REPLIES TO LABOR

Governor Says Convicts Must Be Employed.

CONDITIONS AT PENITENTIARY

Competition From Stove Foundry Is Not Yet Serious-Working Prisoners on Roads is impracticable on Account of Expense.

As an aid to their reformation, con victs must be employed at some useful occupation, and in Oregon it is not practicable to work convicts without bringing them into competition with free labor. The whipping post is an essential part of the prison equipment; but a large majority of the prisoners obey the rules and shorten their terms

SALEM, Aug. 27 .- (Special.)-In the management of a penal institution such as the Oregon Penitentiary, discipline is the paramount idea. The men who are confined within the prison walls are there because they violated the laws of the lands, and it is the purpose of the state in taking charge of them to punish them for their crimes, and by that means teach them to do better in the future. The punishment ts not imposed in the spirit of vindictiveness, but with a view to reforming the man who has strayed from the path of

Reformation of the criminal is the purpose of the law. By confining the man who offends society, he is made to feel the consequences of his acts, and others are deterred from following in his footsteps. While punishment is generally regarded as the most effective means of securing obedience, which is the best evicence that reformation has taken place, there are many who believe that punishment will not bring about true reformation. Thus one of the prison chaplains, in an annual report to the superintendent, volunteered the opinion that "punishment con't reform a man," but "the Gospel is to make men better." The managers of the Oregon State Prison do not depend upon either punishment or the Gospel alone to bring about the desired result. By requiring constant observance of rules and regulations; by compelling the conviet to engage in a useful occupation, and by giving him every opportunity to improve himself, if he will, the good results that may be gained by punishment and religious instruction are augmented.

The men who find their way to the State-Penitentlary are presumably the most vicious men in the state, and are the least responsive to moral or religious instruction. Some of them are so utterly deprayed that if such a condition be possible they might be counted beyond the reach of reformatory induences. Fear of punishment is all that deters them from crime, and even this has little restraining power over many. On the other hand, there are men in the prison who are not lessly, perhaps, violated a law, were deere known in the business world and who nearly self-supporting as po formed the moment they realized the seriousness of their offense. They receive rights of all.

Bules Prisoners Must Observe.

One of the first things a prisoner learns after he dons his stripes is that there are certain rules of the institution which he is expected to obey, and a violation of rigid discipline, and employment at useful which will bring certain punishment. Among other things, it is required of him that he shall obey promptly the instructions of the officers in whose charge he is placed: that he must hold no communication with his fellow-prisoners, and that he must observe certain rules regarding cleanliness, etc. Disobedience is punished by reprimand by restraint, by solltary confinement in a dungeon, or by flogging on the naked back. Flogging is a method of punishment of which many people disapprove, and which every prison management has found necessary to employ. There are some men for whom nothing sired to attend it, else is punishment. There are men of the hobo class who would persistently refuse to work or to obey orders from officials for weeks at a time if confinement were the only consequence of disobedience. But when everything else falls, the whipping-post has terrors which appeal to the most hardened criminal

one might form the opinion that the whipping of prisoners is of almost daily occurrence. Such is far from the truth. Out gays, "If such service is needed anyof 300 men who are confined in the prison of 300 men who are confined in the prison where, it is among such men as are found resembles a howling wilderness. Water in the Penlientiary. The sinners, and not large majority serve their terms with the righteous, are the ones to be called than the almighty dollar, which I have acarcely a reprimand, while others persist in disobedience until flogging is the only resort. It is doubtless true that corporal punishment has sometimes been adminis tered when circumstances did not justify it, but these are exceedingly rare cases. Day after day, the work of the prison win an appointment as a "trusty," wheregoes on in perfect peace. Perhaps 50 men by he is given work outside the prison are planning a means of escape, but all walls and his term is shortened one-half. are pursuing the even tenor of their way The opportunity to lighten the punishment in the hope of getting an opportunity to by good behavior is probably one of the take an untimely departure. Even the most effective means of securing quiet actually desperate men will be exemplary in quiescence in the rules and regulations of this is the tightest squeeze I have had most desperate men will be exemplary in the prison and aids in the reformation of their conduct in order to avoid punish the prison and aids in the reformation of ship 42 years ago.

But now I am all right and am on a But now I am all right and am on a state of the criminal. prison officials and to shorten their term been put at work outside the prison as by winning merits. The long-term man, who has perhaps committed a murder, selof course the trustles are selected with the sea and trying to forget the akeleten of death and destruction. But that dom gives trouble, but it is the hobe who has chosen to steal rather than work, and who has but a moderate term to serve, who takes the most attention. It is bemay appear the best, that it is necessary to hold all to a strict observance of every rule. As Superintendent Lee said in Las last report: "Laxity in discipline is a mistaken kindness to prisoners," and many a man who has been whipped has afterward admitted he deserved it and acknowledge that it did him good.

The Contented Prisoner.

The busy man is the contented man, but there is always mischief for idle to be furnished transportation to a cerhands. Plenty of work for the prisoners is therefore one of the most effective could get beyond the shadow of the prison ing in business in Kansas City.

ing the reformation of the convict. Some kind of work must be provided, and the more useful the occupation the more beneficial its effect upon the men who perform it. Labor union leaders in San Francisco have recently entered a vigor-Loewenberg-Going Company pays 31/2 cents per hour for work performed in the stove ere short-term men, who scarcely become familiar with the work before they are discharged. Their labor, therefore, has but little value. Then, too, the average convict will not perform nearly so much work as the free man of similar ability. Nevertheless, the rate received is scarcely half what it should be, according to the opinions of men who know something about the work performed. Superintendent Lee says that "at present convict labor does not compete to any great extent with free labor in this state, as most of our stoves and ranges come from St. Louis and Chicago. But when we have more people, and a market so that we can manufacture on a scale so as to compare with the East, it will become a serious question. The present contract was made in 1896, for a period of 10 years. Labor was very low then, and so was the price agreed upon. The question of changing to the work of making jute into wheat bags has often been discussed. In January, 1501, I visited the prison at Walla Walla to investigate the subject. It would cost \$250,000 to install a good plant, and about 250 men are necessary to run it to advan-

Geer on Convict Labor Competition.

Concerning the question of convict isbor, which union labor people are now

agitating, Governor Geer says: "As to the advisability of employing the convicts at manufacturing stoves, and thus competing with free labor, I will say that I should be opposed to it if any other employment could be named that would pot so compete. Everybody must admit that they should be employed, for two reasons: First, because no discipline could be kept without it, and, secondly, because recittude and intentionally violated the the earning power of their labor should be contributed toward their own maintenance. Working on the public roads is the only employment I know of that would relieve their labor from competition with free men, but to make this effective and general would entail an expense that would easily pay free men to do the same work. The men who are employed in the shops in our prison belong to that class of which 'trustles' cannot be made. The number of guards which would be required to take care of a force of such convicts in Yamhili County, for example, day and night, together with other expenses, incident to being away from the prison, would entail an expense sufficient to hire free men to do the

> "I should certainly favor the employment of convicts on the public roads if some way could be devised to make it feasible, but since all efforts in that direction have so far proved unsuccessful, I see nothing better than to keep them employed as at present. Free men are working at every possible calling, and I think of nothing that can be made within the walls of a prison that would not compete with them in some manner. This is one of the unfortunate circumstances attending the management of convict labor, as at present employed, the return to the from convict labor

amounts to about \$12,000 per annum." Employment on State Farm.

A farm is connected with the prison and upon this as many men as possible are employed in producing vegetables and evil in their intentions but who, thought- other supplies consumed at the prison. Such work as shoemaking, talloring, etc., tected and convicted. These men need no for the prison, is done by convict labor. ere reformation than do thousands who with a view to making the institution as mingle in good society. They were re- intendent Lee will advise the next Legislature to provide about 200 acres more land for the prison farm. As the convict who their punishment according to a general does not work is living in idlences at the law designed for the protection of the expense of honest labor, it is apparent that the injustice would be greater than at present if the convicts were not employed at something that will yield re-

turns. Aside from punishment by confinement in the Penitentiary, the enforcement of labor, the other means of accomplishing the reform of the prisoners is through education. The prison is provided with a small library of good books, of all sorts. Donations of school text-books and the better class of literature are encouraged. Magazines are particularly desirable. The prisoners generally make use of the library, and thus their minds are turned in the right direction. Superintendent Lee has recommended the employment of an usher whose duty it should be to conduct visitors through the prison, and to conduct a night school for those prisoners who de-

Religious exercises and lectures in the prison chapel are provided as frequently as convenient. The ministers and lecturers volunteer their services. Many of the prisoners profess to have been converted and doubtless some of them are, but the readiness with which some of them backslide when they are released indicate that From stories that are told by convicts they probably feigned conversion in order who have been released from the prison. to secure temporary advantage. The value of religious and moral instruction is not to be underestimated, for, as Governor Geer where, it is among such men as are found to repentance."

The Merit System.

"As punishment increases with bad behavior, so it is diminished by good conduct. By the merit system a prisoner can horse to pull me through that avenue win an appointment as a 'trusty,' where-

a suit of citizen's clothes. Formerly it a hell on earth. FREDERICK ROCK. cause the worst and most dangerous man | was the practice to give each prisoner \$5 in cash, but this has been discontinued for want of an appropriation. About es often as otherwise the money was squandered and was a detriment to the man who received it. A man can scarcely secure employment in a community where he is known to be an ex-convict, so if a man who has won the stripes wishes to get on his feet again he must go to some distant section of the country to begin. It might, The busy man is the contented man, perhaps, he of advantage for the prisoner

walls before being compelled to seek em-

With the exception of the escape of Tracy and Merrill, the present administration has been attended with few unpleasant events. The Oregon Penitentiary held Tracy longer than did any other in ous protest against the competition of stitution in which he was confined, so that cheap convict labor in Oregon. The its record in that respect is not as had as it might be. The only serious criticism that is heard in regard to the prison manfoundry. Some of the men thus employed agement is that the authority and responsibility has been divided between the warden and superintendent, the former having sufficient power to make him the real head of the institution. So far as can be learned, Superintendent Lee has the respect of the prisoners, and there has been no open dissension between the superintendent and the Governor or any of the subordinate officials. For a long time it has been known in Salem that there have been jealousies at the prison, which are not conducive to the best of results. The feeling has been quite strong among some

FRANK INGRAM'S MISSION!

HERE TO RAISE MONEY TO BUY ARTIFICIAL LEG. Sells Trinkets of Steel and Bone, Products of His Activity in the Penttentiary. Frank Ingram, the convict who was shot by David Merrill at the time of the

prison 'outbreak last June, came down from Salem yesterday morning, and was the center of considerable attention as he walked along the streets of Portland yes-terday. He is selling small trinkets of steel and bone, made by him at odd times while confined in the Oregon Penitentiary His purpose is to raise money by this means with which to purchase an artificial limb, to take the place of the one that was amputated. Merrill's bullet shattered the of the officials, but no open ruptures have bone of Ingram's left leg, just above the



FRANK INGRAM, VICTIM OF DAVID MERRILL'S BULLET.

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would have done otherwise. Superintendent Lee is already preparing to turn over the Penitentiary to his successor, who will be appointed by Governor hand a good quantity of supplies, and to leave all the affairs of the institution in good order. Mr. Lee is of course not a candidate for reappointment. During the equivocal and he gave vigorous support to the Republican candidate for Governor. It is understood that a number of subordinate_officials who, though Republicans, supported the Democratic candidate, are in hopes of holding over under the new admicistration.

THOUGH A HELL ON EARTH Terrible Experience of a Washington Man in New South Wales.

The Oregonian is in receipt of a letter from Frederick Rock, a former resident of Cowlitz County, Washington, Mr. Rock left for New South Wales in October of last year. He first went to Mathoura, N. S. W., but when his letter was written he had moved to Byron Bay. Mr. Rock In his letter gives a very interesting ac-count of the damage done by the drought in New South Wales this year. His let-

Byron Bay, N. S. W., Australia, July 28. -(To the Editor.)-1 have traveled over about 1500 miles in the interior of Australls, and on every hand I saw nothing but death and destruction of all animal life brought about by the terrible drought that his swept this country. People who are blessed with a pientiful supply of water have no idea of the ut-ter misery and desolation that this drought has wrought. Thirty million sheep and hundreds of thousand of cattie and horses have perished since last of January of this year. The country exchanged many a time in the last three months for the precious fluid, and it was mighty poor water that I received. I baked bread for my faithful horse to eat, so as to keep him in good condition. My very life depended upon that faithful able to keep him in fair good health, you and my friends in America would never have known what became of mc. At times the sun is so hot that it would destroy

ton of death and destruction. But that care, and those who are likely to attempt to escape are kept inside.

Every prisoner, when discharged, is given ton—it will not be forgotten. It is a horror and a real hell, if ever there was

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—The Mas-ter Plumbers' Association is declared to be a trust, operating in violation of the Missouri anti-trust law, in a petition filed here today in the Circuit Court by Louis R. Young, a local plumber, who alleges that his business has been ruined by members of the combine, who have refused to sell him supplies because he was not a member. Young asks \$30,000 damages. In addition to the suit, a letter has

occurred. Superintendent Lee is a lover knee, and amputation about midway beof peace, and since the law seemed to tween the knee and hip was necessary. make the warden responsible for the safe. Ingram gets around fairly well on keeping of the prisoners, he left the man- crutches, but can do no work to amount agement more to the warden than he to anything until he gets an artificial

Prior to his incarceration in the state prison, Ingram was a farmer by occupa-tion, and knew nothing of any trade. He was put at work in the repair shop in Chamberisin. He is arranging to leave on the prison, and while mending wagons shoeing horses and performing other su general work he picked up the blacksmith's trade quite readily. He was transferred to the blacksmith forge in candidate for reappointment. During the recent campaign his position was unequivocal and he gave vigorous support to great proficiency as a worker with iron. as is evident from the many neat trinkets made from that metal. It is said that he was an exemplary prisoner, and performed his work promptly and with no more directions than a brief instruction what to do. For a large part of his 19 years imprisonment, Ingram performs work that was worth many times the amount the state received for it-314 cents per hour. He was not only willing to work, but, being a very active man, could turn out more work in a day than the average workman.

Ingram was sent to the penitentiary from Linn County 10 years ago upon a conviction of the crime of killing his brother. In brief, it appears that there was a family trouble over the distribu-tion of an estate, and Ingram took up the cause of one of his sisters against a While the matter was pending in the courts the killing occurred. brother was shot while approaching Ingram's house armed with a gun. Ingram was the only witness to the shooting. His story of the case was that some one had been prowling around his house at night, and that he feared personal injury. On the fateful night Ingram was afraid of being uttacked and left the house and hid in the orchard. While he was lying under a tree, he heard some one approaching, and a moment later his brother stood near him, carrying a gun. Ingram rose up and, pointing two revolvers at his other, commanded him to throw down his gun. The brother made a move to shoot, whereupon Ingram shot in self-defense. The prosecution based its case upon the theory that Ingram had enticed his brother to the place for the purpose of killing him. Aside from the testimony of Ingram, the evidence was entirely circumstantial.

Efforts were made several years ago to secure the pardon of Ingram, and it seemed that the efforts would meet with success, but early in 1808 a convict named Charles Kennedy made his escape by drilling a hole in the roof of his cell, and it was charged that Ingram furnished the drills used in making the hole. Ingram denied his guilt, but the incident put a stop to the proceedings for his pardon. After the loss of his leg, as a result of the shooting by Merrill, the demand for his pardon became general, and Governor Geer restored him to liberty.

Since his release. Ingram has been raffling off two sets of steel stove tools, and in this way has secured money to pay his expenses and add to the fund for the purchase of an artificial limb. He expects in one way and another to raise the required amount, about \$100, and then he will either conduct a general repair shop or engage in some kind of business.

San Francisco Bulletin, Before the death of Senator McMillan of Michigan, there were four Canadians in the Senate. There were but nine mem-bers of the Senate who were not American by birth, and the fact that four of these were Canadians indicates that the American people do not make much distinction between men born on the north-ern or southern side of the line between Canada and the United States. Probably comparatively few people cut of Michigaa knew that Senator McMillan was not a anew that Senator McMillan was not a native of the United States. Probably, also, very few tolerably well-informed Americans can name offhand the three Canadians now in the Senate. They are, however, Senator Gallinger, of New

Hampshire; Senator Kearns, of Utah, and Senator Millard, of Nebraska. Senator Gallinger's ancestors were Americans, and Senator Millard is the son of Ameri-

and Senator Millard is the son of American parents who were living temporarily in Canada. About the only penalty attached to foreign birth is the ineligibility to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. It is only occasionally that this penalty has assumed a practical form. Cittzens of foreign birth have from time to time been spoken of as good Presidential material, burring the accident of birth. But no foreign born eitigen has so excelled. no foreign-born citizen has so excelled his American contemporaries that a general regret has been expressed that he could not be President.

KICKS AT BEACH SERVICE R. M. Wilbur Tells of Delays Suffered at Ilwaco.

persons whom an Oregonian reporter butted into yesterday were walling about the transportation service be-tween North Beach and Astoria. "When the O, R. & N. took charge we were told that all would be merry as a marriage bell," said R. M. Wilbur yesterday. "Out-side of the service rendered by the Potter, the facilities are hardly better than they the facilities are hardly better than they were before. The trains do not run on schedule time, and neither do the boats, and people who are trying to get home now are having a wretched time. This may be because there is too high a runb of resolutions and but it is big a rush of people to get away, but it is also because transportation facilities are not sufficient for the travel. It has always been this way, and the O. R. & N. has not bettered conditions.

One day last week the steamer Nahcotta tied up two hours and a half at a cannery in order to load salmon. The beatload of passengers was kept waiting that long. and the trip across the bay consumed, in all, 4% hours. Wouldn't that jar you? "Monday afternoon many people were left at Ilwaco just because there were not ough boats to transport them to As-ia. The Nahcotta has a license to carry only 125 people. The people knew this. They swarmed down to the Ilwaco wharf ahead of the train, mind you, in order to get on board first. When the train arrived, all the places on the boat were taken but half a dozen. One prominent Portland citizen who had to get to Portland right away paid a man on the boat \$5 for his place on board.
"Tuesday afternoon the people herded

down to the wharf, as the night before. But the superintendent was foxy this time and wouldn't let them aboard. But they

and wouldn't let them aboard. But they raised such a howl and racket that he had to open the gangways.

"Although we were scheduled to get away from liwaco at 2 o'clock, we didn't get away until 4:30. The train was just an hour and a half late in reaching Ilwaco. Is this much like the transcontinental service of the O. R. & N.? On that train were one carload of oysters, two boxcars of freight, two flatcars of lumber and two flatcars of baggage, and on the tail end were the regular passenger coaches. There were only three men to handle all this freight.

"As I said, the Nahcotta did not get away until an hour and a half late. She We reached Astoria just an hour after the train had pulled out for Portland. A number of us thereby were constrained to stay in Astoria all night, because there were no accommodations left on the boats.

"Yes, str. I wish to raise a good, big. stiff kick, and so do lots of other people. I complained to the captain of the kahcotta, but he responded that if the officers of the boat had their way things would be different."

ESCAPED FROM ECUADOR. American Releases Himself From Disagrecable Plight.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—On the British steamship Colombia, Jackson Smith, an American resident of Guayaquil, Ecuador, who had made himself persona non grata with the Ecuadorean authorities, was enabled to escape from Guayaquil, says a San Francisco dispatch to the Times. Smith was taken to Panama, whence he proceeded to New York.

Smith was a subcontractor on the railroad to connect Guayaquil with Quito, the capital up in the Andes. He is said to have accused a prominent citizen with drunkenness, was arrested for libel and fined \$1500 in gold. Smith refused to pay the fine and was placed in fail.

When the Colombia reached Guayaquil on the way up the coast, a small boat con-taining Smith and a friend met the steamboat just before dawn and the men were allowed to climb aboard. A few hours later the captain of the port sent out to the Colombia for the purpose of taking Smith ashore, but he had hidden in a safe place and was not apprehended.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.-Jackson Smith, who has had such an unpleasant experience in Ecuador, is the general manager of a Knoxville contracting comwhich has the general contract to the railroad from Guayaquil to He formerly was assistant general passenger agent of the L. & N. R. R.

ON VERGE OF STARVATION Unless Something Is Done for Navajos, Trouble May Follow.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 27.-Sheriff Christensen, of San Juan County, Utah, today made a formal appeal to United States Senator Rawlins for the relief of the Navajo Indians, of Southern Utah, and the latter has telegraphed the situa-tion to the Indian Commissioner at Washington. Sheriff Christensen confirms the reports that the Navajos are in a desper-ate condition, and predicts that unless immediate relief is given, serious results

"Thirty thousand Navajo Indians are actually at the point of starvation in Southern Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona," said the Sheriff today, something is done to mitigate their condi-tion soon, there will be an uprising that will not result well for the whites. will not result well for the whites. The Indians are practically without food, and Winter is coming on. The deplorable state of affairs has been caused by nine years of drouth. Year by year their herds have been thinned out, until now many of them have killed their last pony to feed their squaws and pappooses. It has been impossible to raise corn, and same pas become so scarce that the Ingame has become so scarce that the In-dians have been driven to the last extremity.

Restored by an Old Decree. BREST. France, Aug. 27.—The Sisters who recently were expelled from Lander-neau discovered a decree, dated 1828. which removes them from the scope of the association law, and they have re-sumed possession of their school. A crowd of people accorded the Sisters an



WANT NO MORE WEDDINGS | WHY DO YOU SUBMIT TO A

FIVE COUPLES WILL BE MARRIED AT ELKS' CARNIVAL.

fanager Rowe Declines Other Offers -Work of Placing Exhibits Now in Full Swing.

The limit of hospitality for the newly married has been reached with the Port-land Carnival management. There was never such a willing crop of marriageable sweins before in all the history of annual Autumn festivals in this city. Manage Rowe stated last night that he had all h could possibly attend to in getting five couples ready for the ceremony on Tues-day. September 9, Wedding day, at Queen Maybelle's court in the Park row. Fur-ther applications to be married at the Car-

nival are coming in, but it has become

necessary to turn them down. "Not wishing anybody bad luck, at all," says Mr. Rowe, consolingly. It is probable that each one of the cou-ples will have a complete set of housekeeping utensils and a set of furniture to begin keeping house. Presents are being contributed by enterprising merchants of Portland, and the gifts that have begun to arrive at headquarters in-clude sacks of flour. This is practicel, at all events. Rice and old shoes to throw after the happy pairs are in readinces, and all necessary details are being perfected for giving the guests of the carnival a good send-off on their matrimonial voyage. Rapid progress was made yesterday in fitting up and decorating the interior of the display booths, and it is urged upon the laggards to have everything in place

by Saturday night. Efficient guards are employed to watch the property of the Carnival every night, and the exhibits in each booth will be looked after. Tasty deccrations are appearing along the line of booths, and in addition to the blaze of lights that will be overhead, the booths will be respiendent with electric globes. The landscape decorations on Seventh street, from Morrison to Washington, for the grand promenade, are very attractive.

There are a few good booths left. They are all free to exhibitors. While the time is limited, the remaining booths can be had on application at Carnival headquarters. The Jabour Oriental Midway section.

with the enimals and the troops of per-formers, are due here Sunday, and every-thing in the amusement line will be ready by 2 o'clock Monday for the grand open-ing. By Saturday morning travel toward the city will be fairly started, and it is again urged upon the business people to put out decorations in store windows and buildings. Prizes are offered for the best decorated window or store building. Following are names of exhibitors who

have taken the booths, from the grand entrance to the Midway gate, and the number of booths allotted each:

Gatzian & Co., two booths; Wright's Music Store, two; Ellers Plano House, six; Soule Bros., four; B. B. Rich, four; E. H. Moorehouse & Co., one; Krauch, the photographer, one; Pacific Coast B'≠ ult Com pany, three; Graydon & Co., two: Young's Marble Works, one; D. M. Averill & Co., two; American Cigar Company, J. S. King, one; G. I. Gheen, one; Mrs. Schaupp, one; Mrs. Hopf, one; Prael-Hegele Company, two; Aune, one; Miss Fitzgerald, one; Meier & Frank Company, one; Andrew Kan, three; Aerne & Nordstrom, one; The Evening Telegram, one; F. M. Jones, two; M. Seller & Co., three; Sig Sichel & Co., two; Earon's Shoe Store, one; The Carntval Booster, one; Mason, Ehrman & Co., two; Robinson & Co., one; Studeba-ker's building, nine; Juanita Circle, W. O. W., two; Royal Insurance Company, one; White Collar Line, three; Cribbon & Sexton Company, three; Graves & Co., four; Bartlett & Palmer, two; R. L. Cate, two; Oregon Coll & Gas Company, one; Hoenli & Van Houten, two; H. W. Manning, two; Coast Agency, one; Isaac Gevurtz & Co., furniture, two; H. E. Dosch, horticultural and historical relics, five: Transcontinental Machine Company, two; R. L. Cestleman, one; Breidenstein & Sin-sheimer, one; F. Dresser & Co., two; Hasty Messenger Company, two Mrs. Wilson, concession, four; B. Simon, peanut concession, one: Evening Journal, one; Carl Jones, one; Manufacturers' Association, twelve in special building.

BRAGG CASE IS RE-OPENED

Havana Paper Makes Serious Charges Against American Consul.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 27.-Interest has again been aroused in the case of Consul-General Bragg at Havana. Late advices state that the Havana Post, the only American newspaper printed in Cuba, recently printed an article making a venomous attack on General Bragg, charging that instead of at-tending to his duties he is devoting a large part of his time to running down Cuba and the Cubans, and is trying to influence capitalists from the States not to invest their oney in the island. This attack appeared at a time when the Cuban public had ceased to refer to the Bragg incident, and had apparently forgotten the unpleasant affair

The Post ascerts that capitalists who came to Havana recently from the United States to invest in Cuban properties consulted General Bragg, only to aged by his gloomy views of the island and its people. These investors asked for data as to the lands, land titles, crops and material resources of the Island, it is asserted, and were advised by General Bragg to waste no time in getting out of th

DAILY LIFE OF SUFFERING?

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES

Summer Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach Trouble.

The tortures and evils of Summer dyspepsia and indigestion are experienced by thousands at this time. The dyspeption train of cylls may be enumerated as followe: Feelings of dizziness, languor, ner-vousness, sleeplessness, headache, disten-sion of the stemach, loss of ficsh, diffi-cult breathing, and the action of the heart is seriously affected.

All forms of dyspepsin are quickly ban-laked by the use of Paine's Celery Com-pound. The use of this marvelous medi-cine allays the inflammation of the nerves centered about the stomach; it opens up the sewers of the body and removes all waste matter; it cleanses the blood; it makes new nerve fiber; it restores digestive power, and promotes bodily strength and activity. Mr. Fred Rose, Clarendon, Iowa, briefly writes about his happy exce with Paine's Celery Compound as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to testify to to merits of Paine's Celery Compound. I can candidly and honestly say it is the best medicine in the world. Two years ago I was suffering from indigestion and ago I was suffering from hongeston and nervousness, and was so run down that I could hardly walk without help. I used two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound and got better almost from the first dose, have had no use for medicine since, I was completely cured.'

sland, and to take their money with them; not to invest it there. Two instances are then cited of capitalists who were thus scared away from Cuba by what it terms the "absurd statements of the Consul."
General Brags is accused of predicting an early revolution, and with dwelling upon the insecurity of life and all vested interests in such an event. The article closes by saying; "An exposure that may mean something is threatened unless the Consul-General changes his ways."

Ex-Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, says he quit politics a good while ago, and he is of the opinion that "when a man quits and says he has quit he ought to quit, and his friends ought to let him quit."

MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.

Medical Book Free.

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