DRIVEN IN ROUT

Russians Retreat Before Japanese in Manchuria.

SUPPLIES ARE ABANDONED

Attack Is Made in Four Different Districts and the Enemy Is Driven Back in Each Instance.

TOKIO, June 18.—The following report has been received from the Manchurian armies:

"In the Weiyuanpaomen district, at 9 o'clock on the morning of June 16, 200 of the enemy's cavalry advanced against Kuyushu, but were repulsed.

"In the Chamotu district our advanced force, after driving out the enemy stationed at Sumiencheng, occupied the village.

"In the Tasiamotun district our detachment, after dislodging the enemy's cavalry at Souchatsu, eight miles west of Sumiencheng, occupied the village.

"In the Kangpiu district, at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 16, our center column, after routing the enemy's cavalry outposts at Tienchiawopeng, 16 miles northeast of Kangping, and continuing a vigorous pursuit, attacked the enemy's position at the southern end of Liaoyangwopeng, and to the eastward, between 4 and 8:30 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock we finally occupied Liaoyangwopeng.

"Our right column, after driving the enemy's cavalry before it, occupied Lochuanpou, nine miles east of Liaoyangwopeng. This column again shelled the enemy's cavalry, retreating to the northward, inflicting heavy injury. The enemy was finally thrown into great confusion.

"The left column poured a fierce fire upon 1000 of the enemy's cavalry retreating to the northward of Liaoyangwopeng, and inflicting heavy damage.

"According to prisoners, 5000 cavalry, with 20 guns, forming part of Lieutenant-General Mistchenko's army, occupied Liaoyangwopeng. The main force retreated northward, and parts of it to the northward and northwestward, in disorder. There are evidences that the enemy was panic-stricken and utterly confused. Abandoned provisions and clothing indicate the difficulty the enemy had in carrying off supplies. In retreating, the enemy fired a house south of Liaoyangwopeng, and it is presumed that he intended to incinerate his dead.

"Our casualties were 30 killed and 155 wounded. The number of the enemy's casualties is not certain. His dead left in front of the center column numbered 80, and therefore the total Russian losses in all directions seem to be great."

Russians' Flank Is Turned.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Russian army at Godzyadani describes fighting in the vicinity of Liaoyangwopeng from 2 until 8 o'clock on the morning of June 16. The Russian artillery forced the Japanese to retire along the whole line. Meantime another force of Japanese turned the Russians' right flank, compelling the Russian detachment to retire from Liaoyangwopeng.

At this moment a strong Japanese infantry column was observed approaching. The Russian losses, the dispatch says, were only six wounded.

HE CRITICISES LAND BOARD

James K. Sears Takes Issue With a Recent Ruling.

MCCOY, Or., June 17.—(To the Editor.)—I read in The Oregonian some days ago a special communication from your Salem correspondent, with respect to my complaint filed with the State Land Board, wherein I sought to have the board hear and determine a question of fraud in the sale of certain state lands to one Fred Palmer, and thereafter assigned to W. D. Mohney.

I had reliable information that a fraud was practiced upon the state in this matter and made application to purchase the lands, believing that the board would give the successful contestant a preference right to purchase, as is done by the United States Land Department in homestead contests. I filed an affidavit setting forth the facts constituting the fraud, expecting the board to institute a proceeding in equity to set aside the former sale; but made the affidavit upon information and belief, because no one could have actual knowledge of such fraud, but the parties to it, and they will seldom divulge.

For myself, though not a lawyer, I had never supposed it possible under a Republican form of Government, for the State Land Board to set aside sales of land made by it without the intervention of the courts, because civilized governments do not permit men to make contracts with others and then arbitrarily cancel such contracts without the right to adjust their differences before an impartial court. I was taught in school that the Federal Constitution guarantees to every state a form of government wherein every citizen, every officer and every department is subservient to the law; and where the law is to be interpreted and enforced through the decrees and judgments of the courts.

It seems, however, that Oregon has not such a government, in that the State Land Board is denominated as one of the co-ordinate branches of the state, and its findings cannot be reviewed by the courts. It may make rules for its government and set aside or annul the laws of the state with regard to school lands without fear of mandamus or injunction. Its decree in such matters are final, regardless of the constitution or constitutional rights of others.

Such having been the substantial construction of the law by the State Land Board, and the courts being powerless to interfere, I applied to that august, yet much divided tribunal, to have a law passed by them, and a decision founded thereon, that I might set aside the sale of lands to Mohney and become a purchaser thereof myself.

The Governor, being a lawyer, voted for my bill, thereby asserting that the powers granted to the board by the fountainhead of constitutions and co-ordinate branches of government, permitted such action.

The Secretary and Treasurer, not being lawyers, and doubtless having some misgivings as to the far-reaching portent of the Governor's legal acumen, stood together in voting to refer the matter to the Attorney-General, of their own political persuasion, for an opinion as to the sufficiency of the affidavit which accompanied my application.

The Attorney-General is said by your correspondent to have rendered an opinion that the affidavit is insufficient to give the board jurisdiction, because made on information and belief, rather than personal knowledge.

Now, as I before stated, I am not a lawyer and have little knowledge of the laws and rules governing State Land Boards, they being in a class by themselves; but I here assert upon information and belief that before making my affidavit my attorney consulted section 82 of the Code of Oregon, which says, "Every pleading shall be verified by the party, his agent or attorney, to the effect that he believes it to be true."

I am also informed and believe, and therefore allege the fact, to be that the printed verification on all legal blanks used by the members of the bar and courts of Oregon, is made to read: "And the same is true as I verily believe."

Although a layman, I am informed and believe, and therefore allege the fact to be, that the only things which can under no circumstances be alleged upon information and belief, are those matters which appear of record, and that such is almost, if not the universal holding of the courts.

Therefore, if a verification upon information and belief is good enough for the courts of Oregon, a farmer would deem it good enough for State Land Boards. But, as I said before, State Land Boards stand in a class by themselves; and regardless of the plain language of the code, and the decisions, I found that in addition to the legislative and judicial powers of this co-ordinate branch of our state government, that it is also a technical tribunal; and with the assistance of the Attorney-General, will soon have mastered the intricacies of modern pleadings, which are sometimes said to have been instituted for the purpose of defeating justice.

From the howl that had been going up, I had supposed it the purpose of the board to discover frauds, and to bring suits to set aside sales, that honest men might acquire titles to these lands. Such would be the logical result of allowing contestants a preference right to purchase. The last Legislature appropriated $10,000 of the people's money to be used by the Governor in employing agents to detect fraud and punish criminals; but a rule of the board to allow a preference right to purchase in contest cases would have accomplished more in this line than a $100,000 appropriation and cause no loss to the state, but rather a decided gain. Since the land in question was sold to Mohney, the law has raised the price from $1.25 to $2.50 an acre, and had the board allowed me to purchase the land, I should have produced the evidence to set aside the former sale, and the school fund would have profited $480 thereby. Others having knowledge of frauds would have come forward to the ultimate benefit of the school fund, and that $10,000 appropriation need not be used.

Nevertheless, the board promptly refused to give me a preference right to purchase, and proposed if the sale were set aside to put the land up to the highest bidder. The Governor stood with the other members in making this order, and expressed the opinion that I was under a moral obligation to furnish this evidence of fraud, without compensation or hope of reward. He did not even offer me a part of the $10,000 appropriation at his disposal for that purpose. For my part, I did not feel it was more my duty to furnish this evidence than it was the duty of the Governor and the other members of the board to go out and hunt it up. I therefore left them in charge of that duty. I feel that when the Governor has used my share of that $10,000 appropriation in discovering this fraud that I shall have done my full duty to the state. I do not believe in meddling with other men's business, unless I have something to gain other than the plaudits of an admiring people. I'm not a candidate for Governor.

It is said my affidavit was not sufficient, but I am informed and believe, and therefore allege the fact to be (that's good enough for a court) that the State Land Agent, West, went before the grand jury of Marion County with 1700 applications for the purchase of school lands, and told them that he believed they were fraudulent, and at least four of the seven jurors believed that statement and so reported to the State Land Board. Was that more or less than information and belief? Certainly not. Yet the board, acting upon that complaint—wholly founded upon information and belief—is holding up those 1700 applications and arrogating unto itself the power to hear and determine the legality of contracts to which it was a party; and to set aside arbitrarily certificates of sale which may have been lawfully assigned to innocent holders, and passed from hand to hand throughout the United States, upon the honor of the great seal of Oregon; all without the intervention of courts or testimony, and a complaint founded only upon information and belief. Yet nobody laughs!

Is it possible that the State Land Board was organized as a great joke when there was nothing serious to do?

The constitution provides that the powers of the Government shall be divided into three separate departments—the legislative, executive and judicial. The State Land Board, however, seems to be a fourth division and assumes the powers of all the other three in many respects, yet the courts say they have no power to review, mandamus or enjoin its acts.

All this under a free flag, and nobody laughs!

The board has permitted Mohney and Palmer to show their side of the case, and now (says your correspondent) they cite me to appear (as though I were the defendant charged with fraud) and produce the testimony, in default of which the case will be dismissed. Still nobody laughs!

Not being a lawyer, I write to ask you, Mr. Editor, if a Constitutional Convention could reach a co-ordinate branch of the state government? Respectfully submitted,

JAMES K. SEARS.

Appreciation of President Gatch.

SALEM, Or., June 15.—(To the Editor.)—The sentiments expressed in your editorial of Saturday last relative to President Gatch, of the State Agricultural College, struck a responsive chord in the hearts of hundreds of his old students, scattered as they are through almost every community in the Northwest. For more than 40 years he has been a leader in educational work on this Coast. For 14 years of that time he was the president of Willamette University, for ten years he was the president of the Washington State University at Seattle, and for eight years past he has been the head of our State Agricultural College. In every one of these institutions under his administration there was wonderful development. Results are the final test of all human effort, and measured by that test he has demonstrated his pre-eminent fitness for educational work in his relations to all of the institutions named. He has been one of the great character-builders of the Northwest, and it is doubtful if any other man has so impressed his individuality upon so many students of the states of Oregon and Washington. There is no community in this wide field in which his old students are not found, displaying in their daily life some of the results of their personal contact with him in their student days. With none of the arts of the politician, with no disposition to court popularity, a hater of shams and pretense, he has everywhere and always bound to him his students with a loyalty that was marvelous and most remarkable. With all the gathered wisdom of many years spent in educational work, he has never been wedded to any out-of-date traditions, but has always kept fully abreast of the most modern and progressive ideas. In physical vigor he is the equal of many men 20 years his junior. Whatever may be his ideas of football and field meets, and whether he does or does not fully approve the extremes to which athletics are sometimes carried, not even Judge Williams is a more faithful attendant upon all of these conflicts, and no man in Oregon has spent a larger share of his income in banquets and band music in honor of the return of his victorious college teams. No man's age can be determined by the date of his birth, Dr. Osler to the contrary notwithstanding, and no calendar or Bible record can convince any one who knows him that Dr. Gatch is not one of the youngest college presidents in the state. It is a pleasure to know that there is no foundation to the report that the regents of the State Agricultural College were considering the selection of his successor, and that the students of the college are his loyal and enthusiastic supporters. They have thus enrolled themselves in the ranks of the old boys who have been doing post-graduate work for 10 and 20 and 30 and more years in the various schools of human endeavor all over this great Northwest Coast. Their tribe will never decrease so long as President Gatch continues actively in the educational work.

CHAS. B. MOORES.

Freedom to Make Complaint.

SPECIAL CABLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—Not since the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius has so much excitement been caused in St. Petersburg as follows the announcement made late Sunday night that the Czar had reconsidered his determination to snub the delegates from the Moscow Zemstvo, and had agreed to grant them an audience. Further than that, he has consented that they may talk freely and boldly of the conditon of the country, without fear of punishment for anything that they may say.

This marks a new epoch in Russian history, and it is generally argued as preliminary to the formation of a national assembly and the granting of limited constitutional rights to the Russian people.

The delegates from the Zemstvo and Municipal Congress will meet the Czar at 12:30 today at Peterhof Palace.

Spell It "Sacagawea."

ASTORIA, June 18.—(To the Editor.)—Is not this an appropriate time for all to omit the letter "j" in spelling the name of the Indian woman Sacaga-wea? Pronounced with accent on second and fourth syllables.

In the original journals of Lewis and Clark the name is spelled Sah-kah-gar-we-a. The sounds indicated by such spelling is proof positive that "j" does not belong in the name.

Olin D. Wheeler says there is no "j" in the vocabulary of the tribe from which the name came. He and James K. Hosmer have dropped "j," and if the Exposition people will now do so the error will soon disappear.

J. Q. A. BOWLBY.

Schooner Acme Is Burned.

EUREKA, Cal., June 18.—The steam schooner Acme was gutted by fire this morning, while lying at the wharf of the Bayside Mill & Lumber Company, entailing a loss of $15,000. The fire started from an oil burner, under the donkey-engine forward. All her upper works were burned, as well as the engine-room and other open spaces. The hull was not injured.

The vessel was loaded with green redwood, and as this would not burn, it protected the hull from injury.

DEBATE LESS KEEN

French Working on Separation of Church and State.

HALF WAY THROUGH BILL

Sixteen of the 37 Sections, Including Several Delicate Questions, Have Been Adopted, Despite Obstructive Tactics.

PARIS, June 18.—The question of the separation of church and state is still occupying practically the whole attention of the Chamber of Deputies. The debate has lasted since March 20, but when it is considered that the reform means an utter reversal of the long-standing policy which regarded the church as a constituent part of the nation, it is not surprising that discussion has been animated at times.

However, the ardor of the debates appears to have died out since the passage of the first four sections, though the opponents of the measure continue to obstruct its passage to the best of their ability. Despite this and the long interruptions occasioned by the celebration of three religious festivals, Easter, the Ascension and Pentecost, much has been accomplished. Sixteen sections of the total thirty-seven have been adopted, the fundamental principles of the new enactment therein comprised, including the delicate questions declaring that the state does not give official recognition to religion; suppression of the public worship budget and the settlement of the great problem of the disposal of church property, the latter forming one of the most difficult questions raised by the bill.

A method of pensioning members of the clergy claiming long service has also been satisfactorily devised, and it only remains now to settle a system for the formation of the parochial bodies freshly brought into being for the direction of government religious edifices and also to provide regulations for the control of the services. These two points probably will arouse considerable argument, but the committee having the measures in charge shows such willingness to accept reasonable suggestions that it is hoped the entire bill will pass through the Chamber before the long vacation, which begins about a month hence.

POPE MAY LEAVE THE VATICAN

Summer Days May Be Spent at the Castle Gandolfo.

ROME, June 18.—The rumor is growing more persistent that the Pope may, during the Summer, decide to leave the Vatican and go to Castle Gandolfo, twelve miles distant, to spend some weeks with Cardinal Merry del Val.

Swedish Prince for the Throne.

SPECIAL CABLE.

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—It is openly asserted that the plan to have a Swedish Prince ascend to the throne of Norway has been perfected, and that it will be brought before the Riksdag soon. King Oscar, according to those who are cognizant of the plan, will protest at first, but will finally reluctantly consent.

It is positive that one of the conditions to be expected will be that the Norwegian fortifications on the Swedish frontier be dismantled. It is also likely that a permanent arbitration commission will be named, to which will be referred all questions arising between the two countries.

Pope Receives American Students.

ROME, June 18.—Today being Trinity Sunday, the Pope received in private audience in the throneroom 16 American students who were ordained during the year. They were presented by Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College. The Pope, after congratulating them on the completion of their studies, impressed upon them the dignity of the priesthood.

Would Accept King Oscar's Son.

LONDON, June 19.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says he learns on excellent authority that the majority of the members of the Swedish Riksdag are ready to accept King Oscar's third son, Prince Carl, as King of Norway, provided the Norwegian government shall abolish the fortifications on the frontier and enter into an arbitration treaty with Sweden.

Farewell to Tisza Cabinet.

BUDAPEST, June 18.—Emperor Francis Joseph, as King of Hungary, gave a farewell audience to the members of the retiring Tisza Cabinet this afternoon. His Majesty afterward gave an audience to the Premier, General Baron Fejervary, and other members of the new Cabinet who took the oath of office.

Recapitulation of Swedish Rights.

STOCKHOLM, June 18.—The government motion for presentation to the Riksdag when it assembles June 20 will be ready for final adoption by the Council of State tomorrow. It is a voluminous recapitulation of the history of the union and of Swedish rights under it.

Married to Italian Captain.

ROME, June 18.—Eleanor Ralph, of Louisiana, was married here today to Captain Masturzi. Senator Pierantoni and Deputy Baron Derizis were the witnesses. The parents of the bride and her sister, Mrs. Harrison Durant, were present at the ceremony.

Ministerial Crisis Is Imminent.

MADRID, June 18.—A Ministerial crisis is believed to be imminent. The government candidates for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies were defeated on Saturday and other government motions were rejected. There is much excitement in political circles.

LID LIFTED IN ST. LOUIS

Saloons Do Rushing Business and No Arrests Are Made.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—After being partly on for one Sunday, the "lid" was lifted in St. Louis County today, and the saloonmen did a rushing business. No arrests for violation of the Sunday-closing law were made.

Tax the Franchises.

BAKER CITY, June 15.—(To the Editor.)—Your campaign against the Portland street railway graft is likely to result in both old parties of the state declaring in favor of a law to tax franchises. A good many voters do not believe the Legislature, subjected to the influences of the machines, would give us such a law, flawless and efficient. Now is a good time, and this expose of the aforesaid conversion of the public streets of Portland to the private ownership of the plutes, offers the occasion for putting the initiative feature of direct legislation to the test, to see whether the people really know what they want in matters public touching the practices of greed, graft and grab. Supposing you, Mr. Editor, get a bill drafted providing for the taxation of franchises, start the work of petitioning along, and thus force the plutes to measure swords with the voters of Oregon at the polls in June next. The campaign preceding such election is almost entirely in your hands, and on the development of the results you would unquestionably find the whole people of the state with you. Try it. READER.

LEMHIS REFUSE TO MOVE

Block Plan to Transfer Them to Fort Hall Reservation.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 18.—The Indian Office, at the request of Senator Dubois, is wrestling with the problem how to induce the Lemhi Indians to abandon their reservation and take up residence on the Fort Hall reservation. In a letter to Indian Commissioner Leupp, Senator Dubois called attention to the fact that, when he was a delegate to Congress, he secured the passage of a bit of legislation authorizing the Lemhi Indians to remove to the Fort Hall reservation, and surrender their own lands to the Government. In consideration of the relinquishment of their reservation, they were to be paid $4000 annually for 20 years, and the Fort Hall Indians $6000 for the same time. It seems that when the question of removal was submitted to the Lemhi Indians it was voted down, notwithstanding that they were assured better lands at Fort Hall than were embraced in their own reservation. Apparently the removal cannot be enforced under existing legislation without the consent of one-half the adult males of the tribe.

Senator Dubois is urging the Indian Office to make another effort to persuade the Lemhis to move to Fort Hall and take lands in severalty on that reservation. In fact, he has recommended that notice be given them that they must remove at once or forever lose their opportunity. Apparently the old agreement with the Fort Hall Indians, providing for allotments in severalty, is so worded that it cannot be fully enforced unless the Lemhi tribe is willing to take its share of the Fort Hall lands. The adverse attitude heretofore taken is believed to be contrary to the best interests of the Indians and the state, and for that reason the Indian Office will go to the bottom of the case and ascertain what can be done.

Commencement Exercises.

The annual commencement exercises of Newill's Riverview Academy opened yesterday when the Rev. J. W. Breck, of St. Matthew's Church, preached a very interesting baccalaureate sermon. This morning the prize battalion and company drills will occur and at 10 A. M. the commencement exercises proper will be held. The address of the occasion will be delivered by Walter L. Tooze, of Woodburn. There will be three graduates, Walter L. Tooze, Jr., of Woodburn; James F. Fink, of Portland, and John F. Downs. The exercises will occur on the academy campus. In the evening Professor Newill will tender a reception to the graduating class and its friends.

The school has enjoyed a very prosperous year.

A Subject for Chiropody.

Success.

General Nelson A. Miles relates the story of a cowboy guide who put up one night at a tavern that was, by reason of some festivity in the little town in which it was located, taxed to its capacity. The guide found himself placed in a room with a stranger, but the tavern-keeper assured him that the arrangement would prove satisfactory, for the reason that his bedfellow was a mild-mannered man from the East. Somewhat tired, the guide retired early. Determined to have at least his half of the bed, he strapped his spurs to his ankles. Apparently the Eastern man, when he eventually went to bed, was seriously inconvenienced, for during the night he awoke the guide and said:

"Pardon me, sir; but, if you're a gentleman, you will trim your toe nails."

Driven Away From Jewish Quarter.

SPECIAL CABLE.

WARSAW, June 19.—In connection with the discussion of the proposed law which prohibits Jews obtaining the right to the National Assembly, the Warsaw Socialists yesterday organized a street demonstration, ostensibly to protest. A procession was started toward the Jewish quarters, and when it reached the principal street there it was fired upon by the soldiers and two persons were seriously wounded.

The soldiers then charged the crowd and wounded a number of persons with the butt ends of their rifles. Similar disturbances are reported from every city of consequence in Southern Russia.

Burglar Found Dying on Street.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Homeless and apparently in a dying condition, Frank McCoy, known as "Big Frank," a famous old-time bank burglar, was picked up in the street tonight and taken to Bellevue Hospital. McCoy was a partner of Jimmy Hope, who died here a few days ago, in the famous Manhattan Bank robbery, and in that of the Beneficial Savings Bank, of Philadelphia, in 1872, when the burglars carried off $60,000.

College Entrance Examinations.

NEW YORK, June 18.—College entrance examinations conducted by the college entrance examination board will begin tomorrow morning simultaneously at 160 points in the United States, and at London, Paris, Geneva, Frankfort and Dresden. In New York the examinations will be held at Columbia University. They will continue for six days.

There are more than 2100 candidates this year, a large increase over last year.

Printers Abrogate Signed Scale.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The St. Louis Typographical Union today rescinded its action of June 8, accepting a contract calling for a nine-hour day, and an advance of $1.50 a week in wages for the union job printers, and by a declaration to abide by the ruling of the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union abrogated the contract which had been signed with those employing printers.

P. C. Pratt.

BUFFALO, June 18.—P. C. Pratt, millionaire banker and merchant, died here today. He had undergone an operation and never rallied from the shock. Mr. Pratt was born in Buffalo in 1819. In 1845 he married Phoebe, daughter of Frederick Lorenz, of Pittsburg.

Fatal Explosion in Colliery.

EKATERINOSLAV, Southern Russia, June 18.—Five hundred persons were killed in the explosion which occurred at the Invan Colliery at Khartsisk, belonging to the Russian Donetz Company.

AT THE HOTELS.

The Portland—J. D. Muirhead, New York; Mrs. T. de Arc, San Francisco; F. P. Tally, New York; R. C. Wagner, W. W. Breeding, San Francisco; H. Burnett, St. Louis; C. W. Eberlein, New York; J. Harris, A. J. Coffee and wife, San Francisco; J. M. McFernay, Salt Lake; W. H. Turner, Chicago; J. McCarthy, San Francisco; J. C. Fisk, G. B. Parsons, St. Louis; P. G. Salem, Chicago; J. J. Roberts and wife, Salem; M. G. Wood, Chicago; C. W. H. Fried, Springfield, O.; C. E. Mirsch, Springfield, O.; S. Starbuck, New York; I. H. Beckman, Seattle; H. P. Jacobson and wife, San Francisco; C. S. Jones, Philadelphia; T. H. B. Varney and wife, W. T. Varney, J. C. Green and wife, H. Green, San Francisco; R. E. Dunham, A. W. Cole, Oakland, Cal.; H. M. Walker, New York; M. A. Garcea, Havana; J. Jacobs and wife, San Francisco; G. B. Jacobs, New York; Mrs. J. E. Silverfield, Miss C. E. Lavinson, San Francisco; J. W. Boileau, Pittsburg, Pa.; E. L. Grondahl, Seattle; C. W. Dewey, Minneapolis; E. L. Drewesey and wife, Miss Drewesy, Winnipeg; Mrs. D. P. Wi. Stinson, E. Hansen, Ballard; W. Lee, Chicago; G. M. Scott, Denver; M. Kallsher, Los Angeles; Mrs. W. J. Robinson and child, Philadelphia; S. L. Hoffman, New York; R. W. Reist, Minneapolis; W. M. Johnson and wife, F. P. Reed and wife, St. Louis; Mr. Hackmer and wife, Everett; C. J. Bauer, W. Mock, San Francisco; G. H. Clarke, Lincoln, Neb.; H. J. Hayhill, New York; J. S. White, Omaha; T. J. Loggie, N. B.; H. C. Clark, Minneapolis; T. H. Sherlein, Minneapolis; J. A. Nichols, Little Falls; T. J. Walker and wife, Butte; Mrs. F. Remington, Stillwater; Miss M. Albee, Minneapolis; H. A. Chadwick, Seattle.

The Perkins—James E. Fulton, San Francisco; Mrs. A. Wheelhouse, Miss Snell, Medford; Miss Nellie Vassen, Aberdeen; J. H. Foster, Perrydale; M. E. Hotchkis, Elgin; C. A. Myers, San Francisco; Mrs. G. M. Hurtly, F. E. Simpson, V. Munger, Chicago; Fred Buchanan, Mrs. H. L. Pittock and family, R. H. Baldwin, Miss N. H. Lundy, Seattle; Harry Van Boys, St. Louis; A. G. Chatterton, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. J. D. McPherson, Louise McPherson, Margaret McPherson, Joel D. McPherson, Monitor McPherson, Madison, Ky.; H. E. Keys and family, Richmond, Or.; C. A. Johnson, H. L. Stiff, St. Louis; Lula Graves, Baker City; Dennis B. Woods, Colfax; J. N. Walker and wife, Mrs. Taylor, Pomeroy; Mr. Nelson, Chris Grundy, Spokane; E. McDonald, P. Shields, W. F. Brown, John Weisgeber, A. E. Crisp, Ralph Haynes, Robert Haynes, Harington; Verdo Springer, Missoula; I. L. Cohen, P. A. Schedley, San Francisco; E. D. Ellis, L. W. Broughton, Butte; M. L. Mills, G. W. Woodward and family, Fargo, N. D.; Mrs. M. A. Hanna, Seattle; W. R. Hawley and wife, Ella Hawley, Sumpter; J. B. Burdett, Arlington; W. E. Walthers and family, The Dalles; John Terhune, H. W. Terhune, St. Johns; J. Green and wife, Miss Walker, Walla Walla; J. E. Brown, Kathryn Brown, Spokane; W. E. Denney, Chicago; Asa Fisher, Denver; H. Burnet, St. Louis; Mrs Ella Davis, Waterville, Wash.; W. H. Widener, Charles Beam, Harrisburg, Or.; Lou Whiting, Tonopah, Nev.; C. D. Vaughler and wife, Iowa; F. D. Nurse and wife, Peoria, Ill.

The Imperial—Albert Mayer, Seattle; H. B. Waters, Bozeman, A. M. Locke, San Francisco; H. H. McCarthy, A. F. Stover, Sumpter; Mrs. W. G. McLaren and son, Roy McLaren, Winnipeg; Mrs. W. C. Young, Butte; W. H. Rose, New York; George Ayre, Duluth; B. C. Redhead, Spokane; B. F. Hutchinson, Tacoma; J. O. Croft, San Francisco; J. M. Merritt, Chicago; R. LaForrest and wife, Southern Pacific Company; Rev. Urban de Haspue, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wade, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mrs. S. L. Wade, Chickasha; B. B. Hesse and family, George E. Parker, Omaha; Joseph C. Weithman and wife, Mrs. Miller, Philadelphia; Miss Mae Kelly, Miss Agnes Foley; W. E. Zahner and wife, Kansas City; D. A. Cannel, Spokane; Mrs. Duprino, Carson City; Joseph Freedenfield, Sioux Falls; J. A. Whitman and wife, Medford; Rev. M. Bernard Murphy, Oklahoma; J. B. F. Reynolds, Denver; George P. Bickerton, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. A. Allen and son, Bellingham; D. N. Campbell, city; J. B. Fitzsimmons and wife, Creston, Ia.; N. M. Carpenter and wife, Burns; W. A. Robinson and wife, San Francisco; C. K. Stinks and family, Nebraska; W. J. Goenler, Cowlitz; O. E. Gemler, Hoquiam; John P. Scheidt and family, Helena; Thomas Childers and wife, H. H. Mohr and wife, H. C. Corell and wife, Pierce, Neb.; N. Abrams, New York; L. Lonsbury, E. B. Brown and wife, Salem; P. J. Lyons and wife, Portsmouth, Va.; Mrs. Andrew Graham, Cottage Grove; Leopold Smith, Olympia; Emil Geld, Astoria; John Powers, Spokane; C. L. Lawton, Chicago.

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