CANNON OPPOSES WATERWAY BONDS

Tells Rivers and Harbors Congress He Will Vote Against Them.

FOLLOW BURTON'S ADVICE

Speaker Says He Will Vote for Appropriations Recommended by Committee—Van Cleave's Plea for Deep Channels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Speaker Cannon yesterday made known his unalterable opposition to the principle of financiering waterway improvements by the issuance of Government bonds. This was in an address to the Rivers and Harbors Congress.

He declared that, "if perchance it were possible the rivers and harbors committee should report a bill to Congress providing that there should be an issue for the next ten years to meet the proposed improvement bonds in the amount of $1,000,000,000, I would not vote for it."

Mr. Cannon's attitude is at variance with that held by Vice-President Fairbanks, Andrew Carnegie and others as expressed before the Congress yesterday.

"Now, nobody wants the Federal Congress in the next 60 days to commit itself to an expenditure of $20,000,000,000 for waterways and to issue bonds," said Mr. Cannon. "If it is necessary to issue bonds, I stand ready to issue bonds. But expenditures must be safe and sane."

The Speaker declared, however, that he would vote for appropriations reported by the rivers and harbors committee under the leadership of Representative Burton, who, he said, has done more for waterways improvement than any other man in Congress.

James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, told of the manufacturers' interests in waterways improvement.

Interest of Manufacturers.

Mr. Van Cleave declared his preference for the lakes-to-gulf project, but said as each locality deserved priority given to its own particular scheme, the Rivers & Harbors Congress had a mission which appealed to men who think continentally. He said production constantly outran home consumption, and in order to keep mills in operation in periods of stagnation, prices of manufactures must be reduced and the cheapening of transportation would help to do this. The best way to do this and at the same time quicken transit was to put the waterways in navigable shape. He showed by figures the great stake the manufacturers had in this movement, saying that interest was second only to agriculture. He predicted that by the crop-moving season of 1909 the traffic congestion on the railroads would return. In the last 20 years the volume of manufactures had increased 100 per cent and the railroad mileage only 45 per cent. Railroad men themselves had admitted that their facilities could not grow fast enough to meet the demand, therefore waterways must supplement their work. Railroad companies would not oppose, but some would probably help. Waterway improvement would furnish them more work instead of less. He pledged the aid of the National Manufacturers' Association.

Utilization of waterways as a factor in transportation was the subject of an address by J. A. Ockerson, member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Among the speakers of the afternoon session were Governor Charles Deneen, of Illinois, who told of the work done by Illinois in connection with its waters, and Robert L. Owen, Senator from Oklahoma, whose topic was, "Oklahoma's Interest in the Improvement of the Nation's Waterways."

Senor Joaquim Nabuco, Ambassador from Brazil, told of the waterways and harbors of that republic.

Among the district directors are these: Pacific Coast district, N. G. Blalock, Walla Walla, Wash.; A. H. Devers, Portland, Or., and George C. Pardee, Oakland, Cal.

President Joseph E. Ransdell and Secretary-Treasurer J. F. Ellison were reelected.

MUST PROTEST FORMALLY

Fulton Calls on Portland Bodies to Act on Young's Appointment.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Senator Fulton continues to receive telegrams from residents of Portland protesting against confirmation of John C. Young as Postmaster of that city. He has as yet received no advices tending to show that commercial bodies and other representative organizations of Portland have taken up the affair, and said today that if Mr. Young's appointment is as obnoxious as indicated by individual telegrams thus far at hand it behooves those bodies to take formal action and submit with their protest some tangible statement of ground for their opposition.

Meanwhile Postmaster Minto will remain in office until his sucessor is confirmed and qualified, and it may be that he will hold on until March 4, and possibly longer, depending entirely upon what action is ultimately taken upon the nomination of Mr. Young.

Senator Bourne today declared his purpose to stand by Mr. Young to the end.

ACCUSED OF ERB MURDER

Widow and Sister-in-Law of Pennsylvania Politician Indicted.

MEDIA, Pa., Dec. 11.—Mrs. Florence Erb and her sister, Mrs. Catherine Beisel, were indicted by the grand jury yesterday for the murder of Captain J. Clayton Erb, husband of the former, at his country home, "Red Gables," on October 6. The bail bond of Mrs. Erb was permitted to stand for her appearance, but Mrs. Beisel was sent back to prison.

TRIPLETS ; FATHER IS 82

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose A. Calhoun Now Have 25 Children.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 11.—Triplets were born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose A. Calhoun, of this city. This couple now has 25 children. The father is 82 years old.

RIGHT-OF-WAY MEN ACTIVE

Union Pacific Busy Effecting Entrance Into Aberdeen.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Orders given by Union Pacific officials to rush preliminary work on the Grays Harbor line of the Puget Sound extension are being followed to the letter, efforts centering now on the acquisition of the right-of-way for the Aberdeen entrance. H. F. Baldwin, chief engineer of the railroad, together with about six right-of-way agents and attorneys, are now in the city and negotiations are being pushed.

Following the postponement of the case against the Vulcan Iron Works, by reason of the question of harbor area rights and the possible intervention of the state in the suit, an agreement was reached last night whereby the proceedings against Alex Polson and the Western Cooperage Company were likewise transferred to the January term of court. The attention of the railroad agents seems now to crystallize on the purchase of the property of Mr. Polson, that of the Cooperage Company and of Anderson and Middleton. While all concerned are extremely reticent and refuse to discuss the subject, it is declared that the proposal for a postponement of litigation was due to the desire of the railroad company to settle these suits out of court if possible.

FANATIC SHARP ARRESTED

HOLY ROLLER LEADER FOUND ASLEEP IN HAYSTACK.

Wounded in Both Hands He Surrenders Without Resistance—Fifth Riot Victim a Bystander.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11.—A. J. Selzer, a bystander, injured on Tuesday in the fight between the police and religious fanatics, died at 12:25 this morning. This brings the death list up to six.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 11.—James Sharp, self-styled "Adam God," and the man who led the fanatics in their fight with the officers, was arrested last night at Monticello, Kan. He gave himself up without showing any resistance. "Adam God" was wounded in both hands, a shot had pierced his coat sleeve, while another bullet had passed through his cap. When found he was asleep beneath a huge haystack. He told the officers that he was willing to be taken now that he had "finished the work that God sent me to do."

Three more names were added today to the list of dead as a result of Tuesday's battle between religious fanatics and the police here, the total number of dead now being five.

At noon today Louis Pratt, 45 years old, the foremost disciple of James Sharp, died at the General Hospital, and an hour later Michael Mullane, a policeman, succumbed to his wounds at St. Joseph's Hospital. Policeman Dalbow and Lula Pratt died immediately after being shot Tuesday.

Mrs. Pratt states that she now knows that Sharp was a false prophet and "wishes that she had remained in the good old Baptist Church."

WILDCAT IS HOMESICK

Animal Gets New Lease of Life From New York Chinamen.

New York Times.

The Chinese wildcat in the Central Park Zoo has received a new lease of life, according to the keepers there, and a graphophone may be used now to make life seem more worth while to him. If this plan is adopted one of the machines will collect sounds in Mott street that are expected to help to cure the cat's recurrent fits of nostalgia, which is the dictionary name for homesickness.

There is a box nailed to the wall by the side of the quarters of the lady hippopotamus and her young son, and on a shelf of this lies all day long a slim and long-bodied little animal with green eyes and a sweeping tail. The yellow sign says that it is a "Felis Chinensis." He may take exercise at night, but all day he is motionless, still, apparently melancholy, noticing nothing.

He is in surroundings that offer little congeniality. The lady hippo and her young son are out of his class. The capybara is not only from South America, but he is like a rat magnified some 200 times. The lions across the aisle are from climes unknown to the Chinese wildcat. Practically everything in the Central Park Zoo has long ago learned how to eat peanuts, and have thus become more or less Americanized. The Felis Chinensis will not have peanuts.

Last week a couple of Chinamen, rare visitors at the Zoo, strayed into the lion house, stopping before the home of the wildcat. The minute he heard their talk he jumped from his shelf and began purring and rubbing himself against the side of his box. He played ball with a chicken bone on the floor, and had a good time. The uplift he got from this rode him along joyously for two days afterward.

And there is a plan on foot, say the keepers, to collect Mott-street sounds in a graphophone for the Felis Chinensis, if more laundrymen don't visit the Zoo. There is some apprehension, however, as to how the lions and the tiger will take the graphopone.

EXPLOSION INJURES SIX

Premature Blast in Western Pacific Tunnel Near Shafter, Nevada.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 11.—Six men were seriously injured yesterday by the premature explosion of a blast in the Western Pacific tunnel between Star and Shafter, Nev.

News reached this city of the accident in a dispatch requesting aid. A relief left shortly afterwards over the Western Pacific. The tunnel work is being done by the Utah Construction Company. The names of the injured could not be obtained last night.

KIERAN IS STILL MISSING

New York Banks Involved in Funding Company for $1,250,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., the receiver of the Fidelity Funding Company received no word yesterday of the whereabouts of the ex-president of the company, P. F. Kieran, and Bainbridge Colby, counsel for Kieran, had nothing to say about his client's movements.

Eight local banks and trust companies are involved in the financial difficulties of Kieran to the extent of more than $1,250,000.

Arabian Filial Piety.

London Globe.

One of the best of Arab characteristics is that of filial piety. Sons and daughters of deceased parents take upon themselves all sorts of irksome tasks accounted as expiatory of the minor faults committed by the departed ones during their lifetime, and discharging faithfully every payment or obligation left unfulfilled by dead parents, for has not the prophet said that martyrdom even will not atone for an unpaid debt.

HOPE ABANDONED FOR REDUCED ARMY

Report on French Army Budget Is Alarming in Revelations.

BILLION SPENT ANNUALLY

Six Great Powers Expend Vast Sum Each Year on Maintaining Military—Gloomy Outlook for Republic's Naval Service.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—The report on the French army budget has been issued, and the hope which prevailed for a moment that it might be possible for nations to reduce somewhat their expenditure on warlike preparations, must now be abandoned. A calculation of the average military expenditure of the six powers, namely, Russia, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Japan, which can mobilize the largest armies, finds the total amount spent annually to be no less than $1,007,400,000, and the number of men which they can put into the field to be 31,700,000. The army which England can mobilize comes seventh, and is given as 555,000 men, though her average annual expenditure is the same as that of France—namely, $140,000,000.

Comparing next the expenditure and the effectives of France and Germany, the report states that the German army estimates show an increase this year of $13,800,000, being fixed at $215,512,480. The French army estimates for this year are $148,488,740. The totals on either side are: Germany, 34,118 officers and 602,670 men; France, 27,310 officers and 511,939 men. The average cost per man in Germany is $260, and in France $220. M. Gervais points out the fact which arouses the anxiety of many thoughtful Frenchmen more and more as time goes on—namely, that not only is the French army between 90,000 and 100,000 men smaller than the German, but owing to the diminishing birthrate, a serious decrease in the annual contingent is to be expected in the future.

Gives Gloomy Account.

The report on the French naval estimates gives a gloomy account of the present position of affairs in the French service. M. Chaumet begins by pointing out that, taking the German basis of 20 years for the life of a battleship, France has only 12 battleships which can be regarded as capable of taking their place in the first line, and three others which might possibly do so. There are five coast-defense ships which are still sufficiently modern, but which are of doubtful value for offensive purposes. There are 21 armored cruisers, of which six are in the reserve. Four of them are more than 10 years old, but they are all counted as "good" in spite of defects in the design of the more recent of them. As for the 25 protected cruisers, "no one would venture to put them in line of battle."

There are 351 torpedoboat-destroyers and torpedoboats, 30 submarines and 38 submersibles, but many of these can only be used for defensive purposes. The torpedoboats have a smaller tonnage than those of other navies, and 50 per cent of them are constantly under repair. The navy, as a whole, is wanting in scouts and mining vessels. There is no floating workshop. The ships have only one range-finder each, and that is unprotected. The two active divisions of the Mediterranean squadron are, on an average, 500 men short of their complement. The two reserve divisions have only sufficient crews to keep them clean, and would require over 800 men to bring them up to war strength. There are constant complaints of a shortage of engine-room hands and stokers. A complete renewal of guns and stocks of powders and projectiles is desirable. The great naval ports of Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg need to be brought up to date.

No Improvement Possible.

M. Chaumet contends that no serious improvement is possible without a fundamental reform of the existing organization, and enters in detail into the changes necessary for promoting the zeal and efficiency of officers and men. He points out that without a true naval policy France's naval expenditure of $64,000,000 a year is largely wasted. France has no naval programme, and on account of the slowness of construction it will be 1915 or 1916 before a new battleship is added to the French navy.

Conscription is a thing of the past under the new military law. "Drawing lots" had for some time since become a meaningless formality, as every able-bodied Frenchman was called up to serve, whatever number he drew, but it had been kept up as an old tradition. The two years' service law has now finally done away with it. This week the city of Paris will put up for sale a curious lot of miscellaneous lumber. This consists of all the apparatus for drawing lots at the conscription, numbers, boxes, etc., used for nearly a century. The city of Paris attaches no sentimental value to the articles, and they will most likely not bring much. Still, some curiosity hunter may have a fancy to buy up the numbers as relics of the old conscription.

WAR WILL SURELY FOLLOW

Servians Will Not Submit to Austrian Yoke.

VIENNA, Dec. 3.—(Special.)—Thirty years ago the serfs of Bosnia fought for six long months before they submitted to the Austrian yoke. To the Servians the incorporation of Bosnia with Austria is death, just as the cession of Macedonia would be the death blow to Greece. If the powers at the conference refuse to listen to the just reclamations of the Servians, then Spring will usher in a war which will end either in the disruption of Austria or the disappearance of Servia from the map of Europe. War between Servia and Austria sounds but feeble chatter, but an insurrection of the 16,000,000 Slav subjects of the Austrian emperor is not an eventuality that Francis Joseph will care to face.

The Bulgarian question is easily capable of solution; so, too, is that of Crete. Turkey has long since known that the island was lost to her forever, and that its absorption by Greece was only a matter of time. The time has now arrived and the porte must accept the inevitable. With regard to Bosnia and the Herzegovina, the case is different. Their annexation by Austria destroys the last hope for the formation of a United Servian kingdom, which should act as a buffer against the Germanization of the Balkan Peninsula. Servia and Montenegro see themselves cut off from the sea.

The question at issue is whether Austria-Hungary has violated her engagement towards the Ottoman Empire severally, and towards the European concert collectively, and it is so important that the facts relevant to this question should be accurately known. The phraseology of article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin indicates that something far less than a transfer of sovereignty was intended. Had this been intended, terms appropriate to express it would have been employed.

To ascertain what meaning was put by Austria-Hungary upon the article we have only to turn to the secret protocol, only quite recently divulged, of July 13, 1878, and to the convention of April 21, 1879, to both of which Austria-Hungary and the porte were the only parties. The protocol, upon the signature of which the porte insisted as the condition precedent to her signature of the treaty of Berlin, expressly states that "the authority of the sultan shall be unaffected by the fact of the proposed occupation," that "the occupation shall be considered to be provisional," and that the contracting parties shall come to a subsequent understanding as to details. The convention of 1879 begins by reciting that "the fact of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina does not affect the rights of sovereignty of his majesty, the sultan, over those provinces."

The question of the conference, and, with it, of a definitely pacific solution of the crisis, has been gradually narrowing itself down to the one crucial issue whether the conference shall be governed with regard to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the principle of "impartial examination" and "perfectly free discussion," which was laid down in 1871 as a condition precedent to the meeting of the London conference for the revision of the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris. This principle, to which Russia herself subscribed under pressure from all the other powers, found no stouter advocate than Austria-Hungary, and Lord Granville placed it solemnly on record in his opening speech as president of the London conference. Equally emphatic is the protocol signed on the same day by the plenipotentiaries of the powers, laying down as "an essential principle of the law of nations that no power can repudiate treaty engagements or modify treaty provisions, except with the consent of the contracting parties, by mutual agreement."

That both those principles are at stake at the present juncture seems as plain as the noonday sun. Yet Austria seems absolutely determined to deny them. Her contention is that, whereas Russia then sought to be discharged of certain treaty obligations, the object of Austria in annexing the occupied provinces is only to be the better able to discharge the obligations with regard to their good administration which she undertook under the Berlin treaty, and, further, that the annexation is an accomplished fact which is beyond discussion, whereas Russia's repudiation of the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris affected the prospective status of those waters and therefore required consultation and agreements concerning the measures to render it effective. Even if this were not the idlest sophistry, Austria cannot possibly deny that the substitution of the Emperor Francis Joseph's sovereignty for that of the Sultan in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a "modification" of the treaty of Berlin, and a very important one, since she herself alleges that without it the monarch could not have conferred a constitution on those provinces.

Not a single power harbors any hope that the accomplished fact can be reversed at the conference, any more than in 1871. But an "impartial examination" and a "perfectly free discussion" of the question are required in order not only to safeguard an "essential principle of international law," but to enable Austria to show that the annexation will be carried out, as she declares, in the spirit of the obligations assumed by her at Berlin for the better government of the two provinces.

This is briefly the issue which will presumably give rise to the most acute difference of opinion between Russia and the western powers on the one side, supported probably by Italy, as far as her position in the Triple Alliance allows, and Austria-Hungary and Germany on the other side. A direct settlement between Vienna and Constantinople would not altogether remove that difficulty, for it would still require to be ratified by the other signatory powers. What lends unmistakable gravity to this impending conflict of views is the growing antagonism between Austrian and Russian feeling which underlies it, and the profound apprehension created by the mysterious policy of Germany.

SHOW POWDER AGREEMENT

TRUST PROVIDES $50,000 FINE FOR BREACH OF FAITH.

Hearing Against Combination Reveals Its Methods of Regulating Prices.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11.—A world-wide agreement of all the powder companies in this country and Europe was presented at the Federal hearing before Special Master Mahaffey here yesterday. It provided for a $50,000 fine for any breach of the agreement. This document, after presentation, was identified by Almon Lent, of the Austin Powder Company, of this city.

The agreement was signed in 1897 and provided that it should continue in force for ten years and afterwards indefinitely.

The document, it is said, shows that the Dupont Company, the Austin Powder Company and nearly 100 other concerns in this country, had signed it, and also all the powder concerns in Europe. The 100 in this country include every powder company in the United States.

It was alleged that it is set forth in the agreement that if the United States received any bids from a foreign company for smokeless military powder the combination would find out what the European concerns had bid and that the concerns here should not bid any less than the same price, but should bid more.

SEEK KNOWLEDGE OF ROAD

Boy Riding Brakebeams Is Taken In as Runaway.

Arthur Johnson, 15 years old, who stated at the police station this morning that he is a student at the Oregon Agricultural College, and that his home is in Astoria, was arrested at East Water street and Hawthorne avenue shortly after 1 o'clock and booked at the station as a runaway boy.

Johnson says there were no studies that he liked at the college and that he has been riding the brakebeams between Corvallis and Seattle for the past ten days endeavoring to gather knowledge not taught in textbooks.

GIRL DIES; MAN ACCUSED

Cathlamet Doctor Arrested Charged With Unlawful Operation.

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Madeline Longtaine, the Cathlamet girl who has been under treatment at a local hospital for an alleged unlawful operation, died late tonight. Dr. Peacock, of Cathlamet, is accused of being responsible for the girl's trouble.

LAWYERS IN OIL CASE PASS WORDS

Kellogg Accuses Rosenthal of Misrepresenting Facts in Regard to Prices.

PROFITS OF 100 PER CENT

Advance in Cost to Consumer Nets Octopus $83,000,000 in 1896, Against $24,078,000 for Previous Year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Accusing each other of saying that which was not true, opposing counsel in the Government's suit against the Standard Oil Company as a combination in restraint of trade, enlivened the hearing today. Professor J. F. Johnson was being cross-examined. Frank B. Kellogg, the Government lawyer, several times criticised the Standard Oil for fixing upon 1895, which he said was a year of exceedingly low prices, and each time the Standard attorney, Moritz Rosenthal, replied that it was because the Government's tables showing increases in oil prices always start from that year.

"They do not. That is not true," Mr. Kellogg explained.

"I repeat, they do," said Mr. Rosenthal, "and when you say that is not true you make a statement that is false."

"Economists have had a hard time determining what a reasonable proof is," responded Professor Johnson.

Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Rosenthal later got together and had the words of their tilt stricken from the records.

Continuing his testimony, Professor Johnson said the price of oil from 1895 to 1898, inclusive, was 5.6 cents per gallon; for the years 1905 to 1908, 7.29 cents. The average price of all commodities for the first four years advanced 9.17 per cent and for the last four years 11.62 per cent.

"Then oil advanced 12½ per cent more than general commodities during those years?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"Yes," replied the witness.

Reads From Records.

From the records of the Standard's exhibits, Mr. Kellogg read figures showing that in 1895 the Standard manufactured 40,000,000 barrels of refined oil, with a net earning of $24,078,000, or a net profit of 60 cents a barrel; that in 1896 it manufactured 64,000,000 barrels of oil with a net profit of $83,000,000, or $1.30 per barrel.

"Do you think a general rise of commodities justified a profit of more than 100 per cent in any one commodity?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

The witness could not be induced to say that he thought the profit of 100 per cent and more was outside the bounds of reason.

Rosenthal Objects to Questions.

Mr. Rosenthal objected to the general tenor of Mr. Kellogg's questions, contending that it had not been shown that the $1.30 a barrel profit came exclusively from the manufacture of oil.

The missing contract of the Standard Oil Company, which explains the loan made by the corporation to T. N. Barnsdall, of Pittsburg, is now in the hands of Kellogg. The contract, it is said, indicates the Standard's complete control of the oil field which Mr. Barnsdall operated. Two contracts, in fact, cover the transaction of the loan of $7,500,000, and the security given by Mr. Barnsdall was the bulk of the stock of the Barnsdall Oil Company, mortgages on coal lands and rights in Oklahoma. These same securities, William Rockefeller testified on the witness stand a year ago, were practically worthless, in his opinion. This made Mr. Barnsdall's property the trust's, and the Government counsel hopes to show that he was thus practically a dummy, furnished with funds to build up the business of the Standard. The original loan was made by the Standard Oil Company itself, but the last one, dated February, 1907, extending over a period of seven years, was made by President Young, of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, a Standard subsidiary.

March of Soap and Democracy.

Everybody's Magazine.

Soap and water are befriending democracy. Of the personal habits of the masses down to the middle of the last century the less said the better. The followers of Jack Cade and Rienzi were literally "the great unwashed." A gentleman had some excuse for crying, "Faugh!" and holding his civet-scented handkerchief to his nose. The common people lost quickly the respect of those of their number who had won through to cleanliness and refinement. "Good breeding" referred to baths rather than to manners. When, 60 years ago, street-cars were introduced, it was predicted that no gentleman could endure to ride in them.

How is it now? The streetcar is so popular with all classes that the cab can hardly find a foothold. Besides, the triumphant progress of the private bathtub—thanks to cheap city water—the cities have been installing municipal baths. Last year 34 American cities supplied more than 18,000,000 free baths. And the movement is in its infancy, if we consider what England and Germany are doing. The effect will be the narrowing of the esthetic space between those with social position and those without. Class distinctions will count for less when they turn merely on whether you have an automobile, or keep a servant, or dress for dinner.

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This is a through fast train, Portland to Spokane, via Oakesdale, carrying Buffet Smoking and Library Car, Standard Sleeping Car, Tourist Sleeping Car, Coach with comfortable high-back seats, and Smoking Car.
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Leaves Portland at 6 P. M., arrives Walla Walla at 5 A. M., arrives Spokane at 11:15 A. M.
This train has Staudard Sleeping Car, Portland to Spokane, Portland to Walla Walla, besides equipment of coaches.
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