An American College In Egypt

A VISIT TO THE BIGGEST UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN AFRICA AT ASSIOUT ON THE NILE.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

How the College is Supported and Managed—It has 700 Native Boys, Taught By American Professors—Some Egyptian Millionaires and Their Charities—Modeled His Church After Westminster Abbey—Among the Copts—Queer Marriage Customs of Curious Christians—Their Beliefs, etc.

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ASSIOUT, Upper Egypt, Sept. 1.—At Assiout, away up the Nile valley, about as far south of the Mediterranean as Washington is south of Buffalo, some of the most enterprising of our charitable Americans have established a training college for young Egyptians which is doing a wonderful work in the valley of the Nile. I came here from Cairo to see it, winding my way in and out along the great river. The Nile valley is narrow above Cairo. Its width is from three to nine miles, and as the railroad took me up it I could see everywhere the yellow sand on both sides. We were at times far out in the desert, and at times moving in and out of the irrigated lands. We passed mud villages at every turn of the car wheels. They border the river and the larger canals, and the date trees which hang over them are now loaded with yellow fruit. Upper Egypt has vast numbers of date trees. There are in the whole country something like 8,000,000 of these palms, and they bring in, at a rough estimate, $1 to every tree every year.

THE CAPITAL OF UPPER EGYPT.

Assiout is the largest city in Egypt south of Cairo. It is the capital of this part of the Nile valley and is the chief center of its commerce and trade. Before the railroad was built caravans from the Soudan brought great quantities of merchandise from Central Africa to this point and transferred it to other caravans bound for Tripoli, Cairo or Suez. The railroad now carries the most of this trade, and the iron tracks have been extended from here southward with but one short break, supplied by steamers on the river, to the city of Khartoum.

The Nile valley above Cairo is exceedingly fertile. There is not an acre of irrigated land in it worth less than $200, and most of it would bring $500 per acre under the hammer. The whole region is prosperous and the beggars are now comparatively few.

Assiout itself has many new buildings. Not far from the railroad station are brick houses of two and three stories which would be considered fine anywhere. They are owned by Copts, who started life poor and have become millionaires. The most of the houses of the city are Egyptian in character. They are flat roofed buildings of one, two and three stories, facing the street. Many of them are new and substantially built. The bazars are far better than when I visited Assiout 25 years ago, and the town, which now has over 50,000 people, is double the size it was then.

AN AMERICAN COLLEGE IN EGYPT.

But I started out to tell you about this big American college. It is doing so much good for Egypt that it is commended by the British government and by every tourist who learns anything of Egyptian affairs. It is known as the Assiout Training College. It was founded about 40 years ago and its first work was done in a donkey stable. It now has seven large two and three story buildings, which cover two acres, running around a campus shaded by date palms, and among its professors are graduates of the best of our colleges, including Princeton and Yale. It has now between 700 and 800 students, who come from all parts of Egypt and even from the Soudan and the other countries of northern Africa. The students represent more than 100 towns throughout the Nile valley. The graduates are scattered all over Egypt. Many of them are influential business men, some are lawyers, doctors and teachers, and others are government officials. The graduates of the school are anxiously sought by the government as clerks. Their training is considered better than that of the government colleges, where no religion except the Koran is taught, and they are found to be more trustworthy and of a higher moral character.

MANAGED BY PRESBYTERIANS.

This college is a missionary institution, but it gives a good general education. It is run upon broad lines and has among its students Copts, Mohammedans and Christians. It is supported by the United Presbyterian church of the United States. This is about the only one of our Protestant denominations which is doing work here, the other sects having apparently given up Egypt to it. This church has mission stations scattered throughout the Nile valley, and it has schools, not only in lower and upper Egypt, but also in the Soudan, and even on the borders of Abyssinia. There are something like 15,000 boys now being taught in its various institutions. It is surprising that a large part of the money which this mission is spending upon education comes from the natives themselves. Last year more than $100,000 was spent, and of this almost $80,000 was subscribed by the Egyptians. Of the 15,000 now in the schools, more than 12,000 are paying tuition, so that the institutions are largely self-supporting. The Egyptians of today have learned the value of modern school training and they are anxious to have their sons go to college. They want them taught English and are all willing to pay something in order that they may get a modern education.

IN AN EGYPTIAN COLLEGE.

I went through the Assiout Training college with its president, the Rev. John Alexander, D. D., who has been in charge of the institution for almost a generation and to whom it is largely due that it is the most successful institution of its kind in northern Africa. Dr. Alexander is by birth an Ohioan. He was educated at Wooster university and it was shortly after he left there that he came out to Egypt. He has lived in Egypt ever since and he knows the people and their wants as well as any man in it. He tells me that the Egyptians are thoroughly aroused as to the advantages of modern education and that they could use more schools and better facilities than either the government or the mission can now supply. He tells me that he has to refuse many applications for entrance to the training college for lack of room and that the institution stands ready to erect new buildings as soon as it can raise the money. It has already bought 20 acres of land at the junction of the Nile and the great irrigating canal which runs from here to the Fayoum, and it now needs only an appropriation for additional college buildings. My careful examination shows me that the college is ably and economically managed, and I know of no place where any one of our rich men can better invest his surplus and have it pay big dividends in a charitable way than right here.

FUTURE LAWYERS, DOCTORS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF EGYPT.

Photographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

FORCED TO PLAY FOOTBALL.

This college is on the dormitory plan. The most of its 700 students live in the buildings and they are continually under the eyes of their professors. The training partakes somewhat of a military order. The boys must not only go to the class rooms, but they have to attend the chapel, the weekly prayer meeting and the Sunday school. They are also compelled to take part in college athletics. Twice a week they have to engage in football and tennis, and every effort is made to develop them along the lines of our civilization. I am told that they study well and that they are doing good work on track and football field.

I wish I could show you these Egyptian boys as I saw them today. There were 730 of them in the campus when I went through. They were bright-eyed, dark-faced young fellows, ranging in age from 10 to 20 years and coming from every class of Egyptian life. Some were Mohammedans, the fantastic somber followers of the prophets, and others were Copts having the bronze faces, the high cheek bones and black eyes which mark them as the descendants of those who oppressed the Israelites when Pharaoh ruled. All the students wear red fez caps which extend about eight inches above their heads, and they keep these caps on in both class room and chapel. They wear long gowns which are often belted in at the waist, and they look much more dignified than the college boy of America.

EDUCATION AT $35 PER YEAR.

The students are of all classes and conditions. Many of them are working their way through school, and there are three different grades of expense, graduated according to the tables at which the boys eat. There is one class which has a special table, where all have knives and forks, and where the food furnished is as good and of as great a variety as can be found anywhere. This is for the rich, who can pay as much as $100 a year for room and board. The second table is filled by students who can afford to pay only $50 a year, and the third, of those who have not more than $35 per year. Of the students of the first class only two or three live in one room, and of the second from four to eight, while those of the third class are lodged in large rooms accommodating 20 or 30, each of whom has his own bed, which he furnishes himself.

The students of the second class have simpler food than those of the first, and they eat with their fingers in native style. Those of the third class have still cheaper food, but in all cases it is as good or better than the boys get at home, for they have wheat bread and meat at least once or oftener every week.

A student must pay at least $1 a session in money, but as far as is possible he may work out the rest of his expenses. The ordinary tution is only $10 a year.

THE COPTS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Many of the students of this college are Copts. They belong to that class of natives who are the direct descendants of the ancient Egyptians. They are more intelligent than the Mohammedans and they take naturally to education. The Copts are shrewd clerks and, as many of them are educated, they have a large part of the minor government appointments.

The British are now trying to coddle the Mohammedans, as they form the great majority of the population, and are giving them offices in preference to the Copts. This was recently charged by a Coptic committee, which called on Lord Cromer shortly before he left Egypt and objected to his crowding out these native Christians and giving their places to the followers of the prophet. The crowding out of the Copts is done in a curious way. Take for instance the selection of students for the training school for policemen. Before examination all applicants have to give their names, and the Copts can thus be easily distinguished from the Mohammedans. The Copt boys get their names from the characters of the Bible, while the names of the Mohammedan boys come from the Koran. When the examination papers are turned in the judges are instructed to mark down all those who bear such names as Moses and Jacob, Peter and Paul, and to recommend for appointment the Mohammeds, the Alis and the Hassans.

COPTIC MILLIONAIRES AND THEIR CHARITIES.

The Copts are the shrewdest business men of Egypt. Many of them start life poor and grow rich. It is a common saying here that no Jew can compete with them, and they have driven the Jews out of the upper part of the Nile valley. In Assiout there are a number of rich Copts who have changed their religion and become Protestant Christians, and some of these men are very charitable. One, for instance, has built a Protestant native church. He put up the building after a visit to England, where he was much impressed with Westminster Abbey. Upon his return he said he was going to build a church for Assouit on the plan of Westminster. The missionaries here advised him to the contrary and asked that he make his building rectangular instead. But no! it must be Westminster Abbey or nothing; and the result is a great T-shaped structure of wood with a long hall in the center and wings at the end. The church cost about $20,000, and it will seat 1,500 people. I attended it last Sunday and found the main hall filled with dark-faced men in gowns and fez caps. The wings were shut off by curtains, but I was well up in front and so near one side that I could look through the cracks. Each wing was filled with women clad in black balloon-like garments and veiled so as to conceal all but their eyes. A few of the women wore European clothes and French hats, showing how the new civilization is coming in.

Another rich Copt has established two large primary schools here, one for boys and the other for girls. In the boys' school there are 250 pupils, and in that for the girls more than 200. These schools are taught by native Protestants, and not one cent of American money is spent upon them.

QUEER CHRISTIANS THESE.

I am much interested in the Copts. There are about 600,000 of them in the country. They look much like Egyptians and dress about the same. The women veil their faces, both in public and in private, and until about a generation ago the unmarried women were white veils.

These Copts believe in the ancient form of Christianity. They are about the same Christians as Egypt had in Roman times. They claim St. Mark as their first patriarch and say that he preached the Gospel at Alexandria and started the sect there. They have a patriarch today, and under him 2 bishops, and a large number of priests and deacons. They have their monks and nuns, all of whom lead hard lives; they fast and pray, wear shirts of rough wool and live upon vegetables.

The Copts believe in God the Father, and in the Lord Jesus Christ, as His Son. They believe in prayer, and, like the Mohammedans, pray five or six times a day. They begin their prayers at daybreak and are supposed to make five separate petitions before dark and to close up with another prayer at midnight. As they pray they recite a Psalm or chapter from the Gospel; and some have rosaries of beads on which they count 4 times) saying the words "Oh! my Lord have mercy."

After this they close up with a short prayer. They wash before praying and pray with their faces turned toward the east. They believe in baptism and think that an unbaptized child will be blind in the next life. They have fixed times for baptism, a boy baby being baptised at 40 days and a girl baby at 80 days after birth.

IN THE COPTIC CHURCHES.

There are Coptic churches all over Egypt, and I find several here in Assout. The average church usually surrounds a court. It consists of four or five buildings, comprising a chapel, a hall of worship, the residence of the bishop and other rooms. The church proper contains an altar which is separated from the rest of the room by a screen, covered by a curtain with a cross worked upon it. Before this curtain stands the priest and the choir and the more influential members of the congregation. Behind them is a lattice work, and on the other side of it are the less important men of the church, with the women in the rear. Every one is expected to take off his shoes when he comes into church, and in many of the halls of worship there are no seats and the people lean upon sticks while the sermon is preached. The service begins at daybreak, and often lasts four or five hours, so that it is no wonder that some of the members of the congregation fall to chatting during the preaching, and business and social matters are discussed.

I am told that the Copts do not trust their wives. Each has but one, but he does not make her his confidant; he never tells her any of his business secrets, and does not pay her as much respect as the native Protestant Christians pay their wives. He seldom sees his wife until he is married, and he is forbidden by his religion to marry any one but a Copt. As among the Mohammedans, marriages are usually a matter of business, with a dowry bargained upon beforehand. The favorite wedding time is Saturday night, and the marriage feasts last throughout the following week. When the marriage contract is made all the parties to it say the Lord's prayer three times; and before the ceremonies are completed the bride and bridegroom go separately to church and the Eucharist is administered to them. Just before her marriage the bride is given a steam bath, and her finger nails and toe nails are stained red with henna. Prior to the ceremony the bride sends the bridegroom a suit of clothing, and a woman from her house goes to him to see that it is delivered properly and that the bridegroom is taken to the bath. Thus it is provided that both start the married life comparatively clean.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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cot. Even payment of $25 allows the donor to name three or four patients for treatment at the particular hospital to which the money has been contribututed. The sum of $150 includes the privilege of being a life governor to a hospital, to attend annual meetings and to recommend 24 out-patients and one in-patient a year.

By this elaborate system of donation the London hospitals are kept going from year to year. Once every year two days are set apart when the whole of London is supposed to contribute something toward the care of the sick. These days are Hospital Sunday and Hospital Saturday. All the churches on the first named day give the major portions of their collections to the hospitals, and on Hospital Saturday collections are made in the streets. On Hospital Sunday and Saturday in London the public gives generously to the fund that goes to help the suffering poor. Upward of $250,000 has been collected in one year in this manner.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

Another great source of income to the London hospitals, and which also come under the head of "voluntary contributions," are the sums raised by what is known as King Edward's hospital fund for London. It is to this fund that Carnegie has just given his $500,000. Last year the total income of this fund was $554,775.

This fund was founded by King Edward 10 years ago, and is one of his majesty's most creditable hobbies. Every member of the royal family is supposed to contribute something to this fund, even down to the little princes and princesses. Of royal subscribers King Edward gives annually $525; Queen Alexandra, $125; the Prince of Wales, $1,500; Princess Victoria, $25; little Prince Edward, $5.25; while little Prince Albert, Princess Victoria of Wales, Prince Henry and Prince George each give $5.25. The total royal donations amount to about $2,775. Of course, it might have been a trifle more, considering that the royal family of England draws from the British people every year about $2,500,000; but as the king and the Prince of Wales give their personal service to the fund, the generosity of the subscription itself should perhaps, be questioned.

OTHER SOURCES.

One of the largest sources of wealth of the London hospitals are bequests by will. Recently Mrs. Lewis-Hill, wife of the famous London pawnbroker, died and left $1,250,000 to the fund; Alfred Beit left $100,000, while George Herring, previous to his death, had contributed $450,000 to King Edward's fund. In his will he left to the hospital fund a large sum of money which he had loaned the Salvation Army, and also his splendid house in Park lane.

To be mentioned as a heavy subscriber to the King Edward fund is considered a great honor in England. The fund undergoes the personal supervision of the king and the Prince of Wales, and the names of all donors—even of persons not sending more than $1.25—are printed in handsome booklets which come under the direct eye of his majesty. Nevertheless despite the temptation to seek personal advertisement by appearing in these gilt-edged lists, some donors are sufficiently self-abnegating not to allow their names to be mentioned. Recently an anonymous contribution of $50,000 was sent to the King Edward fund, and the name of the donor was known to none connected with the administration of the subscriptions.

Considering the extraordinary manner in which these funds are raised, it is quite a marvel that these great institutions should be able to keep going at all. It is from this very fact that London has come to be known as the most charitable city on earth.

DOWN TO A SYSTEM.

Living as the hospitals do, on the "voluntary contributions" of the multitude, it is not surprising to see great signs plastered across the buildings appealing for "immediate aid." Nearly all the buildings bear permanently the words, "Supported by Voluntary Contributions," and each hospital has an elaborate system of appealing, which is in charge of a committee of publicity. Considering that money always is "urgently needed" by each of the great London hospitals, it is a wonder that the public do note weary of subscribing to funds which are practically a perpetual drain on their pockets. Occasionally one sees notices on the outside of certain hospitals that wards have been closed for lack of operating expenses. Appeals of this kind are responded to quickly, and wards are note allowed to be closed for any great length of time. If the general public does not come to the rescue some private individual is found who by a single check, managers to open up the much needed ward.

ARMIES OF SUFFERING.

It is difficult for the American reader to conceive of the extent of some of these great London homes of suffering. St. Bartholomew's hospital, for instance, forms almost a small village itself. It is situated in one of the densest portions of London, between the general postoffice and Smithfield market. It was founded as far back as A. D. 1123, by Rayhere; and refounded by Henry VIII. in 1546. Going back more than 700 years, it may be considered one of the oldest hospitals in the world. St. Bartholomew's accommodates 647 patients, who are attended by 200 nurses. The hospital occupies several blocks, is surrounded by a huge wall, and forms, as it were, almost a town within a town. In order to keep this vast place going it requires $445,000 a year. The number of cases treated a year is 160,000.

Another of London's great institutions for the sick—known the world over—is "Guy's," the great hospital for the poor, founded in 1724 by Thomas Guy. The upkeep of Guy's requires $505,000 a year and the hospital treats annually 132,000 patients.

The London hospital in Whitechapel treats every year 182,000 out patients, and about 15,000 in patients, and its ordinary income is $350,000 a year. To keep Guy's, Bartholomew's, and the London hospital alone going, requires $1,190,000 a year; and as the King Edward fund only supplies $554,775—distributed among all the London hospitals—it will be seen that the hospitals depend entirely on the public, and the bequests left by private individuals.

REQUIRE VAST SUMS.

There are several other great hospitals in London—such as St. Thomas', Charing Cross, Middlesex—which treat almost as many patients as the first three mentioned and require vast sums for their operation. St. Thomas', though founded especially for the poor who cannot pay, has adopted the American system of receiving some "paying patients," and certain rooms are given up to these special cases. The charges are extremely moderate as compared to American hospitals of the same class. One can be taken into St. Thomas' hospital at 75 cents a day and receive treatment from the very best physicians in Europe. St. Thomas' is situated on the river, immediately facing the houses of parliament. It consists of an imposing cluster of seven or eight five-story buildings, and resembles a great university. This great hospital was founded as far back as 1,200, and was refounded in 1553.

Many of the great London hospitals received their grants of land from early Norman and even Danish kings. The plots on which they rest usually are exempt from all taxation; or, if they pay any ground rent at all, it usually is of a nominal description—such as five horseshoe nails or three grains of corn per annum. The antiquity of the land grants and the noble purposes to which they are devoted make these vast hospitals among London's most venerated institutions.

ISSUE JOURNALS

Attached to nearly all the great London hospitals are medical schools which present exceptional opportunities to the student. It may well be imagined that every possible case treated by medical science may be seen by a student attached to a hospital that handles from 50,000 to 100,000 cases, or more, a year. Some of the great hospitals—such as Guy's—issue weekly and monthly journals which are read by medical men all over the world. All the great physicians who attend these hospitals give lectures free to the students, and report in medical journals the "interesting cases" which come under their notice.

While most London hospitals are devoted to the care of human beings, there are many which treat only animals. There scarcely is a form of animal suffering which is not cared for on a grand scale in London. There are hospitals for dogs, horses, birds, cats, white mice and other pets. There is even a "Home of Rest for Horses." Now that the motor bus and other forms of mechanical traction are coming in and dispensing with the use of horses, the charitably disposed in England have "got together" to provide resting homes for worn-out equines. Homes for lost and starving dogs, drinking fountains for animals, anti-vivisection hospitals for animals and other benevolent institutions speak well for the kindliness of the Londoner. It is for these reasons that the English capital has justly achieved the reputation of being the world's most charitable city.

OTHER AMERICANS DONATE.

It has been estimated roughly that London hospitals require an annual fund of something like $5,000,000 to keep them going, and that upwards of 2,500,000 receive the benefit of the treatment, they afford.

Mr. Carnegie is by no means the only prominent American who has assisted London hospitals. Foremost among the great helpers in this worthy endeavor is the Duchess of Marlborough—formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt. Not only has she sent donations of substantial amounts to various large hospitals, but recently built at her own expense an extensive wing to one of the largest of these institutions—the West Ham and East London, whose patients are among the poorest of the poor.

Among other Americans who have interested themselves in London hospital work are Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, J. Pierpont Morgan, the Countess of Craven, Bradley Martin's daughter; the Belmonts, Astors and several more. It might be said that literally hundreds of thousands of good American dollars have gone to help London hospital charities.

DUCHESS PATRONIZES ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Despite the discouraging news which has been received from the Artic exploring party headed by Captain Einar Mikkelsen, the Duchess of Bedford, who contributed bountifully to the fund that made the expidition possible, still has hopes that Mikkelson, will be heard from in a satisfactory manner.

Her grace is deeply interested in all movements of a scientific nature and has frequently opened her purse for their futherance. The vessel bearing Mikkelsen and his party to the far north, and which left Victoria, B. C., on May 21, 1906, for the Artic, was named in honor of the Duchess of Bedford.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

is worth a pound of cure. There are many poor sufferers, Consumptives, who are hopeless of getting well—who, if they had taken care of themselves, would now be well. A cough is the foundation of Consumption. Ballard's Horehound Syrup will cure that cough. Mrs. S——, Great Falls, Montana, writes: "I have used Ballard's Horehound Syrup in my family for years—my children never suffer with coughs. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main St. B

BOOMING NEW COUNTRIES LONGWORTH'S PROFESSION

(Continued from page thirteen).

and that they can be had for the shooting. We look on a little incident like that as a good advertisement for our industry.

"RHINOS IN YOUR YARDS."

"In fact, we want all the world to know that you can not a lion or a rhino almost from your hotel door and that in spite of the fact that we are so primitive in some ways we are quite up-to-date in others. The hotel has electric lights and elevators. We have baths and barber shops and all the conveniences that you could get in Fifth avenue or Broadway, and in addition to these we give you all the excitement of the jungle.

"We can offer the globe-trotter the advantages of the best society, for our society in Nairobi is recruited from Mayfair and Belgravia, and as we become better known we are bound to have a still greater number of society people spending a great part of the year with us.

"No one can complain of the climate, for it is excellent. The sun is a bit strong at midday, but we know all about it and take the necessary precautions. There is no need for any one to be more inconvenienced by the climate of Nairobi than he would be in New York, or even in London, in the dogdays, and the nights are always delightfully cool. In fact, on the whole, the climate is bracing.

"Nairobi is bound to be a great pleasure resort, and we want all the people with money to spend to know it."

J. S. STEELE.

CZAR'S MASTER OF THE HUNT SEEKS SWEETHEART HERE.

Count Leo Nicholajevitch Kazansky, master of the hunt for his imperial majesty of Russia, is in this country in search of the only woman he ever has or ever can love.

This well-loved woman is Vlera Antonovna Czerni and for 15 years the count and his agents have sought for her all over the world. She was spirited away from him almost at the altar when the young count was coerced into an engagement with a Russian noblewoman and since that day he has expended half of his great fortune in an unremitting search for his affinity.

Kazansky is here incognito. He speaks many languages with fluency and in an interview in New York recently said that if his search of America did not bring results he would kill himself. From his appearance and nervous manner he is likely to put the threat into execution. From New York he purposes going throughout the west in his search.

AUCTION SALE!

Of Unclaimed Express Goods, Packages, Trunks, Boxes, Bundles, Valises, Etc., Etc, at Salt Lake City, Utah, October 3rd. 1907.

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Rocky Mountain Division.
Salt Lake City, Sept. 2, 1907.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that property addressed as per list below, remaining on hand unclaimed or otherwise in the office of The Pacific Express Co. at various points in the States of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Washington and California, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Thursday, Oct. 3, 1907, unless same is called for and charges and costs paid before said date. Sale to begin at 9 o'clock a. m. and continue from day to day till sold.

J. W. ROGERS, Superintendent. J. A. SANBORN, Agt., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Name of Consignee.	Description of Article.	Ch'ges	Name and Address of Consignor if Known.
Eureka, Utah—			
Geo. Udall,	2 Pkgs. & 1 Gun	$ 3.30	E. Bebb, Chicago, Ill.
Garfield, Utah—			
Wm. Passey,	Telescope	1.85	
Logan, Utah—			
Hyrum Cook,	2 Pkgs.	1.10	Banner Fashion Co., Salt Lake.
Milford, Utah—			
L. Adams,	Box	3.75	Columbia House, Chicago, Ill
E. L. Taylor,	Suit Case		
Moroni, Utah—			
C. F. Neilson,	Box	.45	J. Denhalter, Provo, Utah.
Murray, Utah—			
J. R. Poole,	Trunk	Paid.	
Ogden, Utah—			
T. Ketchell,	Trunk	6.60	Richard Harris, Butte, Mont.
J. A. West,	2 Sacks	2.60	O. M. Thorpe, Butte, Mont.
Salt Lake City, Utah—			
F. Allen,	Trunk	5.65	
O. G. Connor,	Bundle	1.20	
A. C. Churchill,	2 Suit Cases	4.00	Owner.
J. J. Gallacher,	Crate	2.00	
R. T. Haywood,	Trunk	11.60	
R. H. Little,	2 Suit Cases. Tel.	4.60	Owner, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Jas. McDonald,	Trunk	.85	
F. Oliver,	Basket	14.10	
W. Reynolds,	2 Pkgs.	4.50	
Salt Lake and J. M. Co.,	3 Boxes	14.40	Electric C. Co., Guthrie, O. T.
Sandy, Utah—			
N. Keenie,	Box	2.95	

DAGGERT, CALIF.—
G. B. Bomer, Bundle.

BOISE, IDA.—
E. M. Beckman, Box; H. C. Bennett, Pkg.; Wm. Gehn, 3 Boxes; J. C. Gordon, Pkg.; F. E. Logan, Pkg.; M. E. McIntyre, Pkg.; T. J. McGinnis, Box; Norwood & Co., Box; U. Ray, Trunk; S. C. Smith, Sack; J. E. Tourtello, Box; C. Tuttle, Pkg.; H. F. Wilson, Pkg.

CALDWELL, IDAHO—
K. Morgan, Sack; H. S. Stewart, Pkg.

EVERGREEN, IDAHO—
Thunder, G. F. M. D. Co., Box.

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO—
W. H. May, Trunk.

KETCHUM, IDAHO—
L. B. Dorthy, Bundle.

LEWISTON, IDAHO—
E. Gaines, Pkg.; E. A. McGaffery, 2 Bundles.

MERIDIAN, IDAHO—
J. E. Bailey, Grip; Seaman and L., Box.

MOSCOW, IDAHO—
A. McArthur, Box.

NAMPA, IDAHO—
D.Doolittle, Pkg.; G Warren, Pkg.

POCATELLO, IDAHO—
C. Kultz, Trunk; R. Nichols, Crate.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO—
Wm. Hutchinson, Suit Case.

WALACE, IDAHO—
Sam Brown, Pkg.; Count De Robeo, Trunk.

BUTTE, MONT.—
Jno. Allen, Bundle; C. Burton, Box; J. Conners, Pkg.; F. A. Dickson, Box; G. W. Mullen, Bundle; G. D. Stewart, Box; Thornton Hotel, Box.

CALIENTE, NEVADA—
W. Williams, Bundle.

ARLINGTON, OREGON—
Chas. Anderson, 2 Suit Cases; Pink Toolie, 2 Telescropes.

BAKER CITY, OREGON—
C. Baker, 1 Guitar; J. D. Walter, Box.

CASCADE LOCKS, OREGON—
J. Bardness, Gun.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON—
W. Haskins, Pkg.; G. W. Simpkins, Pkg.; Chapman & Co., Box.

HUNTINGTON, OREGON—
J. Jones, Bundle.

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A. Smith, 2 Trunks.

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UNION, OREGON—
C. Tuckberg, Box.

CATHLAMET, WASH.—
E. Bellmer, Sealed Pkg.

COLFAX, WASH.—
M. Basket, Box.

POMEROY, WASH.—
R. McDonald, Bike.

SPOKANE, WASH.—
J. G. Cleary, Beer Pump; W. L. Johnson, 2 Trucks; Etta Lee, 1 Box; McCabe, Johnson Co., Box.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—
J. A. Toveda, Trunk.

WASHBUCKA, WASH.—
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