WEDS AT SIXTY-FIVE

Bishop Earl Cranston Will Marry Third Time.

BRIDE CINCINNATI WOMAN

Former Portland Divine to Lead Miss Lucie Mason Parker to Altar November 15—Plans Were Kept Secret.

SKETCH OF BISHOP CRANSTON.

Bishop Earl Cranston was born in Athens, O., June 27, 1840; graduated from Ohio University in 1861 (received degree A. M., 1866; LL. D., 1897; D. D., Allegheny, 1882). Served in Ohio Infantry and West Virginia Cavalry in 1861-4 as First Sergeant, First Adjutant and Captain; entered ministry Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio conference in 1867; elected publishing agent Methodist Episcopal Church, 1884-96. Spent two years in visitation work, China, Japan and Corea, 1898-1900. In charge Methodist Episcopal Missions in Mexico, 1903. Bishop in Oregon, 1904; transferred to Washington, D. C.

Bishop Cranston was a warm personal friend of President McKinley and was in China at the time of the Boxer uprising, his descriptions of scenes in the Flowery Kingdom at that time being most graphic.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—(Special.)—Bishop Earl Cranston, one of the leading Methodists of the world, will come to Cincinnati November 15 to wed Miss Lucie Mason Parker, well-known in Cincinnati society and a woman of rare literary attainments. The secret of the engagement and close proximity to the date of the wedding is known to only a few intimate friends.

This will be Bishop Cranston's third voyage on the matrimonial sea. He is more than 65 years of age and is well known throughout Ohio and the Middle West as a brilliant divine. For a number of years he was located in Cincinnati in charge of the Methodist Book Concern, as one of the agents, being the associate of Dr. Curtis. Miss Parker, the prospective bride, is near middle age and resides in Avondale. She was a teacher in one of the Eastern colleges some years ago and is said to still retain the title.

The marriage will take place at the Herron residence in Avondale. Bishop Cranston was formerly located at Portland, Or., but Washington, D. C., is now his headquarters. He is in North Carolina at present holding a state conference.

PILGRIMS ARE ALL SMILES

(Continued From Page 1.)

Moscow of ten years ago. Then it was the headquarters of the most important and influential political clique in the whole state. The politicians ran everything, not only Latah County, but everywhere else throughout Idaho. Politics was the chief industry of many great citizens.

Days That Were Blue.

"The Populist excitement came with the hard times. In 1893 crops failed utterly. For several years there was no price. Several great mercantile establishments in Moscow became bankrupt. The only two places in Moscow that remained solvent during the hard times were the First National Bank, backed up by A. Bush, of Salem, and the fine mercantile house of Dernham & Kaufmann. There was not a farmer in the country who did not stare ruin in the face. Many of them left entirely, abandoning homes, land and everything. The great German Hypotheek Bank, of Spokane, secured a great many farms under foreclosure at an average rate of $8 an acre.

"Today there is a different story to tell. The lands have a valuation, many of them, of $75 an acre; profitable grain crops have been raised through a series of years, and everybody is prosperous. The University of Idaho has given a higher and more wholesome social atmosphere to the place. Merchants, hotelkeepers and everyone in Moscow is doing well. Many new and attractive homes have been and are being built.

"There is here an excellent public spirit. The people are proud of their town, proud of the university, proud of the magnificent adjacent farming lands, and entirely contented with their splendid outlook.

Busy Day for Pullman Merchants.

A journey of 25 minutes through the wonderful rolling wheat lands of the Palouse brought the special train to Pullman, the location of the well-known Washington State College and the center of a populous and prosperous agricultural country. The usual courtesies were extended to the pilgrims by the Mayor of the town and by the merchants. It was Saturday afternoon, however, and the streets of Pullman were thronged with farmers, their wives and children, who had come in for their weekly trading and marketing. The Portlanders had discretion enough to inform their hosts that they would be in better business attending to the wants of their customers than in trying to entertain a body of men so capable of self-entertainment.

The important attraction of Pullman is, of course, Washington State College, formerly the State Agricultural College. It is the most numerously attended school in the Pacific Northwest, having an enrollment at this time of more than 800 students, with the probability that the total registration will reach 1000 before the year ends. The students come from everywhere, but the largest number is naturally from Washington.

Great State Colleges.

A great school has been established here, chiefly through the personal endeavor and unusual capacity of President Enoch A. Bryan, supported by a board of regents, and a faculty whose loyalty to him and belief in his ideas and purposes are remarkable. It is all a striking illustration of what may be accomplished for education by unity, devotion to duty, proper ambition and determination to follow unselfishly the highest ideals.

The Washington school is a noteworthy illustration of modern educational tendencies. The dominant idea in its scholastic scheme is to teach the youth of the land how to do things, rather than how the people of Athens and Rome did them. The result is that by far the greatest part of the students follow courses in the mechanical arts, such as civil and electrical engineering, mining engineering and agriculture, rather than the mere study of letters.

The Washington State College has survived the ruinous experiences of its early days, when politics broke up its faculty, divided his regents and reduced its usefulness to a very low level. When Professor Bryan came to Pullman 12 years ago he found awaiting him in the chapel on the opening day of the school near 25 students.

Twelve Years of Hard Work.

The buildings were poor, the equipment meager, and the prospect blue. The years have brought him and his college most unexampled success. He has been supported during all this time by his chief lieutenant, Osmar L. Waller, professor of mathematics and civil engineering, and sustained by a board of regents that defers almost entirely to his suggestions and plans.

It is singular that there are in the Palouse country three such splendid schools as are to be found at Moscow, at Pullman and at Walla Walla. I think the people of Oregon may profit by knowing what these colleges are doing. The total appropriation for Pullman, state and National, is about $125,000 per year. There are 11 handsome buildings on the sightly campus, besides a number of smaller structures. The college having made such a brilliant success, there is no great trouble in getting adequate appropriations from the State Legislature.

Spokanites Go to Lewiston.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Oct. 21.—(Special.)—The Lewiston Commercial Club entertained 42 representative business men from Spokane at a banquet this evening. The Spokane speakers expressed a desire to assist in the work for an open river and declared that it was of the same benefit to all portions of the Empire. The argument was presented that inland towns are confronted with the question of securing terminal rates, and any improvements in transportation would enable them to come nearer reaching this object. The importance of electric railroads connecting the various portions of the Inland Empire was also a topic of the addresses.

Dr. J. B. Morrison acted as toastmaster. The speakers from Spokane who gave the Lewiston business men their assurance of assistance and support in building up the community were: F. E. Goodall, L. G. Monroe, Sam Glasgow, A. M. Winston, A. A. Kraft and L. McLean.

The Lewiston speakers assured their visitors that Lewiston would always be found ready to assist in anything that would build up their common territory, but the fact was never lost sight of by them, that one main point for which all should strive is, an open river to the sea.

MAY BE LONG-LOST SON

SEATTLE MAN BELIEVES THAT HE WAS KIDNAPED.

Mrs. J. S. Dickenson, of Milwaukee Seeks Boy Stolen Twenty-Five Years Ago.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—Twenty-five years ago Willie Dickenson was stolen from his parents at Commonwealth, Wis. The case became second only to that of Charley Ross, in prominence. A fortune was spent in following clews and trails that ended only in disappointment. After this search, which extended over the two American continents and the Southern seas, there is a probability that the missing boy, now a man, has been found.

Never for a moment has the mother, Mrs. J. S. Dickenson, doubted that in the end she would find her boy. She has been a resident of Milwaukee for some years. Today she is hoping against hope that the last clew will not prove as bitter a disappointment as those which have preceded it.

Mrs. Dickenson is now in communication with a man in Seattle, Wash., who may be her son. In his letters to Mrs. Dickenson, the Seattle man recalls one day when there came a great change in his life. Some of his recollections appear to bear out the mother's hope that this may be her son, but she is not too sanguine, remembering the sad lessons of the past. While she believes there is a possibility of the man being her long-lost son, she will not accept him until they have met and she has the opportunity of talking with him face to face. This meeting will be arranged for soon.

FIGHT WITH FEVER ENDED

New Orleans Now Prepares to Welcome President.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Yellow fever report to 6 P. M.:

New cases, 7; total, 2339; deaths, none; total, 435; new foci, 2; under treatment, 92; discharged, 2832.

Though Dr. White would not confirm the statement, it was generally reported today that practically the whole force employed by the Marine Hospital Service here would be honorably discharged within the next week or ten days, in view of the practical extinction of yellow fever in New Orleans. There seems to be a general desire to have all of the men remain here until the President's arrival, in order that they may participate in a formal presentation of the Federal fever fighters to the President, an event which it has been arranged will take place at the City Hall. The emergency hospital was finally closed today.

A thanksgiving service marking the close of the fever fight, is being arranged to take place at Trinity Church on Sunday next.

Mayor Behrman today issued a proclamation in connection with the visit of President Roosevelt, asking all business houses to close during the presence of the distinguished visitors, in order that the whole community might have the opportunity of manifesting its appreciation of the service rendered by the President in the fever fight.

Want Tariff Off Zinc Ores.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 21.—With the increasing inability of the State of Missouri to supply the zinc demand of the United States, the importation of ores from Mexico is increasing, and the miners of the sister republic want the duty taken off the zinc ores to enable them to be imported on an equality with silver, copper and gold, and with this idea in view they are going to send a delegation to Congress this Fall to ask for modifications of the tariff law, and will also have a big delegation present at the American Mining Congress in this city on November 14.

IS IN ST. AUGUSTINE

(Continued From Page 1.)

inole Club, as it was thought that the wind would make it impossible for his voice to reach the assembled crowds. The speech was delivered at the Board of Trade auditorium, where it was listened to with great enthusiasm and frequent applause.

On the arrival of the Presidential party thousands of cheering people had gathered at the depot. A special reception committee of 100 citizens lined up, making the passageway through the depot to the street, where carriages were in waiting. There were no formal exercises at the depot, and as soon as the President and his party were seated in carriages, General Lovell, the grand marshal, ordered the First Florida Regiment, which acted as the escort, to march, and an imposing parade began. The vehicle which the President occupied was the finest landau in the city, drawn by a magnificent pair of white horses, and in the President's carriage were the President, Governor Broward Mayor Nolan and Secretary Loeb.

After the parade had passed through the principal streets, the President was taken to the Board of Trade auditorium. Mayor Nolan welcomed the President in behalf of the city and introduced Governor Broward, who presented the President to the multitude. The President said:

Benefits of Canal.

Here in Florida, the first of the Gulf States which I have visited upon this trip, I wish to say a special word about the Panama Canal. I believe that the canal will be of great benefit to all our people, but most of all to the states of the South Atlantic, the Gulf and the Pacific Slope. When completed the canal will stand as a monument to this Nation; for it will be the greatest engineering feat ever accomplished in the world. It will be a good thing for the world as a whole, and for the people of the Isthmus and of the northern portions of South America in particular. Because of our especial interest in it, and because of the position we occupy on this hemisphere, it is a matter of special pride to us that our Nation, the American Nation, should have undertaken the performance of this world duty.

A body of the most eminent engineers in the world, both Americans and foreigners, has been summoned to advise as to the exact type of canal which should be built. At no distant date I hope to be able to announce what their advice is, and also the action taken upon their advice. Meanwhile the work is already well under way, and has advanced sufficiently far to enable me to announce with certainty that it can surely be accomplished, and probably at rather less expense than was anticipated. But upon the last point, as well as upon the question of time, no positive statement can be made until the report of the commission of engineers as to the exact type of canal has been received.

Takes a Shot at Knockers.

The work is as difficult as it is important; and it is of course inevitable that from time to time difficulties will occur and checks be encountered. Whenever such is the case, the men of little faith at home will lose that little faith, and the critics who confound hysteria with emphasis will act after their kind. But our people as a whole possess not only faith, but resolution, and are of too virile fiber to be swept one way or the other by mere sensationalism. No check that may come will be of more than trivial and passing consequence, will inflict any permanent damage, or cause any serious delay. The work can be done, is being done, and will be done. What has already been accomplished is a guaranty as to the future.

When any such work is undertaken there are always many mere adventurers who flock to where it is going on, and many men who think they are adventurers, but who are in reality either too weak or too timid to follow in their footsteps. Some of the first class will now and then cause trouble in one way or another. But every care will be taken to detect any misdeed on their part and to punish them as soon as the misdeed is detected. As for the second class, they will cause trouble chiefly by losing heart, returning home, or writing home, and raising a cry that they are not happy and that the conditions of life are not easy, or that the work is not being done as they think it ought to be done.

Now these men stand just as the stragglers and laggards stand who are ever to be found in the rear of even a victorious army. The veterans of the Civil War who are here present will tell you that the very rear of the army, even when it is victorious, is apt to look and behave as if the victory were defeat. And just the same thing is true in any great enterprise in civil life; there are always weaklings who get trampled down or lose heart, and there are always people who listen to their complaints. They amount to nothing one way or the other, so far as achieving results is concerned; and their complaints and outcries need never detain us.

Making Isthmus Healthy.

I call your attention specifically to the matter of health on the Isthmus. The climate was supposed to be deadly, and yellow fever especially was supposed to be epidemic. Yet since we have assumed control there has been much less yellow fever than in our own country.

The administration is steadily becoming better and more effective, from the hygienic as well as from every other standpoint. The work of building the canal is a great American work, in which the whole American people are interested. It has nothing to do with parties or partisanship, and is being carried on with absolute disregard to all merely political considerations; with regard only to efficiency, honesty, and economy.

Strong Navy to Guard Canal.

The digging of the canal will, of course, greatly increase our interest in the Caribbean Sea. It will be our duty to police the canal, both in the interest of other nations and in our own interest. To do this it is, of course, indispensable to have an efficient navy (and I am happy to say that we are well on our way toward having one), and also to possess, as we already possess, certain strategic points to control the approach to the canal. In addition, it is urgently necessary that the continental countries within or bordering on the Caribbean Sea should be able to secure fair dealing and orderly liberty within their own borders.

I need not say that the United States not only has no purpose of aggression upon any republic, continental or insular, to the south of us, but has the friendliest feeling toward them, and desires nothing save their progress and prosperity. We do not wish another foot of territory; and I think our conduct toward Cuba is a guaranty that this is our genuine attitude toward all our sister republics. If ever we should have to interfere in the affairs of any of our neighbors, it would only be when we found it impossible longer to refrain from doing so without serious damage following; and even in such a case it would only be with the sincere and effective purpose to make our interference beneficial to the peoples concerned.

Must Intervene Sometimes.

Of course, occupying the position we do, occasions may now and then arise when we cannot refrain from such interference, save under penalty of seeing some other strong nation undertake the duty which we neglect; and such neglect would be unfortunate from more than one standpoint. Wherever possible we should gladly give any aid we can to a weaker sister republic which is endeavoring to achieve stability and prosperity. It is an ungenerous thing for us to refuse such aid, and it is foolish not to give it in a way that will make it really effective, and therefore of direct benefit to the people concerned—and of indirect benefit to us, simply because it is a benefit to them.

In the last resort, and only in the last resort, it may occasionally be necessary to interfere by exercising what is virtually an international police power, if only to avoid seeing some European power forced to exercise it. In short, while we must interfere always cautiously, and never wantonly, yet, on rare occasions, where the need is great, it may be necessary to interfere unless we are willing to confess ourselves too feeble for the task we have undertaken, and to avow that we are willing to surrender it into stronger hands; and such confession and avowal I know my countrymen too well to believe they will ever make.

The interior of the large auditorium was decorated in a typical Florida manner with flowers, National colors, oranges and alligators. Luncheon was then served, and after the speechmaking, the President was driven over the city, calling at the Colored Baptist Academy, where he made a ten-minute speech to thousands of negroes and listened to a couple of hundred black girls and boys sing choruses. Among the songs rendered was one written especially in his honor, called "You're All Right, Teddie." During the singing of this song the President bubbled over with merriment. He referred to that song later in his speech to the students and their friends outside the academy. The people of Jacksonville presented the President with a 14-foot alligator, which in life rejoiced in the name of "Big Joe," and was the great admiration of crowds of tourists who came to visit him out at the waterworks.

Praises Thrift of Negroes.

The President was then conducted to a stand in front of the academy, where he made his speech. He said in part:

My friends, let me say what a pleasure it has been in driving along the streets to have the Governor and the Mayor point out to me house after house owned by colored citizens who by their own industry, energy and thrift had accumulated a small fortune honestly and were spending it wisely. Every good American must be interested in seeing every other good American citizen rise, help himself upward so as to be better able to do his duty by himself and those dependent upon him and by the state at large.

It seems to my that it is true of all of us that our duties are even more important than our rights. If we do our duty faithfully, in spite of the difficulties that come, then sooner or later the rights will take care of themselves. What I say to this body of my colored fellow-citizens is just what I would say to any body of white fellow-citizens. What we need in this country is typified by what I have been shown today as having been done by the people of your race. We need education, morality, industry; we need intelligence, clean living and the power to work hard and effectually. No man interested, as every President must be, in the welfare of all his fellow-Americans could be otherwise than deeply pleased, not only at the evidences of thrift and prosperity among what must be evidently many hundreds of your number here in this city, as shown by the homes that I have seen, but interested also in seeing an educational institute like this carried on as this institute evidently is carried on.

Can't All Be Professional Men.

It is absolutely essential that we should have people do well in the professions, but there is only a limited amount of room in the professions and there is almost an unlimited amount of room for men in agriculture and in the mechanical trades. The bulk have got to be men engaged in the trades as mechanics, as wageworkers, as farmers. Every man who is a good farmer, a thrifty, progressive, saving mechanic, who owns his own house which is free from debt; who is bringing up his children well and keeping his wife as she should be kept, is not only a first-class citizen, but is doing a mighty good work in helping to uplift his race.

From a talk that the President had with leading citizens, it seemed not improbable that he will visit Florida at some future date for a hunt. There are bears and bobcats, alligators and deer, they told him, within four hours' journey from Jacksonville, and he expressed a desire to come here.

The President and his party were then driven around the city, after which they were taken to the station. At 5:45 the President left for St. Augustine.

CONTROL, NOT OWNERSHIP

(Continued From Page 1.)

bates to individuals and have thus ruined their competitors, and that the giving of rebates was so general during the decade last passed that very few railroads were exempt from it. That giving rebates has ceased to be so general a practice is undoubtedly true, but whether it will return when business grows dull and competition between the railroads grows intense, in case of business depression, no one can tell. The evils of chief account today are undue discrimination between localities in rates and between individuals, not in rates but in peculiar privileges.

"I do not look for any great revolution to be exerted by these amendments proposed by the President. The present interstate commerce law has not done much good. As amended, it will do much more good. The restrictions that the Supreme Court have thrown about the interferences in railroad rates are not affected by these amendments in any respect whatever. When one calmly examines the proposed amendments, they will be found to be most conservative."

Secretary Taft in approving the administration of Governor Herrick applauded him for his attitude toward the temperance legislation framed in the Brannock local-option law. He discussed the charge of Governor Herrick's opponents that he was subservient to "George B. Cox and the Republican machine of Cincinnati." He declared the charge was a grave one, that it was a "new doctrine in American politics that a man is to be defeated because of the character of some of those who vote for him."

He made it plain that he did not approve wholly of the Cox methods in Cincinnati, but maintained that Governor Herrick should not be held responsible for them.

Jacob Riis Supports McClellan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Jacob Riis, friend of President Roosevelt and worker for reform in the poorer districts of the East Side, declared today that he should support Mayor McClellan until he is elected, because he has made a good, an honest and efficient and a dignified Mayor; because he is George B. McClellan and deserves and will get the thanks of the people of New York and their votes."

Bonaparte Denounces Machine.

RISING SUN, Md., Oct. 21.—At a largely attended Republican meeting here today Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte delivered an address which was devoted chiefly to a denunciation of the proposed amendment to the state constitution to limit the suffrage, which will be voted on at the November election. He declared that the purpose of the amendment was to turn the state over to the Democratic machine.

Candidate for La Follette's Seat.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 21.—J. L. Lenroot, of Superior, Speaker of the Wisconsin Legislature, and a La Follette leader, tonight announced his candidacy for Governor of Wisconsin.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion; it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered willow charcoal and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but 25 cents a box at drugstores, and, although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

AT THE HOTELS.

The Portland—W. Smith, N. T. Collitts, J. Ottis, Mrs. L. H. Ottis, Miss E. M. Ottis, San Francisco; F. W. Fisher, W. H. Hahn, Spokane; A. D. Spencer, R. S. Clark, Chicago; W. H. Curtice and wife, C. H. Reynolds and wife, Kentucky; H. P. Svendson, Hudson, Wis.; W. A. Wilkinson, Minneapolis; J. G. F. Jeffry, New York; H. D. Shackleford, Cincinnati, O.; J. W. Collins, San Francisco; H. Moss, Lancaster, Pa.; E. B. Lonkenot, San Francisco; M. W. Howe, Canada; F. M. Butler, R. H. Goodwin, San Francisco; H. W. Heine, New York; S. W. Spooner, Indianapolis; E. Lovett, Chicago; S. M. Tepitz, New York; D. McGarrity, San Francisco; W. Gilbert, Goldendale; A. C. Youmans, San Francisco; F. L. Warren, Warrenton; B. M. Levy, H. Hall, New York; J. P. Loches and wife, Cincinnati, O.; B. T. Norton, St. Louis; J. B. Zindars, San Francisco; M. G. Myers, city; E. R. Pelz, Chicago; T. J. Conroy, San Francisco; Mrs. J. Houston, Nelson, B. C.; J. MacGregor, Buffalo; J. B. Beresford, Omaha; F. H. Gilman, Seattle; W. B. Browne, G. D. Grey, city; F. G. Hood, Detroit, Mich.; M. Steifel, city; S. Hexter, New York; G. A. Law, Covington, Ind.; L. Scarborough, Fonca, Neb.; M. C. Moss, Milwaukee; T. P. Clarke, San Francisco; W. R. Blough, Pennsylvania; A. C. Bialy, Los Angeles; J. C. Fitzheney, Worcester, Mass.; B. G. Kraus, New York.

The Oregon—James H. Owen, Los Angeles; Mrs. A. Birding, Miss C. Birding, Ferndale, Cal.; J. S. Griffin, Chicago; K. O. Loam, Seattle; W. A. Hull, Montreal; Mrs. M. L. Watson, Mrs. W. H. France, Miss Emma Tuttle, Hoquiam; S. S. Somerville and wife, James McClure, P. E. Murphy, Napavine, Wash.; D. W. Ferry, A. F. Jones, C. E. Reinhart, Chicago; H. Ray Beckman, Terre Haute, Ind.; B. G. Williams, Seattle; Harold M. Pitt, wife, two children and Filipino servant, Manila; C. Storck, New York City; George E. Black, San Francisco; Thomas F. Crane, New York City; C. S. Tennant, San Francisco; John Fox, Astoria; H. A. Lee, Denver; W. L. Fleming, Spokane; F. S. Whedon, New York City; A. K. Tate, Minonka, Ill.; D. A. Donelson, San Francisco; L. W. MacDaniel, Independence; O. L. Sutherland, Oakland; F. Herman, Seattle; G. H. Summers, Walla Walla; C. B. Allen, Hailey, Idaho; Mat Meyer, New York; C. J. Adams, W. B. Jones, Baltimore; J. K. Allen, Denver; W. O. Duvall, Lincoln; C. F. Hinkle, Kansas City; Mrs. R. A. Rogers, Upland; Charles D. Addy, Pittsburg; W. H. Moore, Salt Lake; C. W. Harlan, Elmer Green; E. A. McDonald, Phil Sims, Seattle; M. F. Baker, Chicago; J. M. Bean, Tacoma; Mrs. R. P. Milan, Weston; Eldridge Wheeler, W. H. Maloney, Montesano, Wash.; J. S. Matthews, Cincinnati; H. L. Shafer, Chicago; F. S. Moreseman, Los Angeles; C. W. Stults, New York City.

The Perkins—P. A. Mahan, King City, Mo.; F. W. Cromwell, Tacoma; H. J. Roderick, Pueblo, Colo.; Alice Darr, San Francisco; Mrs. C. K. Gamble, Kansas City, Mo.; W. F. Kyle, Spokane; William Green, Vancouver; G. M. White, Chicago; George A. Adams and wife, Mrs. M. E. Greer, Seattle; C. S. Daumet, Rainier, Or.; Norman Lind, Everett, Wash.; A. B. Whitten, Seattle; Charles Carew and wife, Hailey, Idaho; L. Wright and wife, Master Wright, Fargo, N. D.; W. A. Wann, Eugene; L. H. Metz, Los Angeles; Mrs. Daniel Hay, Mrs. Ray Wescott, McMinnville; Tracy Staats, I. D. Phillips, Eloise Phillips, Evangeline Hart, Maude Hart, Dallas; H. E. Wicker, San Francisco; E. D. Chittenden and wife, Aurora; G. R. Farra, Corvallis; L. Blanchard, Buffalo; E. Grimes, Harrison; T. Dealey, Astoria; T. Kerven and wife, Orleans, Ky.; E. P. Mitchell, Stevenson, Wash.; Mrs. F. A. Craig, Mrs. E. P. French, E. Harmon, Elma; Eugene Peeples, Palmer; R. E. Williams, Dallas, Or.; R. C. Irvine, R. W. Jones, McMinnville; M. C. Hunter, Spokane; Don Carlos Boyd, Ontario, Or.; Jay Dunn, San Francisco; J. W. Aldrich and wife, Vancouver, Wash.; Mrs. F. Warnock, Heppner; Mrs. L. G. Condon, Mrs. E. J. Wilson, Shaniko; A. S. Bennett and wife, The Dalles; Mrs. J. M. Higgins, Grand Junction; A. W. Powell, city; J. B. Bereux, The Dalles; J. K. Berry, Corvallis; K. C. Gilbert, T. Z. Gillett, Sterling, Colo.; Perry Burcham, Kelso, Wash.; C. V. Graham, Oakland; John Leland Henderson, J. E. Rand, Wood River; F. Palmer, Palmer; John B. Ashton, St. Louis; Frank J. Chapman and wife, E. A. Biddle and wife, Dallas; N. Bradley and wife, Dayton; Hans Nelson, M. A. McLaughlin, Owens; Will Palor, North Yamhill; George Murphy, North Bend; C. E. Huling, Myrtle Point; W. B. McEwan, George H. Crouch, Seattle; Perry Burcham, Kelso, Wash.; W. H. Willson and wife, Los Angeles; W. L. Poe, city; Sam Studebaker and wife, Ohio; H. W. Jordon and wife, Astoria; A. Hammond, Portland.

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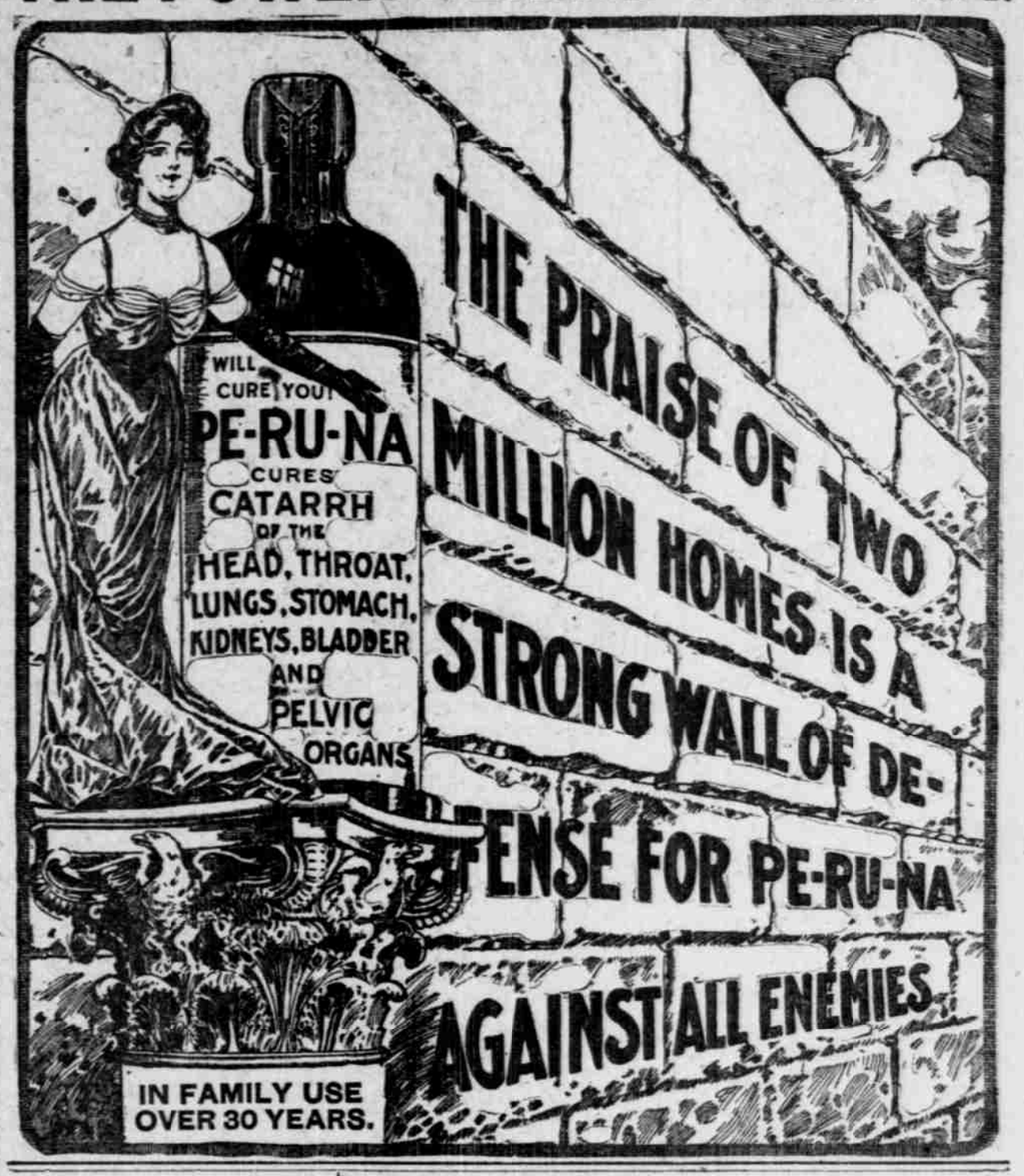

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