It may be said that this is not practicable. In former times the Navy was more intemperate than the Army. If sufficient inducements were offered to sober, abstemious young men to enter the Army the canteen question would cease to be troublesome.

CRUSHED BY ILL FORTUNE.

Family Without Food, Husband Dead and Son in Jail.

Dry crusts of bread and tea was all widowed Mrs. Taylor and her dependent little grandchildren had for supper last night, and with that were mingled bitter tears of sorrow over the arrest of the aged mother's only son, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Absolutely destitute, with the two little ones crying to her for food, the gray-haired woman was found late last night by Patrolman Galbraith, on whose beat she lives, her residence being 411 Gibson street. The officer had been told of the pathetic case and went to investigate.

"I found they had nothing but bread and tea for supper," said Patrolman Galbraith, in his report to Chief Hunt. "I gave the old lady money with which to buy some meat for their breakfast. This is a case where it is urgently necessary for immediate action."

William Taylor, the son, is said to be of simple mind, and is not contributing to his mother's support. January 2 he was arrested for disorderly conduct, but his father died the next day and Judge Hogue released him. He was told he must return and stand trial, after the burial of his father, but did not return. He was again arrested last night by the police, on a warrant issued out of Judge Hogue's court.

Lard and Peanuts.

Harper's Weekly.

At the beginning of the past Summer a certain well-known literary woman in the West repaired to the shores of one of the lakes of Michigan, there to prepare her cottage for occupancy during the heated term. Before going she had arranged with her husband to cause a lot of household goods to be packed and forwarded by steamer.

It appears that for some reason the shipment was delayed, and that the lady was obliged to write to her husband inquiring with reference to the delay. In conclusion, she had appended to her letter a postscript, reading: "Please telegraph me when the goods have been shipped."

Pursuant to instructions, the husband personally supervised the packing of the various effects needed for the cottage in Michigan, even going down to the dock to see that they were duly conveyed on board the steamer. Moreover, as requested by his wife, he telegraphed what he had done: "Lares and penates on board," wired he; "will arrive tomorrow morning."

When his wife received the telegram she read.

"Lard and peanuts on board. Will arrive tomorrow morning."

Soldiers Play Tonight.

The teams representing Companies C and H, of the Third Regiment Infantry, O. N. G., will meet on the indoor baseball field tonight. From the lineup of the teams this game is predicted to be one of the fastest and best played of this season.

Lakeview Land District Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Interior Department has temporarily withdrawn from all forms of disposal except under the mineral laws two townships, embracing 46,080 acres, in the Lakeview, Oregon, land district.

"Now, Tommy," said the teacher, "what is this word I have written on the board—s-l-o-w?" "Dunno." "Oh, yes, you do—think. What does your papa call you when you go on an errand and don't get back for a long time?" "You'd lick me if I told yer, ma'am!"—Cleveland Leader.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

"GLORIANA" AT UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

Miss Alice Benson in Title Role.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, EUGENE, Jan. 16.—(Special.)—Wednesday night the university seniors will produce the English comedy play, "Gloriana," as a class production. Prof. I. M. Glen, who has charge of the work, states that the play gives promise of being the best ever given by a university organization.

Miss Alice Benson, a Portland girl, who will appear as Gloriana, entered the university last year from the Berkeley class of 1905, and during her course of study here she has made a specialty of elocution. She is a popular girl in college, and is a prominent member of the Gamma Phi Beta sorority.

SMOOT TELLS LIFE STORY

(Continued from Page 1.)

J. Grant on a foreign mission for the purpose of getting him out of the way of the Senate committee, Senator Smoot said that Apostle Grant was called to preside over the European mission for the reason that he had not been satisfied with the mission he held in Japan.

Senator Smoot said the European appointment was voted upon at the October, 1903, conference, and that Grant left in December. The Senator said Grant had announced publicly his intention to leave for Europe.

Relative to the resignation of Benjamin Cluff as president of the Brigham Young University, on account of the fact that he had taken a plural wife since the manifesto, Senator Smoot said that as a trustee of the university, he took part in the investigation. The Senator said that President Smith announced at the meeting that a president of the university could not disregard the law.

George Brimhall was selected to succeed Cluff, because he was the idol of the young men and most people thought it proper to place him at the head of the institution for the good of the university.

Senator Smoot said that Florence Reynolds, who is reputed to have been taken by Cluff as a plural wife, never had been a teacher in the university, as had been stated by other witnesses. The Senator said that he did not know Mr. Brimhall was a polygamist at the time of his elevation to the presidency of the university, but that it would have made no difference with his election, for the reason that Mr. Brimhall has not violated the spirit of the manifesto. As to the Evans bill, which was passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the Governor, Senator Smoot said he told the Governor he thought it was an unwise measure. This bill provided that a person could not be convicted of unlawful cohabitation unless the complaint was made by the wife.

"Have you anything to do with religious classes in Utah?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"No, I have not. I have not the least doubt but religious classes have been held in the schools after school hours, as was stated here," replied Mr. Smoot. "I would like to add that I have always thought it would be best for religious classes not to be held in schoolhouses."

Mr. Worthington had put into the records a recent order of the church prohibiting the use of schoolhouses for religious classes. Senator Smoot said he was glad this order had been issued.

Mr. Worthington asked concerning W. E. Borah, of Boise, Idaho, and the Senator said he had first sought the services of Mr. Borah as counsel, and Mr. Borah accepted, but that other business compelled him to remain in the West. Mr. Borah has not been associated in the case in any way. His name was signed to the answer filed by other counsel as a courtesy.

Denies Complicity in Polygamy.

Taking up the charges in the protest, Mr. Worthington asked:

Have you in any way, since you became an apostle, promulgated or advised the practice of polygamy?

I have not.

It is charged that the president of the Mormon Church and a majority of the 12 apostles now practice polygamy, and some have taken plural wives since 1890. Have you any knowledge on that subject, except that produced here?

I have not.

It is said these things have been done with the knowledge and consent of Reed Smoot?

That is not true.

It is said that plural marriage ceremonies have been performed by apostles?

Not to my knowledge.

Do you know that by reputation?

Not until I saw this testimony about Brigham Young performing that one in Mexico.

It is charged that many bishops and other high officials of the church have taken plural wives since the manifesto?

I have not heard of it, except those mentioned in the testimony.

It is said that all of the first presidency and apostles encouraged polygamous cohabitation?

I do not.

That they countenance it; do you?

I do not.

That they honored and rewarded polygamists by high offices and by distinct preferment; have you ever upheld any man for any office in the church because he was a polygamist?

I have not.

Mr. Worthington asked concerning the application for the pardon of Harmon, a man convicted of adultery. Mr. Smoot said he refused to sign the application and the man was not pardoned.

Mr. Tayler then took the witness for cross-examination and asked about the Cannon and Hamlin alleged marriage. Mr. Smoot said that when Lillian Hamlin went to Provo it was understood that she had been married to Cannon before the manifesto. Pressed for his own views, since hearing the testimony given before the Senate committee, Mr. Smoot said he believed now that the marriage took place about 1896.

Highly Honors His Mother.

"You have been a Mormon all your life?" asked Mr. Tayler.

"Yes, sir, but not a very active one," replied the Senator.

He explained this by the statement that he never had held any office of importance until 1896. He said he had faith in his religion, and that his faith had increased and his convictions deepened since he had become an apostle. Of his faith in his parents Senator Smoot said impressively: "No man ever had a better mother in the world than I had."

It had been brought out previously that Senator Smoot's mother was a plural wife.

Concerning the prosecutions for polygamous cohabitation before the manifesto, Senator Smoot said he was aware of the sufferings of the families of polygamists. He said that his father was arrested, tried and acquitted. He said the manifesto made the impression on him that it was going to stop polygamy forever. He did not understand that it disparaged the doctrine of polygamy, but that it did disparage the practice. He said he believed the revelation in regard to polygamy was received by Joseph Smith, but he did not believe in the practice of polygamy against the laws of the land, and since the last decision of the Supreme Court he had openly opposed the practice.

Cause of the Manifesto.

Mr. Smoot, in answering a question regarding the cause of the manifesto, said that in his opinion the manifesto came apparently from a pressure from within the church, prompted by a desire to obey all the laws of the land.

"I never have been taught anything in my life but to obey the laws of my country," asserted Mr. Smoot.

"Do you understand that Joseph Smith is disobeying the law?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"I understand that Joseph F. Smith said that he had not obeyed the law in the past. I cannot say what he is doing now."

"Do you understand that he is disobeying the law?"

"No, I do not so understand."

Chairman Burrows interrupted and refreshed Senator Smoot's mind with the statement of President Smith that he had 11 children by his five plural wives since the manifesto of 1890, and asked:

Remembering that, what is your conviction? I could not say that he has lived with these wives.

But he says so himself.

It is a violation of the law.

The same question was asked concerning Apostle John Henry Smith, and Mr. Smoot said he could not say, but believed that Mr. Smith was continuing to cohabit with his plural wives. He understood the position taken by Mr. Smith, and said that it was not the sentiment of the Mormon people generally.

Mr. Smoot said he thought that President Smith would be condemned if he abandoned his wives, and in an address had intimated that he intended to continue to be a husband of all his wives.

Mr. Smoot said he was familiar with the escheat case, the plea for amnesty and other history of the church. He thought the plea was signed by most of the high officers of the church at that time and that a number of the signers were new officers of the church. Mr. Tayler asked Mr. Smoot if he did not understand that most of those who signed the plea continued to violate the law. The names were read, and the Senator indicated his belief that a majority of the signers were reputed to have violated the law. The witness said he understood that the signers, and the people, so far as they could influence them, would obey the law regarding polygamy.

Mr. Tayler asked Mr. Smoot if he had done anything to show his disapproval because these people violated their pledge to the Government.

Mr. Smoot replied: "Mr. Tayler, the reasons I have not done that are the conditions that existed when I went to the quorum of apostles. I found existing conditions there tolerated by the people of our state. I did not think it would hasten matters to bring them to a conclusion quicker by setting myself up as a judge and interfering."

Mr. Smoot took exception to the statement of John Henry Smith in regard to his position in the eyes of the law so far as polygamy was concerned. The Senator said he knew of many polygamists who were not living with their plural wives. "I believe that the men who took plural wives before the manifesto took them with the sanction of God. No law of the land could dissolve the relations, but it could interfere with the carrying out of the marriage contract," he said.

Reverting to the election of Brigham H. Roberts as a member of Congress, Mr. Tayler asked if the witness was interested in public affairs at the time that case was disposed of. Mr. Smoot said yes and added that Roberts would not have been elected if he could have prevented it.

"Well, he was a Democratic candidate and you were a Republican?"

"Yes."

Mr. Smoot said he had heard it said that the church favored the candidacy for the Senate of Senator Kearns. But he had never heard that President Snow had asked any one to support Senator Kearns. As to his own candidacy, President Smith had not advised him for or against being a candidate at that time, although he had talked the matter over with President Smith. He had asked for leave of absence.

Might Have Been Out of Harmony.

"Suppose the president had refused, what would you have done?" asked Senator Gorman.

"I don't know. I would have consulted my friends, and if I had concluded to run, I would have resigned from the apostleship."

"Would that have put you out of harmony with the church?" asked Senator Burrows.

"More than likely it would. The same as though I would absent myself without leave from my duties at the Provo Woolen Mills," answered Senator Smoot.

"But not if you resigned your apostleship; then you would not have been out of harmony," Mr. Vancott interrupted to ask.

"Oh, no, sir; I have the privilege of resigning."

Senator Overman asked if there was any reason why Mr. Smoot should get leave of absence rather than resign his apostleship.

"There was no reason why I should resign," Mr. Smoot replied.

"He would have been out of line for the presidency of the church," interjected Mr. Worthington.

"Where do you stand in the line of succession?" asked Chairman Burrows.

"Well, there have been three apostles appointed since I was," answered Mr. Smoot. "That would make me twelfth in line."

Senator Burrows wanted to know if action would have been taken against him if he had been a candidate for the Senate without leave of absence.

The witness did not think action of any kind would have been taken. It might have put him out of harmony with the church, but he did not consider this course.

Apostles Who Were Deposed.

"Has any apostle been deposed except Thatcher within 50 years?" asked Mr. Tayler.

"I think Apostles Carrington and Lyman were deposed. Mr. Lyman was the father of the present councillor to President Smith. He was deposed for apostacy," replied the Senator.

"The inquiry concerning the violations of law by Apostle Tayler was asked for by me before the last October conference," said Mr. Smoot.

"Where is Apostle Tayler now?" he was asked.

"I don't know. I believe he is in Canada."

Mr. Smoot would not say that the head of the church knew where Tayler was. He believed Tayler could go where he pleased without consulting the church. Answering questions by Chairman Burrows, Mr. Smoot said it was customary, if an apostle had not been accused, to inform the head of the church as to his whereabouts. The witness said he did not know whether Tayler had a leave of absence, but that he should have one.

"How long has he been away?" asked Senator Overman.

"About a year, or since this investigation started," said Mr. Smoot. "I felt very deeply the charge that Apostle Tayler had taken two plural wives since the manifesto."

Mr. Tayler asked what action the president of the church had taken to secure the attendance of Apostles Tayler and Cowley, and Mr. Smoot called attention to letters from both these apostles, saying they did not regard the investigation as religious and therefore did not feel that they should be expected to come. He said he could not remember the exact form of these letters, but that he had shown them to Chairman Burrows.

Mad Mullah Interviewed.

London Express.

Signor Sylos Sersale, the well-known Italian explorer, has returned to Naples from Somaliland, where he has interviewed the Mad Mullah.

He was accompanied by General Pestalozza, the Italian Consul-General at Aden, and their mission was to come to terms with the Mullah to prevent trouble in the Italian protectotrate.

"When Signor Pestalozza and I reached the point on the coast whence the road turns inward to the hill where the Mullah and his dervishes were awaiting us," said Signor Sersale, "we did not at first see a single soul.

"Accompanied by two interpreters and guides, we set out on our steep ascent to our rendezvous, and before long everywhere, before us, behind us, on either side, we could discern armed men behind the rocks. No opposition, however, was offered us.

"On reaching the end of the ascent we found ourselves in front of a small fort. Proceedings past the trenches, we came on armed men of ferocious aspect, some mounted, some on foot and all with rifles.

"On entering the fort itself we saw about 100 yards from us hundreds of horsemen drawn up in military array. They were dressed in white cloaks, while round their shoulders were colored blankets and scarfs of various colors.

"These were the Mullah's 'Sacred Guard.' They were young men of from 20 to 25 years of age, all over six feet in height, slender in physique and of brave and proud mien. They all wore small turbans of white Indian muslin, the insignia of dervishes.

"In the center of this picturesque circle of warriors was the Mullah himself. He asked why we had come to him and we explained our mission. 'Are you not afraid,' he asked, 'to trust yourselves among the dervishes, who hate and kill the Christians?'

"We replied that we only feared God. 'We are Italians,' we said, 'and Italians are born once; we can die but once.'

"These fearless words pleased him. He invited us to enter his hut. All the horsemen dismounted, maintaining a proud but respectful demeanor since their lord was treating us courteously.

"We then came to business. I drew aside for a moment to come to an understanding with Hassi Suni, the Mullah's Prime Minister, and Hamed Sultan, a young chief of the Ogaden country, who had left his small territory to follow the holy cause.

"'In Scia Alla' (by God's will), they said. 'If you have not died today you will not die for a long time. The Mullah has cut off the heads of Englishmen killed in war; he has decapitated Abyssinian children that they might not grow up to be Christian men. And you two white men have dared to come before this man.'

"The Mullah," says Signor Sersale, "is almost seven feet high and as strong as Hercules. Unlike other Somalis, who have little or no hair on the body, he has a hairy chest.

"His head is broad and well-proportioned, his forehead high and his chin somewhat protruding. He wears a long black beard.

"His eyes, which when discussing battle or slaughter glow with a sinister light, reveal him a ruthless foe.

"When discussing religious questions his features become less hard and his eyes reveal a light of mingled exaltation and mysticism. He is frank because he fears no one."

Everything was arranged with him, and the two Italians afterward left for Aden.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

F I Dunbar and wife, Salem
C Stout, Seattle
A A Mitchell, Los Ang
E V Carter, Ashland
D H Jackson, do
R W Halsey, Forest Gr
E T Rockfellow, Clevel
S Weinheimer, St L
J T Soule, Hoquiam
S E Slade, S F
G C Fulton, Astoria
Mrs G C Fulton, do
J L Marks, S F
A Baer, S F
W S Blatter, Lima
Dr J Tuttle, Astoria
G L Burk, Victoria
H B Perrine, Chicago
G W Dorman, St Paul
F V Dingman, S F
Mrs J H Reeder, S F
Mrs Saltmier, S F
Mr and Mrs W F Hunt, Portland, Me
C A Farr, N Y
C Himpton and wife, Toronto
Mrs W Richardson, Toronto
W H Sears, Louisville
C H Pomeroy, Seattle
A Liberati, N Y
C M Werner, N Y
J L Rand, Baker City
A E Beard, Baker City
W H Stanley, S F
W J Mahary, S F
H G Taylor, Phila
W T Culbertson, S F
D R McGinnis, Spokan
J D Fouse, Chicago
Mrs A Brooks, Chicago
F L Batchelder, Seattle
C E Chappod and wife, Fairbanks
Miss DeLong, Aberdeen
O M Kellogg and wife, Hoquiam
F C Robertson, Spokan
E L Kenyon, N Y
J W Adams, S F
E Gamble & wf, N Y
E Shorlet, N Y
H Fletcher S F
J H Black, N Y
A Dallman, N Y
C C Cheney, Byrtiler
W S Tupper, Los Ang
W Hodson and wife, Vancouver
W F McNeill, Fairfax
H C Churchill, Boston
C A Rohrbacker, Spok
W H Sutes, Chicago
J S Newman, N Y
T H McEstes, S F
G E Beekman, Boston
Mrs J A Borle, Pendlet
S Kranberg and wife, Chicago
C Deering, S F
W A Grubb, S F
W G Harshaw, S F
Capt Barnardiston, S F
Mr and Mrs G Lombard, city

THE PERKINS.

H Henderson, St Helen
J A Imbree, Hillsboro
Mrs Imbree, do
F Kluger, Mt Angel
E H Huffman, Salem
J Nathman, do
S J Mossman, Tacoma
Mrs Frank Schilling, Wallowa
R W Frame, Huntington
R H Robinson, Arlington
Wm R Dodge, Blue Rv
W A Wann, Eugene
H Gordon, Eugene
F H Dean, Baker City
W W Saint, San Fran
P F Chadwick, Colfax
W B Dean, Nevada
Mrs Dean, Nevada
T L Roberts, Tucson
R L McPherson, Forest Grove
E I Jacobson, Bellingh
Mrs Jacobson, do
G D Woodworth, Hood River
J C Tolman, city
W R Rigby, S Bend, Ind
A Hoffman, S Bend
W A Bell, Prineville
R Williams, Dallas
Mrs M J Hemphill, Newberg
D H Welch, Astoria
L Leback, Astoria
W E Cole, Huron
Mrs J Matteson, Seattle
E R MacDonald, S F
Lily M Spangler, Corv
Carrie Danneman, do
E B Tongue, Hillsboro
E E Whiting, Chicago
Mrs Whiting, do
J McCallum, do
C E Cant, Seattle
F H Parr, Spokane
E J Stark, Welser
H V Gates, Hillsboro
J S Wilson, Hoquiam
Mrs Wilson, do
J W Range, Seattle
Mrs A S Johnson, Kent
Louis Hanson, Ketchik
J M Short, Gresham
J M Keeney, Shaniko
C L Andrews, Eagle, Alaska
O D Butler, Indp
J B Butler, Monmouth
W McCann, Suva
D I Asbury, McMinnvil
Mrs Asbury, do
H J Fortun, Seattle
W A Williams, Castl R
F R Swanson, Spokane
T C Livingston, Mayv
J McConville, do
W S Smith, Ione
W F Drake, T Dalles
A A Oldenberg, U S S of F
G B Perelli, Seattle
G A Lander, Tacoma
C W Sweet, Mpls
Mrs Sweet, Mpls
W C Havley, Salem
S B Hermann, Salem
Mrs Hermann, Salem
B P Pike, Moro
F H Caldwell, Newbrg
W Bolton, Antelope
G W Griffin, Eugene
P A Kerchheimer, Antelope
C Sam Smith, Prineville
H T Booth, Baker City
A A Jayne, Hood River
Master Jayne, do
C H Parker, Eugene
W H Nelson, Newberg
P A McDonald, Salem
Mrs McDonald, do
Otto Hansen, do
J W McCallach, Vale
C S Jackson, Roseburg
F Fullin, Nebraska

THE IMPERIAL.

H N Cockerline, Albany
F F Holloway, Seattle
O M Dodson, Baker C
Ed Kiddle, Island
C H Conkey, Island
A N Sollse, Ontario
W E Brock, Pendltn
Wm Slusher, Pendltn
C E Roosevelt, Pendl
F W Settlemier, Woodburn
Mrs Settlemeier, Woodburn
C D Wilson, Klam Fls
A H Stiner, Salem
J H Coleman, S F
F W Kleslin, Spokan
Mrs S Bremer, Albany
Miss Lillie Bremer, Albany
A B Weatherford, Newport
F A Seufert, T Dalles
Mrs J D Gordon, Dundee
Mrs W J Gordon, Dundee
H G Van Dusen, Asto
J A Tichner, Rosebg
P D Gilbert, Albany
G G Bingham, Salem
G H Burnerr, Salem
F R Swaney, La Gran
A T Hill, La Grand
C E New, Chicago
Squire Farrar, Salem
H E Harris, N Y
H R Roach, S F
Mrs V T Waller, S F
H V Stevens, Seattle
R B Bryan, Olympia
Mrs Bryan, Olympia
A F Allen, Seattle
Mrs C R Berg, St Cld
L A Berg, St Cloud
O M Conkin, Wallwa
J H Raley, Pendleton
D J Fry, Salem
C W Hodson, city
H Androh, Spokane
G J Brunk, Spokane
Geo Coote, Corvallis
R F Hynd, Heppner
Mrs Hynd, Heppner
G H Satterthwait, Olympia
Mrs Satterthwait, Oly
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