BORAH HAS PULL UPON GOODING

Delegates Favorable to Candidate for Senatorship Can Be Swung in Convention.

ALLIANCE WILL STAND

Although Governor Is Very Friendly With Brady, It Is Believed He Will Not Risk the Chance of Being Defeated.

BY WILLIAM BALDERSTON.

BOISE, July 29.—(Special).—Throughout the Republican ante-convention contest there has always been a possibility of open war breaking out between W. E. Borah, candidate for the Senate, and Governor Frank R. Gooding, candidate for renomination. So far that has been avoided, and the indications now are that both will be nominated. If an outbreak should occur at the convention, it would be difficult to predict the outcome. However, that seems like a remote possibility.

There has been very little opposition to the Governor, but the exigencies of the contest have left him in a secondary position in the southern counties as a rule. He is strong before the people, and, while he has a few bitter enemies, he is manifestly the choice of the party for the position. But he has been under an obligation not to take sides in the Senatorial contest and this has prevented him from taking the lead in a great many counties.

Gooding Friendly With Brady.

The friends of Borah have very generally felt that the Governor's sympathies are with J. H. Brady, chairman of the state committee, who is a candidate for the Senate and is opposing the Borah plan of naming the candidate in state convention. Many of these friends of Borah have gone so far as to charge the Governor with being in alliance with Brady. The latter is undoubtedly a warm friend of the Governor, but his candidacy has proved a terrible handicap to the Governor for the reason stated.

Throughout all the counties favorable to Borah his interests have been given first consideration. Borah's friends have been determined that the counties favoring him shall be for him first, and a large number of them have been tied up with instructions for him.

Provided Against Contingencies.

In several counties that are favorable to the Governor such instructions have been given for Borah, but none for the Governor. The plain English of this is, that, should the Governor appear at Pocatello in a coalition with Brady to defeat Borah, these counties would be swung to some other man for Governor.

Eliminating all counties in which there is real opposition to the Governor, and portions of the delegations are unalterably opposed to him, he would show up in the following manner, with the senatorial matter disposed of in favor of Borah:

How the Governor Stands.

Ada	20*	Kootenai	23
Bingham	*20	Latah	18
Bannock	18	Lincoln	6
Bear Lake	11*	Lemhi	6
Bingham	20*	Nez Perces	25
Blaine	8*	Oneida	15
Canyon	18*	Owyhee	4
Cassia	9	Washington	12*
Elmore	5		
Fremont	15*	Total	249
Idaho	16		

The asterisk indicates votes that are tied up in the Senatorial matter, and which might not go to Gooding if it were held that he were opposing Borah. There are 114 votes, according to that estimate, tied up in that manner, leaving only 135 that are first for the Governor. Undoubtedly a number of votes are incorrectly classed, certainly five in Fremont, which would go for the Governor in any event. Still, the figures are close enough to show what an embarrassing position it is.

It requires 150 votes to control the convention, and, with the Borah men, in the event of a fight, pulling from Gooding delegations in the ways that are common to conventions, it would be a hard job to pull through.

Borah's Show of Strength.

The Borah strength is positive all along the line. It makes a showing like this:

Ada	27	Fremont	26
Bingham	20	Lemhi	6
Blaine	8	Oneida	15
Boise	8	Owyhee	3
Canyon	18	Shoshone	18
Cassia	9	Washington	12
Custer	5		
Elmore	5	Total	182

Of those votes 124 are under instructions. There are some scattering votes in the north and one bunch in the south that may be added to the column and will offset any possible loss.

The figures as to the two candidates show how delicate the situation has been. However, as stated, there is now very little likelihood of a contest. Indeed, it may be stated with a great measure of confidence that the clouds will clear away by the time the clans assemble and leave a free field for both men.

Borah Captures the Southeast.

The great feature of the contest has been the capture of the southeast by Borah. Brady claimed that entire section, and a good many people thought he would make good on that claim, but Borah's friends always insisted he could sweep that region and the results have justified their opinion. Some of these counties, notably Bingham, voted down a resolution instructing for the Governor solely because the county convention was suspicious of his relations with Brady.

In Oneida County, which is friendly to the Governor, the county convention did the same thing, the declaration being openly made that the state delegation should go to Pocatello first and find out whether the Governor was in a combination with Brady.

Not in With Brady.

It may be stated that the Governor is not in combination with Brady. He agreed to keep his hands off, and, while his natural alliance would have been with Brady had he been free to make one, it is certain he is not in any such combination. However, the fact that the opponents of Borah are almost all Gooding men, and the further fact that many state employes have been active in the campaign against Borah, have aroused the suspicion to which reference has been made, with the embarrassing result pointed out.

The polemics of the contest have been extremely interesting. In support of Borah's plan it has been urged that the convention is a safer body to settle a party question than the Legislative caucus, while, on the other side, it has been insisted that the Legislature could dispose of the subject with greater satisfaction to the public. Further, it has been alleged that it would contribute to party success to have the selection left open.

Legality of Election Challenged.

The legality of an election of a candidate nominated by the state convention has been challenged, it being alleged it is the constitutional duty of the Legislature to elect the Senator, and that any form of prior selection would be in the nature of unconstitutional coercion.

Two counties have instructed their delegates to vote against the convention plan. One of these is Bannock, the home of Brady; the other, Nez Perces. The latter went farther and instructed its legislative candidates not to be bound by any convention nomination that might be made.

French Will Be Renominated.

It seems altogether probable that Congressman French will be renominated. While there are those who would go against him if some strong candidate were brought forward with sufficient following to give him a chance, the current is quite plainly for French. There are two other candidates, Colonel T. R. Hamer, of Fremont County, and Lieutenant-Governor B. L. Steeves, of Washington County. Each of these has his county instructed for him, but there is nothing to indicate that a combination will be formed against French.

No other candidates have attracted the least attention during the contest. It seems to be conceded that Judge George H. Stewart, of Boise, will be nominated for the Supreme Bench. Auditor Bragaw, of Kootenai County, has no opposition for renomination, so far as known.

Candidate for Treasurer.

Several candidates for Treasurer are in the field, these including H. N. Coffin, the incumbent of the office. Nez Perces County has put forward C. H. Hastings and Canyon has put H. A. Partridge in the field for the place, while John H. Eagleson, of this city, is also an aspirant. Attorney-General Guheen is a candidate for renomination; also State Mine Inspector Bell. There are several names mentioned for the position held by Bell, but it is probable the present incumbent will be named.

Preparations for the Democratic convention at Coeur d'Alene on August 6 are proceeding without attracting much attention. There is no doubt that Senator Dubois will be nominated for Senator and Chief Justice Stockslager for Governor. In this, Ada, County, there will be a sharp contest in the primaries. The opposition faction say they are willing that Dubois shall be nominated, but they insist that the platform shall not contain any anti-Mormon declarations.

RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN IDAHO

J. H. Brady.

W. E. Borah.

HARD TASK AHEAD

Legislature Must Wrestle With Tax Apportionment.

PROBLEM VEXATIOUS ONE

Tax Commission Has Feasible Plan to Distribute Burden, but Expects Supreme Court Will Declare It Unconstitutional.

SALEM, Or., July 29.—(Special.)—The more one studies that portion of the report of the Oregon Tax Commission devoted to the subject of the apportionment of state taxes, the more evident it becomes that the solution of this problem will be one of the most difficult tasks of the next Legislature. The subject is one which will appeal to the self-interest of the members and their constituents, and one upon which members may and probably will differ radically in their opinions as to the practical and constitutional questions involved.

The subject appeals to the self-interest of a member because it directly affects the amount of state taxes the people of his county shall pay. It is difficult from a legal standpoint because there is a strong probability that the Supreme Court will declare unconstitutional the plan of apportionment which the Tax Commission approves. It will be vexatious to those who desire to enact a law that will work smoothly, for the reason that the plan which the Commission approved seems to be the best that could be devised in that particular.

Figures From Minority Member.

How the law which the Commission approves will affect the people, as compared with a law such as would be approved by the minority member of the Commission, who filed a dissenting report, is indicated by a few figures which W. J. Lachner, the minority member, submitted. In order that the situation may be fully understood, a brief explanation should be made.

The law now on the statute books provides that state taxes shall be apportioned among the counties according to a certain fixed ratio until 1910, when the apportionment will be made upon the basis of relative expenditures for county purposes for the preceding five years. F. W. Mulkey and E. B. Seabrook recommended that this plan be continued. W. J. Lachner declares that it is unconstitutional and urges that the apportionment must be made among the counties according to the value of the property in each.

In support of his claim that it makes a very material difference which plan of apportionment is followed Lachner compiled some comparative figures.

Lachner computed the ratio of taxes each county would pay upon the basis of expenditures and upon the basis of valuation, using the assessed valuations and the expenditures for the years 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904 as a basis for his calculations. For the sake of convenience in making an illustration which will be readily understood he assumes that the state revenue will amount to $1,000,000 a year, though the amount to be raised by the counties for state purposes is less than that.

Assuming this to be the amount, he shows that under the plan favored by the majority of the Commission Baker County would have to pay into the state treasury $43,000 a year, while under the valuation plan it would have to pay only $22,100. On the other hand, Multnomah County would have to pay only $220,800 under the plan favored by the majority, while it would have to pay $310,300 under the valuation plan.

The fact that Mulkey comes from Multnomah and Lachner from Baker may have nothing to do with their opinions, but it may be noted in passing that each favors the plan which would be most advantageous to his own county. It makes little difference to Coos County, from which Mr. Seabrook comes, whether one plan or the other be adopted, for its proportion of the state taxes would be practically the same in either case.

Comparison of Other Counties.

Clatsop County would pay $33,700 under the plan favored by the majority of the Commission, while it would pay only $23,400 under the valuation plan favored by the minority. Grant County would pay $23,800 under the plan favored by the majority, but would pay but $10,400 under the valuation plan. Practically the same figures apply to Harney and Malheur.

Josephine County would pay $21,300 upon the basis of expenditures, but only $9800 upon the basis of valuation. Lane, Linn and Marion would be affected in an opposite manner, for they would pay much more under the valuation system than under the expenditure system of apportionment. Marion, for example, would pay but $39,600 out of a million upon the basis of county expenditures, while it would pay $57,100 upon the basis of valuation.

Lachner's Table of Ratios.

Lachner's table of ratios was computed for the purpose of showing that apportionment upon the basis of expenditure is vastly different from apportionment upon the basis of valuation. His table showing this difference is as follows:

Counties.	Ratio based on average valuation for four years.	Ratio based on average expenditures for 4 years.
Baker	.0221	.0430
Benton	.0213	.0187
Clackamas	.0414	.0423
Clatsop	.0234	.0337
Columbia	.011[illegible]	.0146
Coos	.0191	.0197
Crook	.0133	.0148
Curry	.0042	.0067
Douglas	.0332	.0375
Gilliam	.0113	.0156
Grant	.0104	.0238
Harney	.0130	.0230
Jackson	.0271	.0258
Josephine	.0098	.0213
Klamath	.0149	.0191
Lake	.0107	.0128
Lane	.0476	.0419
Lincoln	.0055	.0112
Linn	.0475	.0355
Malheur	.0119	.0235
Marion	.0371	.0396
Morrow	.0114	.0269
Multnomah	.310[illegible]	.2208
Polk	.0254	.0197
Sherman	.0105	.0117
Tillamook	.0129	.0152
Umatilla	.0476	.0422
Union	.0237	.0354
Wallowa	.0095	.0151
Wasco	.0261	.0258
Washington	.0266	.0240
Wheeler	.0065	.0112
Yamhill	.0325	.0283
Totals	1.0000	1.0000

Figures of Mulkey and Seabrook.

Mulkey and Seabrook did some figuring for the purpose of showing that the two systems amount to practically the same thing. They made an estimate, to begin with, of the value of taxable property in each of the counties in the state for 1905, and then computed the ratio of the amount in each county to the total for the state. They then computed the ratio of expenditures for a period of five years past and compare these sets of ratios.

The first column is supposed to represent the proportion of the state taxes each county would bear upon a valuation basis, while the second column indicates what proportion each would pay upon an expenditure basis. Their table is as follows:

	Ratio based estimated valuations in 1905.	Ratio based on average expenditures last 5 years.
Baker	.0411	.0481
Benton	.0187	.0179
Clackamas	.0271	.0381
Clatsop	.0233	.0332
Columbia	.0166	.0149
Coos	.0202	.0215
Crook	.0115	.0150
Curry	.0049	.0061
Douglas	.0518	.0383
Gilliam	.0098	.0144
Grant	.0093	.0231
Harney	.0086	.0220
Jackson	.0313	.0258
Josephine	.0125	.0225
Klamath	.0121	.0187
Lake	.0079	.0119
Lane	.0350	.0425
Lincoln	.0050	.0108
Linn	.0324	.0345
Malheur	.0127	.0229
Marion	.0581	.0393
Morrow	.0141	.0248
Multnomah	.2835	.2203
Polk	.0199	.0190
Sherman	.0181	.0123
Tillamook	.0146	.0144
Umatilla	.0668	.0449
Union	.0327	.0348
Wallowa	.0102	.0155
Wasco	.0299	.0265
Washington	.0262	.0253
Wheeler	.0064	.0118
Yamhill	.0270	.0265
Totals	1.0000	1.0000

An Estimated Valuation.

It must be remembered that the majority report figures are computed from an "estimated" valuation for 1905. In its report, the majority presents a column of figures entitled "Estimated Cash Value 1905, as Per Assessment Rolls." Just where the "as per assessment rolls" has application it is difficult to understand, for the figures do not correspond with the county assessment rolls in any one of the 33 counties except Multnomah.

The commission made an estimate, but upon what it based its estimate does not appear. That the estimate varies greatly from the assessment rolls of 1905 will be seen from a comparison of the figures taken from the tables on file in the office of the Secretary of State with those presented in the commission's estimate.

The first column shows what the County Assessors placed the valuations at. The second shows the commission's estimate of valuation of property in each county:

	Commission's Estimate.	Assessment of 1905.
Baker	$ 21,361,525	$ 4,272,305
Benton	9,489,610	4,744,805
Clackamas	13,725,780	9,608,045
Clatsop	11,804,683	4,721,873
Columbia	8,399,570	4,199,785
Coos	10,266,443	9,239,783
Crook	5,852,515	2,926,256
Curry	2,508,796	1,756,157
Douglas	26,311,696	6,577,924
Gilliam	4,985,414	2,492,702
Grant	4,710,940	2,355,470
Harney	4,375,070	2,187,535
Jackson	15,890,029	12,712,023
Josephine	6,299,332	4,199,555
Klamath	6,115,661	3,975,183
Lake	4,027,496	2,013,748
Lane	17,732,060	8,866,030
Lincoln	2,348,637	939,454
Linn	16,469,650	8,234,825
Malheur	6,427,970	3,213,985
Marion	29,474,322	9,824,774
Morrow	7,168,377	2,389,459
Multnomah	143,860,258	143,860,258
Polk	10,089,375	4,035,750
Sherman	9,204,375	3,068,125
Tillamook	7,404,090	2,961,836
Umatilla	33,883,943	10,165,184
Union	16,586,017	5,528,639
Wallowa	5,210,683	4,681,515
Wasco	15,154,888	6,061,945
Washington	13,325,570	10,660,455
Wheeler	3,263,463	1,305,385
Yamhill	13,689,790	5,475,919
Totals	$507,409,023	$309,256,689

It will be seen from the foregoing that the commission estimates the total value of property in Oregon $200,000,000 greater than shown by the assessments, and all of the increase outside of Multnomah County. Baker is given an estimated valuation five times as great as shown by its assessment roll, Douglas four times as great, Marion and Morrow three times as great, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla and Union three times as great, and several other counties double the present assessment.

If the assessed valuations were in fact as the commission estimates them, the ratio of valuations would be as shown in the column of the comparative table headed "Ratio Based Upon Estimated Valuations in 1905." The majority members of the commission contend that their table of ratios proves that there is substantial equality between the two methods of apportionment. The report says:

"In fact, it is impossible to disprove the statement that the rate based upon the expense system does not as closely approximate the distribution of wealth as can be obtained by any other mode of calculation."

Plan Widely Commended.

The majority members of the commission rest their argument chiefly upon the fact that the fixed ratio of apportionment has worked satisfactorily in this state, and that the method adopted by Oregon has been the subject of favorable comment by students of taxation generally. They assert that the Comptroller of Nevada has advocated the adoption of the expenditure plan of determining the ratio of apportionment of state taxes.

"Such a general plan," says the report, "has been indorsed by the New York Chamber of Commerce, by the New York State Commerce Convention, by the League of American Municipalities, by the New York Tax Reform Association, by a similar association in Ohio, by numerous labor organizations, and commended by such authorities as Professor Seligman and George Washington Dodge. We have discovered no comment adverse to it.

"For Oregon to abandon this advanced method and substitute a State Board of Equalization or an apportionment based upon unequalized assessments, would be retrogression. It would be a gross breach of faith with the counties which have been coming to the cash valuation basis in reliance upon the permanency of our laws, and would throw us back where we were when the State Board of Equalization was found intolerable."

It is this last sentence that contains the gist of the desire of the majority of the commission. They want to fight clear of such conditions as existed when all the counties were reducing their assessments. Probably Lachner would like to do the same thing, but as he reads the constitution of this state, and as he believes the Supreme Court will read it, the plan favored by the majority cannot be sustained.

It will be up to the Legislature to determine whether the expenditure plan shall be left upon the statute books to become operative in 1910, or a new plan, based upon valuation, shall be adopted in its place.

CANADA'S DOOR IS OPEN

Newfoundland Will Be Admitted Without Knocking, Says Earl Grey.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 29.—Earl Grey at an official luncheon in his honor at the Government House yesterday declared that he had been profoundly and agreeably surprised at the natural beauties and the material prosperity of the island. The Earl said he brought no suggestion of federation from Canada, for he knew that union sentiment was non-existent in the colony. He added, however, that if Newfoundland at any future date should decide to seek a union, Canada's door would be found open, and it would not be necessary to knock.

Earl Grey expressed the belief that St. Johns is destined ere long to become the western terminus of a fast trans-Atlantic steamer service. Premier Bond said it was the hope of the colony that a fast trans-Atlantic line would be an accomplished fact within a year or two. Governor McGregor and Earl Grey started on their fishing trip tonight.

PAID HIGH AT BAY CITY

(Continued from First Page.)

the principle prevailing in New Zealand be followed.

Lane spoke carefully and had evidently weighed his words before he uttered them. He showed the men gathered about the board the point of view of the workmen in a more forcible way than it had ever been presented to them.

Eastern Capital Investing.

Eastern capital is coming to San Francisco for investment. The two largest transactions of the week involve capital from the other side of the continent. A large Chicago department store has leased almost an entire block of land at the corner of Market street and Van Ness avenue, for which it will pay between $4500 and $5000 a month for five years. The company will erect a temporary store at a cost of $75,000.

The other transaction involves the sale of the Spring Valley building at the corner of Geary and Stockton streets to a syndicate in which Boston capital is represented. The figures given out for the latter transaction would indicate a big slump in values in the burned area, but it can hardly be regarded as a typical deal.

Two blocks down the street, on Market, just below Geary, next to the Chronicle building, a piece of land was leased this week at a figure that would indicate that values on Market street have not suffered a decline.

No Tears for Late Relief Committee

The defunct relief committee of three has had no mourners, not even among the members themselves. The torrent of criticism became too great to withstand. The trouble was with the system, if the tangle of red tape can be called system. Under the new order of things great improvement may be looked for.

The men at the head of the various departments—James D. Phelan, F. W. Dohrmann, M. H. De Young, Rudolph Spreckels and Thomas Magee—have long been in the forefront of the city's life, and enjoy the confidence of the community. They are all, by the way, with the possible exception of Dohrmann, millionaires.

A hundred years ago the population of London was just one-fifth of what it is now. The 6,500,000 people in Greater London live in 928,000 houses.

PLURALITY FOR CAMPBELL

Texans Give Popular Vote for the Next Governor.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 29.—Sufficient returns have been received to show that in Saturday's Democratic primaries T. M. Campbell, of Palestine, received a plurality of the popular vote and that he will go into the state convention with at least 230 votes and sufficient strength indicated for him as second choice to assure him the nomination for Governor. M. M. Brooks, of Dallas, appears to be second, as the returns now stand, with O. B. Colhuitt, of Terrel, third, and C. K. Bell, of Fort Worth, fourth.

The other returns at hand, although not complete, strongly indicate that the state ticket outside of Governor will be as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor, A. B. Davidson, Cuero; Attorney-General, R. V. Davidson, Galveston; Controller, J. W. Stephens, Mexia; Treasurer, Sam Sparks, Abilene; Land Commissioner, J. J. Terrel, Austin; Railroad Commissioner, L. J. Storey, Lockhart; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, R. R. Gaines, Paris; Associate Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals, John N. Henderson, Bryan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. B. Cousins, Mexia.

BEAUMONT, Tex., July 29.—The returns received from the Democratic primary in the Second Congressional District indicate that Sam Cooper, ex-Congressman, has defeated Moses L. Brooks, incumbent, by a majority of about 1000.

DEBS IS FOR BLOODSHED

Would Head Million Men to Free Federation Officials.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Eugene V. Debs, former Presidential candidate on the Socialist ticket, today, in a speech at Riverside Park, caused a stir among the workingmen of St. Louis and Illinois, when he advised all workingmen of the United States to assist in the freeing of Charles Moyer, W. D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, the three Denver miners confined in jail in Idaho, at any cost, even if it took a revolution to free them.

"More than a million workingmen in the United States will rise up and demand that these men be liberated," said Mr. Debs. "I will be at the head of this million to insist on liberating them by bloodshed if necessary, but peaceably if possible."

The occasion for the speech made by Debs was a meeting of a Moyer-Haywood defense organization at St. Louis

STRIKES LANDSLIDE

New York Central Train Wreck Near Poughkeepsie.

ENGINE GOES INTO HUDSON

Trucks of Leading Coaches Sunk Into Soft Earth on Track and Passengers Are Given a Severe Jolt.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., July 29.—Pacific Express Train No. 37, of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, which left Grand Central station in New York at 9:30 o'clock tonight, was wrecked just before midnight a short distance above Chelsea and 11 miles below Poughkeepsie, by running into a landslide which had been swept down from a high embankment by a terrific rainstorm this afternoon.

The engine of the flyer was thrown from the rails and plunged into the river. Fireman Mills was killed outright, and Engineer Edward Wells was so badly injured that he will die. Fifteen passengers were seriously injured and a score of others received minor hurts. The most seriously injured are:

Edward Kelley, of Poughkeepsie; will die.

Mrs. Augustus Herath, of Schnectady; arm broken.

Mrs. Warren Reynolds, of Peekskill, N. Y.; arm broken and legs lacerated.

Oxford Peters, Schnectady; arms broken.

Henry Taylor, Poughkeepsie; leg broken.

The injured were taken to the Highland hospital at Mattewan.

During the afternoon and night heavy rains undermined the embankment on the east side of the tracks and soon before the arrival of the train many tons of earth and rock slid out on the rails, covering the northbound track. The express train was going swiftly when the engine plunged into the mass of earth and stone.

The locomotive turned turtle and rolled into the river. The heavy trucks of the baggage car and first coach sank into the pile of earth and brought the remainder of the train to a sudden stop. The passengers were thrown violently about the cars. Four of the day coaches were wrecked.

Killed by a Frisco Train.

GUTHRIE, Okla., July 29.—(Special.)—George V. Reynolds, Harry Brown and John Reynolds, all young men, were killed by a Frisco train near Tulsa, I. T., today.

AT THE HOTELS.

The Portland—S. H. Freiberg and wife, H. B. Frieberg, Mrs. K. Ross, M. Ross, Cincinnati Ohio; Miss J. Rankin, Missoula, Mont.; N. Bernard, San Francisco; L. Garfintsle and wife, Seattle; H. A. Munson, R. F. Armstrong, San Francisco; C. Von Harfen, A. Keller, Germany; T. A. Sherman, Washington, D. C.; M. G. Hunt and wife, Los Angeles; G. C. Blumenthal, Minneapolis; E. Germanger, Wayan; Mrs. L. I. May and child, Miss D. Cascaden, Los Angeles; F. E. Edger, New York; J. B. Novak, Chicago; C. A. Zellar, New York; W. A. McLaughlin, Pittsburg; F. M. Williams and wife, Miss L. Engelhausen, Milwaukee; S. Porter and wife, Kansas City; Mrs. L. E. Wiest and children, New York; W. B. Bradbury, San Francisco; C. C. Hulquist and wife, C. A. Smith and wife, Coweta, I. S.; Mrs. G. A. Easton, Berkeley, Cal; J. E. Porter, Watsonville, Cal.; C. H. Berryman, San Francisco; A. E. Grant, Fairbault, Minn.; A. A. Levy, San Francisco; M. Vaughan, Los Angeles; S. D. King, S. Moseley, Seattle; S. I. Kimball, Captain C. H. McLellan, Washington, D. C.; C. Shald, Iowa; C. R. Crouch, Seattle; F. Hudson, Pawnee, Okla.; B. W. Lakin, Little Falls; E. L. Perrault and wife, Boise; E. Dawson, Steubenville, Ohio; W. A. Currie, Minneapolis; S. W. Friendly, Eugene; A. A. Snyder, San Francisco; W. Amend, Miss Amend, Scotland; Mrs. A. Thorne, Los Angeles; B. Ulman and wife, Misses Ulman, New York; Miss K. Dayton, Mrs. A. D. Keating, St. Paul; W. H. Beal, Washington, D. C.; V. H. Henderson, G. F. Reinbrandt, Berkeley, Cal.; J. G. Edwards and wife, Hay Creek; Miss Smith, England; J. H. Ellis, city; B. W. Reed, Rainier; Miss B. Reer, Oakland, Cal.; Miss M. Spencer, Palo Alto, Cal.; J. D. Winter, Nome, Alaska; G. H. Baker, wife and child, Prince Albert; D. W. McKircher and wife, Winnipeg; W. C. Farlow and wife, New York; A. Harstone and wife, Winnipeg; C. C. Palmerston, Spokane; W. E. Hull and wife, Peoria, Ill.; L. L. Melton, Nome; M. E. Von Wang, Chicago; W. P. Clark and wife, Belmont; P. Rowe, Seattle.

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