CALLS ROOSEVELT AUTHOR OF PANIC

Congressman Willet Says He Destroyed Confidence in Magnates.

TOO FREE WITH BIG STICK

President Accused of Turning on the Gas, Not the Light, and Showing More Sincerity Than Good Sense.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The resolution referring the President's message to the several committees furnished the occasion in the House of Representatives today for a number of addresses, mostly by members on the Democratic side. These covered a variety of subjects, but those that attracted special attention were by Sheppard, of Texas, and Willet, of New York.

The former not only made a plea for the restoration of the legend, "In God We Trust," on American coins, but discussed the cruise of the American battleship fleet and referred to a possible conflict with Japan.

Hits Magnates With Big Stick.

Willet placed all the blame for the recent financial panic on President Roosevelt, whom he denounced in severe terms. He charged the President with not being a sensible man and with having turned on the gas and not the light, and with going up and down the country condemning and striking with the big stick the heads of great industrial interests.

"The President had gone forth day after day to the people and the people of the world, and declared to them that the men who hold the reins of our great industrial institutions are dishonest and are not worthy of our confidence. "We want cheer," he said. "We do not want our chief executive going up and down this country condemning and striking with the big stick everything that sticks its head up."

What was wanted, he said, was a man to perform his duties with dignity and power, and with the influence of all sane men behind him.

Sincere, but Lacks Sense.

"It has been said our President is sincere," he continued. "He may be so, but we want good sense in the President along with his sincerity."

He declared that the President was not a sensible man, and concluded:

"It is because of what I charge him with, with all the powers of my mind and body, as my profound conviction and because of his lack of sense and lack of due appreciation of the true condition of our Nation, that we have this panic today."

Republican policies were attacked by Hardwick (Ga.), who predicted that the only safety for the party lays in the nomination of Secretary Taft for the presidency. The National banking laws were discussed by Norris (Neb.), who urged as a protection to depositors the taxing of bank deposits with the view of securing a fund for that purpose.

The resolution was under consideration when the house adjourned till tomorrow.

DAY'S BUSINESS IN SENATE

Currency Bill Introduced—Resolution to Back up Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator Aldrich today introduced his currency bill, which has been a subject for some days. He had the bill read to the Senate and announced that the committee would be glad to consider with it all bills that Senators might desire to introduce. He assured Culberson that his resolution would receive attention.

Clark, of Georgia, announced that he proposed to have a vote in the Senate to test the sentiment of that body on his resolution favoring a Federal law to uphold states in their efforts to make effective prohibition within their borders. He wanted the Senate to pass his resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to bring in a bill to accomplish this purpose, but upon objection by Nelson the resolution was allowed to go over until the next meeting.

At 1:40 the Senate adjourned until next Thursday to permit more work by committees.

RENEW FIGHT FOR STATEHOOD

New Mexico Confident of Roosevelt's Aid in Getting In.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A petition for support for the bill for the admission of New Mexico to separate statehood was received today in the form of a letter from Chairman W. S. Hopewell, of the New Mexico Statehood League, to Representative Fuller, of Illinois, and referred to the committee on territories. The petition recites that when Governor Curry visited Washington recently, President Roosevelt assured him he would lend his aid toward securing the passage of his bill, and is satisfied that New Mexico has sufficient population and wealth to entitle it to be admitted as a separate state.

The letter gives the present population of New Mexico as above 400,000 and states that a delegation representing every county in that territory will visit Washington this month to urge the passage of the bill.

AID FRANCO-AMERICAN TRADE

New Treaty Which Will Remove Vexatious Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Owing to the difficulty experienced in arranging the text of the reciprocity agreement between France and the United States, it is not expected at the State Department that the document will be ready for signature before tomorrow. The agreement contemplates no increase of the present list of American products to which the minimum French tariff rates of duty are to be applied. The French government, however, has for a long time past permitted certain American staples, such as petroleum and Porto Rican coffee, to enjoy the minimum tariff rates in expectation of concessions by America not only in the matter of lower duties on champagnes, but in connection with the abatement of the rigors of customs administration, as in the case of the application of excessive duties by means of hostile classification of Limoges pottery.

An important feature is the provision for a joint commission to study carefully and consider questions affecting the trade between France and America. This commission is to give particular attention to the methods of administration of the customs laws in both countries so far as they affect mutual trade. The effort is to be made to pave the way for the restoration of the American trade with France, now practically paralyzed.

Insistence upon exact adherence to minor requirements in the matter of labels and the exclusion from food products of pleasing dyes that have become almost a trademark in the case of certain French canned and bottled goods are particularly annoying to French exporters, while on the other hand the rigid enforcement of French decrees unjustly stamping as unfit for food American dried fruits containing only a touch of sulphuric acid, and sausage and preserved meats with small quantities of borax contained, have worked havoc with large American trade interests. The proposed commission is expected to do much to remove the causes of complaint in these cases; immediately, in the case of regulations, admitting of administrative amendment, and as soon as possible where Congress must be called upon to change the tariff and food laws.

Reduce Weight of Army Ration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—There is talk in army circles of further reducing the emergency ration already heretofore reduced from 162 ounces. Next to maintenance of its quality of sustenance the desire is to minimize weights. Some of the European nations have emergency rations lower than ours and the opinion is that this may be safely reduced in weight, while at the same time retaining its effect as a diet.

The War Department has approved suggestions of the commissary general for an extension of the system of instruction of baking and cooking so as to include as many as possible of the militia camps to be held during the coming Summer.

Early Graduation Needed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The first class at the Military Academy will graduate February 14. The Army is short of officers and the addition to the list resulting from an early graduation will help materially in filling some of the vacant assignments in existing regimental organizations.

Crockett Gets Coveted Job.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—John J. Crockett, formerly clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa, was today appointed assistant reading clerk of the Senate by Secretary Bennett. Seventy-two contestants had been tried for the position.

DEAD AS RESULT OF DUEL

TWO MEN FIGHT OVER WIFE OF ONE.

Second Principal Dying—Draw at Close Range and Fire Eight Shots, Six Taking Effect.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Frank Cochrane and T. R. Bell, both of whom recently arrived here from Seattle and between whom bad feeling is said to have existed for some time, met shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Sansome saloon on Sansome street, near Market street. They went into one of the private booths, and, after exchanging a few words, drew their pistols and began a duel at close range. Eight shots were exchanged, six taking effect, each man receiving three bullets in his body.

Bell fell to the floor and was apparently dying when Cochrane walked out into the saloon, where he was disarmed by the barkeeper. A moment later he fell dead. Bell was removed to the receiving hospital, unconscious, and it is not believed that he will live more than a few hours.

It is said that the cause of the tragedy was the charge made by Cochrane, who was a farodealer in Seattle, that Bell had won his wife's affections. Bell has been employed as a chauffeur.

Bell made an ante-mortem statement to the police tonight in which he says that Cochrane fired the first shot and that before drawing his revolver he told Bell that he had come from Seattle to kill him because he had been told in Seattle that Bell was intimate with Mrs. Cochrane. Bell claims that he shot in self-defense and that he did not draw his weapon until after Cochrane had fired one shot.

Girl Who Started Teddy Bear Craze Is in Portland

THE Teddy Bear craze has swept the country from Coast to Coast. The bear has taken the place of the blue-eyed doll with the pink cheeks and yellow curl. The bear is much more durable and besides the grown-up people about the house can have fun with the bear. Arthur C. Alston, a New York theatrical manager, estimates that several million of the bears will be sold in the United States during the present year. Thousands of Teddy Bears are imported to the United States. The hair used on the domestic bears is imported from Germany. "I happened to know just how the Teddy Bear craze started," said Mr. Alston, "and the story is rather interesting. About four years ago, while the country was holding its breath waiting for President Roosevelt to kill a bear on one of his Western hunting trips, and while everybody was talking about Roosevelt and his bear hunting, a party of New York society people desired to spring something new and unique. And it was suggested 'giving a bear party.'

"Some of the men in this particular social set called on an importer of German goods and asked if he could not get them some bears. He sent to Germany and had three samples of bears made. They arrived too late for the party and the importer threw them aside in his office. Summer came around and the importer's little niece, Miss Marguerite Miller, was preparing to start to Atlantic City with her mother. In her uncle's office one day she located the bears. She begged for one, and her uncle let her have it. She carried it to Atlantic City and kept it with her constantly. It was a beautiful little brown bear, with hair as soft as velvet. This little girl and her bear were as bad as Mary and her lamb. They were always together. They attracted the attention of the children on the board walk and every youngster wanted one. Fond mammas importuned the mother of the child with the bear, but she could only give them the address of the child's uncle in New York, who had imported the bear. The parents of one child wrote to the uncle begging him for a bear, and he sent one at once. There then were two Teddy Bears on the board walk, and soon some one else got hold of the importer and obtained the remaining bear.

"Some men who were living at Atlantic City then arranged with a dealer at the resort to have a lot of bears imported. He did so the following Summer, and the bears sold like hot cakes. Then some clever chap named the animals Teddy Bears, and the craze started in earnest."

Miss Miller, who is an excellent little actress, is playing at the Empire Theater this week.

The recent visit of continental royalty to London cost King Edward $250,000.

ONLY THREE STAY IN THAW JURY BOX

Challenges Make Havoc With Probationary Jurors Passed.

AFTER ALL-DAY SESSION

Jerome and Littleton Continue Toilsome Search for Unprejudiced Men—Last Batch of 100 Talesmen Comes Today.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Three jurors sworn to serve on the trial panel for Harry K. Thaw represented tonight the net results of the two days and six sessions of the trial before Justice Dowling in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. In addition to the trio who are oath-bound well and truly to try the case, there were in the jury box at the close of the night sitting four tentative jurors who are subject still to peremptory challenges by either side. The task of filling the five vacant chairs will be resumed tomorrow morning, when the last installment of 100 talesmen summoned on the original panel of 300 names will report for examination.

Three Finally Accepted.

In all 95 proposed jurors were called and questioned today, as against 57 yesterday. At the close of the afternoon session the jury box was filled and hopes ran high that at least a majority of those tentatively chosen would prove acceptable to both sides. With the beginning of the evening session, however, all such hopes were dissipated. When the suddenly descended storm of peremptory challenges cleared away, there were but three survivors, and it was agreed that they should be sworn as the nucleus of the trial panel.

They are Charles E. Gremmels, ship broker, who is to be foreman; Arthur R. Naething, baker and caterer, and George W. Cary, dry goods dealer. Following the administration of the oath to these men, it was agreed that the jury box should be again filled.

The four provisional jurors are George C. Rupprecht, salesman; Moses Grenbaum, insurance agent; John R. Maginn, retired broker, and Thomas F. Cranston, printer.

Forty talesmen were examined at the evening session, which lasted until 10:50 P. M.

Thaw Thin and Pale.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw was not in the courtroom when the proceedings began, Josiah Thaw being the only relative in the line of chairs reserved for the defendant's family. Young Mrs. Thaw came in while the first talesman was being examined. She was ruddy of cheek and appears in the best of health—a sharp contrast to her husband, who is thinner and more pallid than a year ago. His hair, wiry and badly cut, gives him something of an unkempt appearance. The first six men called for service were all disqualified.

As on yesterday, Justice Dowling frequently took a hand in the questioning of talesmen, his interrogations usually bringing the examinations to an abrupt conclusion.

Judge Dowling is not partial to long arguments among counsel. Mr. Littleton is thorough in his examinations. One question asked most of the talesmen was what newspapers containing purported accounts of the previous trial they had read. He spent nearly half an hour on William H. Roberts, secretary to a railway signal concern and a native of England, who was accepted as juror No. 10. Roberts declared he had an impression as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, but it was not very decided. He was excused by consent later.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan occasionally relieved Mr. Jerome in conducting the preliminary examination of talesmen.

One of the talesmen summoned on the second panel created something of a sensation at the afternoon session by announcing that he had lost his gold watch and chain, valued at $150, since coming to court. Detectives were assigned to the case.

WHY HEMBREE GOES FREE

GOVERNOR MAKES REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

Provisions of Parole Law Make It Incumbent on Executive to Release Such Prisoners.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—In answer to numerous criticisms that have been made upon the release of A. J. Hembree from the penitentiary, Governor Chamberlain asserts that there is grave doubt of Hembree's guilt of the murder of his wife and daughter, and that whether there was doubt or not, the Governor is not responsible for the release. Hembree was turned loose upon parole under provisions of the parole law enacted by the Legislature of 1906.

"That statute leaves me no discretion if the prisoner's conduct in the penitentiary has been good," said the Governor today. "His conduct in prison is all I have a right to take into consideration in determining whether to grant a parole. If that is an unwise regulation, the fault lies with the law and not with me. Section 3 of the act of 1905 provides:

The Governor shall not hear or entertain any petition or any argument of attorneys for the parole of any prisoner, but the only ground for the granting of a parole shall be such prisoner's general demeanor and record for good conduct at the penitentiary. This shall not, however, preclude the Governor from obtaining other information in regard to said prisoner and in regard to the circumstances likely to surround him if paroled, or from considering any recommendation in regard thereto made by the court in which said prisoner was committed.

"This section plainly indicates that conduct in prison is the sole ground for granting a parole. I assume that Judges are aware of this and that when they impose an indeterminate sentence the character of the criminal and the nature of his offense are such as to warrant a parole at the end of the minimum term provided by law if the prisoner's conduct has been good. If a convict is not a fit subject for parole under the terms of the statute, he should not be given an indeterminate sentence.

"Section 2 of the act of 1905 makes it my duty to require from the Superintendent of the Penitentiary a report from the behavior of a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence. I did this in the Hembree case, and the report was that Hembree's conduct had been good. I do not see what else there was for me to do but grant the parole. The merits of the case in the first instance were not within my knowledge, and it was not proper for me to consider them even if they were.

"I understand, however, that there were serious doubts as to Hembree's guilt. He was charged with murdering his wife and daughter and burning their bodies. His crime was cold-blooded murder if it was a crime at all. Yet the jury found him guilty of manslaughter, of which he could not have been guilty. This in itself indicates that the jury had doubt as to his guilt. I am informed, moreover, that both the trial Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney were not entirely satisfied with the evidence. These matters however, I did not take into consideration in granting the parole, governing myself entirely by the record of prison conduct, as the law directs.

"In paroling Hembree I imposed exactly the same conditions as in all other cases under the parole law. These conditions were contained in a letter notifying the prisoner of his release, and by accepting the parole he agrees to the conditions."

The conditions are as follows:

I have this day certified to the Superintendent of the Oregon Penitentiary an order paroling you, and this is to advise you that said parole has been and is granted to you upon the following conditions:

First. You shall proceed at once to your destination and report your arrival at the earliest possible date to the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, or to some officer designated by him.

Second. You shall under no consideration leave the state unless granted permission to do so by the proper authorities.

Third. During your parole period you shall be under the direction and control of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary until the expiration of the maximum term of your sentence, unless sooner discharged.

Fourth. You must abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor, avoid evil associations, not frequent improper places of amusement, respect and obey the laws and in all respects conduct yourself as a good citizen.

Fifth. You shall make a monthly report, not later than the 15th day of each and every month, to the Superintendent of the Penitentiary on blanks which will be furnished you at any time on application, giving the information therein required to be given.

Sixth. The parole in this case is granted to and accepted by you with the distinct understanding that the Governor may at any time revoke the same, with or without notice, and cause you to be returned to the Penitentiary, and with the further understanding that you will faithfully observe and obey the terms and conditions hereof and any rules and regulations which the Governor may adopt on the subject.

GOES BY CARBOLIC ROUTE

Prominent Monmouth Druggist Commits Suicide.

MONMOUTH, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special)—Lawrence S. Perkins, a prosperous druggist, and resident of Monmouth for the past 16 years, was found dead in his bed at his residence last night at 9 o'clock.

Beside the bed and sitting on the floor was a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid uncorked.

His wife has been away from home for three weeks, during which time he had taken a room at the hotel, but yesterday he went to the residence, sending word to his clerk that he was not well and would not be at his store. As he did not appear during the day his clerk, Crosbie Dalton, went to the residence and found him dead.

No plausible reason can be given for his rash act, except that he must have been temporarily demented, as his business affairs are in good shape, and he leaves an estate of $10,000 free from indebtedness. He always took a leading part in helping public enterprises, exhibiting the strictest integrity in all dealings, and was universally popular in business.

WILL BUY IN SAN FRANCISCO

Tillamook Merchants Unable to Get Goods From Portland.

TILLAMOOK, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The business men here are still in a quandary to know what to do about getting their freight from Astoria and in ordering more goods from Portland, as they continue to receive word from the business houses that the O. R. & N. Co. and the A. C. R. R. will not receive freight for Tillamook, owing to the congestion of Tillamook freight on the docks at Astoria. As the Miami Lumber Company has two steamers on the ways at San Francisco, an effort is being made for them to carry freight between that port and Tillamook as soon as they are put into commission for the lumber trade, which will be the cause of a great deal of the Tillamook trade going to San Francisco. Some of the business men have freight at Astoria which has been there several months.

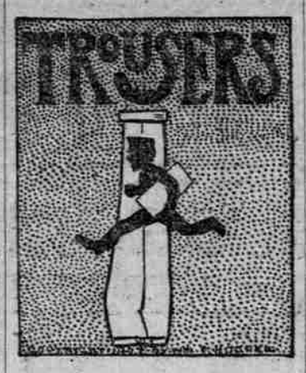
Fruit Men Friends of Varsity.

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—At the recent meeting of the Lane County Horticultural Association in this city, resolutions were passed heartily favoring the University of Oregon appropriation, which issue comes before the voters next June. The association declares that the appropriation, instead of being exorbitant, is decidedly small compared with the amounts expended for the same purpose in nearby states. Horticultural societies throughout the state are urged to study the question impartially and to then act for the best interests of the educational system of the State of Oregon.

Teachers' Certificates Granted.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 7.—(Special).—The State Board of Education today granted teachers' papers as follows:

Emma Hitsman, Newberg, permit; Mary H. Manning, Plush, certificate; Lillian K. Reed, Ashland, certificate; Margaret M. Barbare, Portland, certificate; Tressie M. Shelton, Lyons, certificate; Daisy E. Thomas, Hood River, certificate; Harry B. Blough, Portland, diploma; Elizabeth K. Cooper, Dee, diploma.



Today—on the run—57 varieties, all going.

Prices run down, but the trousers as good as ever.

Fancy worsteds and cassimeres—regular $3.50 and $4 kinds—special $2.85.

LION Clothing Co
Gus Kuhn Prop'
166-168 Third St.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Silverfield's
QUALITY-STYLE-ECONOMY

The Fashion Center
4th and Morrison

Our Great Annual Clearance Sale Still Continues

With the grandest bargains on good, dependable merchandise ever offered, SPACE WILL NOT PERMIT TELLING OF THE EXTRA SPECIALS that are being offered in all departments, BUT A TRIP TO OUR STORE WILL CONVINCE YOU that here you can find the best goods at the LOWEST PRICES of any store in the city. Everyone knows the quality of the SILVERFIELD STOCK. Our standard of merchandise begins where merit does and ends with the best. You may select whatever you require, feeling confident that the styles and materials are entirely dependable and the PRICES ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST OBTAINABLE.

Our entire stock of Furs and Suits reduced to such an extent that one can supply their needs now at prices in some cases less than one-half the original price.

All Suits Reduced in Price as Follows:

All $20 Suits reduced to $14.35
All $25 Suits reduced to $18.50
All $30 Suits reduced to $19.95
All $35 Suits reduced to $24.75
All $40 Suits reduced to $27.50
All $45 Suits reduced to $29.35
All $50 Suits reduced to $31.75
All Other Suits Reduced Accordingly

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

AT THE HOTELS.

The Portland—E. H. Corbett, Seattle; W. H. Young, city; Phillip Rose, Seattle; G. R. Barnes, Jr., St. Paul; Geo. Urquhart, St. Paul; Mrs. R. E. Allen, Walla Walla; N. R. Hopkins, New York; I. Earl, Chicago; W. P. Vivian, Detroit; A. S. Bruce, Spokane; B. Lichter, Baltimore; L. D. Kellner, San Francisco; E. Alver, New York; B. H. Smith, Seattle; Dr. F. E. Moore, La Grande; Mrs. W. S. Hale, San Francisco; Mrs. E. W. Brayley, San Francisco; E. B. Lyon, Minneapolis; C. M. Abbott, Seattle; C. G. Pratt, Hood River; E. Y. Lansing, Salem; Maurice Winter, city; C. A. Gallup, Tacoma; E. R. Pelz, Kenosha; R. L. Husbands, Seattle; C. A. Morris, New York; C. G. Littlefield and wife, Boston; F. A. Williams and wife, Toppenish; A. E. Bohnard, Niblock, Alaska; David Simon and wife, New York; W. S. Heitzman, Chicago; W. H. Runcan, Detroit; Morris Kahn, Philadelphia; S. Heath and wife, Spokane; E. S. Collins, Ostrander; Dr. R. J. Pilkington, Aurora; W. J. Keating and wife Seattle.

The Oregon—C. N. McArthur, city; Wm. G. Chandler, city; John N. Frazer, Seattle; T. L. Morton, New York; A. D. Craig, West Point; Mrs. T. E. Flaherty, city; Margaret McGaldin, Seattle; B. K. Lawson, Cottage Grove; George M. Runyan, Seattle; G. E. Johnson, San Francisco; J. W. Morton, Hood River; Mrs. F. G. Manley, Miss L. Buell, Seattle; Miller Freeman, Seattle; M. F. Chambers, U. G. Graham, Medford; Karl F. Kraft, Rockford; H. Lowenberg, New York; J. O. Humphrey, city; G. Bultman, St. Paul, Minn.; M. F. Hardesey, Astoria; Frank Weadfield, Astoria; J. H. Buhl and wife, W. H. Estabrook, L. N. Rosenbaum, Seattle; M. Woldson, The Dalles; Thomas Carr-Avory, Stevenson; M. D. Waire, Seattle; T. L. Morton, New York; M. D. Coal and Son, Drain; F. C. Stellmacher, Albany; E. G. Koon, Stevenson; C. F. Abell, Denver; W. W. Heiskell, Seattle; E. Boyce, Portland; E. J. Hansburg and wife, Vancouver; L. E. Bishber and wife, Heppner; G. R. B. Hayes, Des Moines, Ia.; E. H. Mead, Seattle; D. O. Williams, G. P. Brown, city.

The Imperial—S. A. Perks and wife, North Bend; E. L. Hart, city; Sam Charters, Boise; H. A. Webster, Estacada; G. A. Simpson, Oakland; Ethel G. Reid, Heppner; H. C. Mahon, Eugene; T. H. Harnsby, Diaston; F. Varrelmann, C. Varrelmann, C. A. Perkins, V. A. Perkins, Gardner; E. L. Fifield, Vancouver; B. J. Hecker, Albany; F. L. Miller, Wilbur; F. E. Rowell, Scholls; M. J. Liddy, Los Angeles; P. J. Simpson, Seattle; Mrs. Wm. Dixon, Toronto; F. Mellinger, Tacoma; E. Dinsley, Chicago; H. M. Horton, Burns; Prof. James G. Chumos and wife, Elgin; Ed Wright, La Grande; F. J. Cram, San Francisco; W. J. Reynolds, Salem; Martin Ford and wife, Astoria; Miss Lola Ford, Astoria; J. A. Wilson, Salem; F. A. Weander, Everett; F. A. Courtney, Tacoma; C. White, Pendleton; S. M. Shrader, Seattle; E. M. Oberg, Rock Island, Ill.; F. W. Austin, Wasco; Alex. Kirkwood, San Francisco; C. H. Warren, R. E. White, Cathlamet; H. A. Snyder, Aurora; George Hendricks, Seattle; Dr. H. E. Beers and wife, Wasco; Charles Vaughn, Heppner; Fred Krusow, Grass Valley; A. R. Bean, Portland; H. A. Dunbar, Eugene; John H. Scott, Salem; J. T. Stoddard and daughter, Westport; H. G. Van Dusen, Astoria; G. C. Israel and wife, Olympia; C. L. Fitchard, Independence; Charles Merrill, Amity; H. A. Webster, Estacada; E. L. Messinger, Tacoma; George J. Gilbert and wife, Oakland; N. C. Phillips, Oakland; L. L. Thomas, Stayton; E. S. Snelling, Cathlamet; A. L. Bolsted, city; F. L. Smyth, San Francisco.

The Perkins—W. A. Pratt, West Berkeley; J. N. Young, Wallace; F. A. Fandon, High Prairie; H. Johnson and wife, Faunce City, Neb.; W. D. Scott and wife, Madrale; L. L. Achley and wife, San Francisco; W. H. Coffee, Kelix; F. J. Hollish, H. J. Drownland, city; Charley Burke, Tillamook; Carl Bush, Seattle; W. W. Brown and wife, The Dalles; H. E. Owen, Eugene; Miss and Mr. K. McIlhenny, Kansas City; L. Eclark, Arlington; T. S. Hamilton and family, Crook County; H. L. Mint and wife, Oregon City; A. G. Hill and wife, Spokane; O. P. Gaindon, Chehalis; A. L. Thompson, How Valley; S. Spencer, Shaw; Edward A. Arper, Tacoma; D. J. Eaton, Cliveden; E. H. Price and wife, Camas; D. C. Pollock, Seattle; F. L. Wilson, Stilacoom; E. Wane and wife, Audubon, Minn; Margaret Morrisey, Chehalis; L. E. Clark, Arlington; David R. McGinnis, M. D. Hain, Seattle; J. J. Burke, Vancouver; W. J. Mann, Salem; Mrs. R. W. Craig, Hoquiam; J. W. Owen, Eugene; J. L. Hawhouse, Central Point; H. R. Wren, Tacoma; Ray Crystal, Pendleton; E. S. Fifield, R. E. Summers, Vancouver; C. F. Slater, city; W. J. Cross, H. Augermann, Seattle; J. J. McMahon, R. D. Badsfer and wife, Tacoma; L. M. Cure, Albany; M. J. Meyers, Miss Edna Morris, Seattle; L. H. Mace, Butte; Nels Alme, Inkster; Mrs. C. Alexander, Snohomish; L. T. Crow, Madison; H. Burlington, Spokane; W. R. Dalley, H. M. Saimery, Little Falls; A. F. Kirby, Kalama.

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