LINCOLN CONSPIRACY

AND ITS CONSPIRATORS # BY SAMUEL BLAND ARNOLD. WHO WAS IMPRISONED AT DRY TORTUGAS.

Therefore, no such conspiracy as de-tailed by General Baker ever existed, ex-cepting in his own inventive mind. We were made the leaders, so that further persecution and tortures could be heaped upon us. The finding of the court was in-sufficient, tortures already inflicted were not enough to satisfy the pent-up hatred of those in high postion against us, their defamed and traduced victims of military

In a short time a damp and unhealthy dungeon was placed in readiness to re-ceive us, through which but little air could penetrate, and on October 18 Colonel G. St. Leger Grenfell, Mudd, Spangier, O'Laughlin and I were removed to these selected quarters and berded together like so many cattle. The doors for the first few days were always kept closed, with an armed sentinel walking to and fro from his seat, closely guarding against any approach to our quarters.

Soon leg from were introduced, and each ironed, with the exception of myself, they remaining off me, because I was engaged in writing for some of the officers at post headquarters. When the instructions con-tained in General Newton's communication of September 2 had been looked into. the ringleaders of the plot ferreted out and placed in irons, the commanding officer, to prove how willingly the duty of his superior, but likewise of himself, had been performed, penned the following communication to the War Department:

Headquarters, Fort Jefferson, Fig., Oct. 20 1865.-Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Breck Assistant Adjutant-General-Colonel: I have the honor to report that when I relieved Major Willis E. Craig, 161st New York Volunteers, of the command of this post, he falled to turn over to me any particular order or instructions relative to the confinement of state prisoners at this post, and today for the first time learned from Brigadier-General Newton, commanding Department of Middle Florida, that instructions had been sent to the commanding officer of this post to keep them in close confinament, when not at work. When this nost was visited by Major-General Foster, commanding Department of Florida, on the 14th day of this month, he gave me instructions to put them in close confinement, and I have acedingly fitted up a cungeon to carry out his structions, but I had never until this day sown anything in regard to the orders from the War Department. I am, sir, very respect fully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE E. WENTWORTH.
Major 82u United States Colored Infantry, com

What mind amongst those mazy windings can unearth the cause of all these secret machinations. Everything connected so far as to the cause assigned for the placing of us in irons has been refuted by their own correspondence. We were closely confined, when not at work, in this damp and ill-ventilated dungeon, prepared by Major George E. Wentworth for our reception-forced to labor daily, heavily ed about our feet, our footsteps close denied intercourse with every one upon the Island and locked within our gloomy

dungeon ht sundown.

This continued unchanged until the arrival of the Fifth Artillery, Brigadier-General Bennett H. Hill, commanding. The rations issued at this time were putrid, unfit to eat, and during these three months of confinement I lived upon a cup of slop coffee and the dry, hard crust of This is no exaggeration, as many can testify to its truthfulness. Coffee was brought over to our quarters in a dirty, greesy bucket, always with ng upon its surface; bread, rotten fish and meat, all mixed together, and thus we were forced to live for until starvation nearly stared us

When the Fifth Artiflery arrived and we looked upon the faces of men of our own color and race, we felt greater security for our lives. We did not think it possible that worse men could be found upon intions of the command were first learned the face of the earth than most of the in the regions of the back, legs and breast. officers connected with the Eighty-second the drilling officer not being particular as United States Colored Infantry, but we soon found that we had traded off the witch for the devil. As for the enlisted house afforded every opportunity of bemen, or private soldiers, both white and coming conversant with the many differmen, or private soldiers, both white and coming conversant with the black. I must say that we were treated ent acts of cruelty and tyranny practiced, consideration, which shall ever be remem bered with the most grateful feelings.

It was but a short period before the hatred of the officers of the Fifth Artil-lery became visible and felt in more instances than one. Their arrival dated place, arising from the woeful condition from about November 12, when General of the quarters, it becoming flooded with Hill assumed command of the post. Fre-water to the depth in places of one foot. quent visitations were made by them to created by the rains and leakage through our quarters without a word being spoken to walls. This had been so more or less or a question propounded, they looking ever since our confinement there, but upon us as if we were wild beasts and failed to attract the attention of our jailconcocting some plan to degrade and further torture us.

A Uneless Protest.

First Lieutenant William Van Reed, adjutant, being officer of the day, O'Laughlin determined to ask him the cause of his being placed in irons. O'Laughlin stated to him that it was not in conformity with the findings of the court; that sentence did not call for such inhuman treatment at the hands of his jailers; that he had conformed to every requirement since a pris-oner in the hands of the Government, never violating any rule governing the command and firmly protesting against such barbarous treatment.

Licutenant Van Reed walked up and down our quarters in hie insignia of rank, and ranked.

do with you and to you just as we please," and, without further comment, abruptly

left our quarters. If a subaltern officer could thus set aside the findings of an entire court of officers, also override the modified sen-tence of the President of the United States, he possessed more real power over us than either and had it in his assumed power to ignore the findings of the court in its entirety, and, if so desired, could order us on sight to be taken from our cell and executed in like manner to others.

What a parody on justice! Witness that long-drawn-out trial, with its horrors attending for months, its findings to be thus ignored by a subaltern officer in the service of the United States. The time was fast approaching when I, like unto the others, was to be made again to feel the iron heel of the despot sent to overlook and guard us. It could be read in the eyes of each officer as he approached eyes of each officer as he approached, could be viewed in their many consulta-tions after and during a visit to our quartens, as they slyly gazed from one to the other, after looking upon my unshackled

Again Put in Irons.

On November 17, 1865, Captain George W. Crable, First Lieutenant United States Artillery, came into our quarters, accom-panied by the sergeant of the guard, and in a very gentlemanly manner thus ad-dressed me:

"Arnold, I have a very painful duty to Arnoid, I have a very painful duty to perform, but I am forced, as you are aware, to carry out and obey the orders from my superiors, no matter how grating against my feelings they may be. I am ordered," he continued, "by General Bennett H, Hill to place you in Irons, he having received orders to that effect from higher authority as turned every thin higher authority, as turned over to him by Major Wentworth, just relieved in command of the post."

I protested against it as a violation of the organic law of the land, both civil and military, and also of the sentence meted me by the military commission. I informed him that I was a prisoner, it was but that no act of my life had justly earth as in a dream, relentlessly carrying to extremes violanary orders under true, but that no act of my life had just'y earth as in a dream, relentlessly carry-merited me to be imprisoned, much less ing to extremes visionary orders under incarcerated and weighted down by gall-an assumed authority when laboring uning chains, and cried out against such a der impaired functions produced through

were worked by ourselves, denied all in-tercourse with every one upon the desolate island, our footsteps always accompanied by an armed guard, and forced, in this condition, to perform the most menial and

degrading work upon the Key.

From November 17 until December 14 my person and the others were dragged here and there, from morn until night, working in degrading chains, made, in every instance that presented itself, to perform the filthiest jobs that the provost marshal could hunt up.

Employed as Clerk.

Things continued thus until December 14, when the prisoner employed as clerk to the commanding officer was released from confinement by order from the War Department. I was sent for, desired to furnish a specimen of my handwriting, which I did, and from that date was employed as clerk in the Adjutant's office. The noise arising from the clanking chains upon my feet when walking about the office soon grated upon the ears of the commanding officer, who, in consequence thereof, in special post order, relieved me from the irons indefinitely, but kept the others still ironed and occupied at labor, as before mentioned.

I had been in the office but a few days when orders were issued which separated me from my only companions upon the island. I was transferred from my dungeon to the general guardhouse, denied communication or intercourse with the few with whom I was individually imprisoned forced to dwell amid the confusion and noise abounding among numer-ous sentinels. This was of anything but a pleasant nature to my senses. I could not conceive why I had been relieved of suffering of one kind to have another heaped upon me of just as bad a nature, and I determined, if possible, to have it corrected in some way.

In a communication addressed to the commanding officer I requested to be re-turned to my former place of confinement; for, although a dungeon, it was far pref-erable to the guardhouse where I was then onfined: that there were no consequences attending the change of situation; that instead of being an amelioration of my dition I found it an aggravation. My request was compiled with and I was again placed in the dungeon with my compan-ions, which fact had the tendency to ruffle the disposition of the post Adjutant by whose order I had been placed there (without the sanction or knowledge of the com manding officer), as he remarked to me afterward, stating that he placed me in the guardhouse to prevent the contents of communications received at the office being divulged to the inmates of my quar-

Together Once More

From that time out we remained together. The orderly accompanied me to and fro from my cell to headquarters and to every point I required to visit. At retreat or sundown we were locked together with in our dungeon, remaining until carried out to our morning labors at sunrise. With the arrival of the Fifth Artillery

at the post the regulations which had been in force were changed and cruelty became the order of the day. Not only were pris-oners the recipients of it, but to a very great extent it prevailed over the enlisted men, recruits just arrived to fill up the different companies which had been re-duced through expiration of terms of en-listment. There was scarcely a day that listment. There was scarcely a day that ssed but that 10 to 15 would be seen carrying from morning until night heavy cannon-balls upon their shoulders and often continuing for days as well as

To fail to salute an officer was a sur forerunner of punishment, when in fact at times it was impossible to distinguish them, they not being clad in their re-quired uniform. The manual of arms was drummed into the recruits with the butt end of the musket, and the different evo-

Dungeon Was Flooded.

We remained in our dungeon quarters until some time in the month of February. 1866, at which period our removal took ers until it became so plain that their all-seeing eyes in all else could not fall but to notice it. The health of each had become very much impaired from confinement in this malarious dungeon, and when it was announced that we were to be removed to other quarters we heralded the change with joy, feeling that we would be able to regain our health somewhat by coming in contact with the pure, fresh sea breeze. In this, however, we were sadly disappointed. Our quarters were placed immediately over the sally-port of the fort, the casements so constructed that we obtained less fresh air and ventilation than in the quarters we had been removed from, and, to make it more confined and unwholesome, an eight-inch wall was erected between the arch division, dividing the casements, thereby darkening the quarters and breaking off every particle of air from the sea. On the water side, fronting our quar-

ters, occasionally a glimpse of the sky above could be had, but beyond thisnothing. There were three windows, measuring 5 feet long and 6 inches in width, set about two or three feet in the wall, distant from the ground floor about seven feet, completely breaking off all view to the outer world and preventing the breeze, so necessary to health, from being obtained. The wall here, as here-tofore, was a mass of slime, produced from the dampness of the easemates.

Water Bailed Out.

Often during our confinement in the place buckets were used to bail out the collected water, it having been found necessary to dig deep holes and gutters to catch the water, thereby preventing our quarters becoming flooded all over. For months—yes, over a year—we were quartered in this filthy place, having as companions in our misery every insect known to abound on the island, in the shape of mosquitoes, bedbuds, roaches and scorpions, by which, both night and day, we were tormented. Our limbs drawn in different shapes by rheumatism contracted from the dampness, though a wreck, my iron constitution outlived it ill.

When asking that an ameliorating change be made, no notice was taken thereof: in fact, it grew worse, if possible, for the mind of man to conceive such to be possible. A guard stood at our doorway constantly, preventing the approach of any one to our quarters, excepting when accompanied by the officer of the day, the commanding officer or the surgeon of the post. We were made a show of when any nabob or officers came upon the island, to whom we were not permitted to speak, standing like so many statues in their presence.

Officers whose minds should have been clear to act with justice were reveiling in intoxicating beverages, and frequent—like the place of the day, the commanding officer or the surgeon of the post. We were made a show of when any nabob or officers came upon the island, to whom we were not permitted to speak, standing like so many statues in their presence.

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shameful abuse of power.

He replied that he was grieved to have to perform the duty, but that there was no alternative left but to strictly follow the order assigned to him. The screenat of the guard was then ordered to execute the command, and I was ironed in like manner to the others. We five constituted the chain gang at Dry Tortugas. We

I have seen them fall within their tracks, unable to perform the inhuman duty exacted, from sheer exhaustion, to be then thrust within a dungeon, to remain until strength was sufficiently restored to resume the barbarous task. I have seen them suspended between heaven and earth by their thumbs, and every species of inhumanity that the mind of man could invent was heaped upon both prisoners and soldiers, slaves beneath the petty tyrants' control. This and much more, which I will in due time disclose, was practiced within that strong-hold, built to protect freemen and uphold liberty, whilst our starry banner waved majestically in the breeze, emblem of liberty to the world as seen from afar, but beneath which tyranny prevailed, de-vising means to surpass the cruelties in-flicted in barbarous ages. Our condition remained unchanged un-

ome time in the month of February, when a communication was received from the War Department, asking to be informed whether or not Dr. Mudd, as re-ported by his wife, was working in irons, and, if so, to relieve them at once. ders were received that night to discontinue the irons, and from that period out we were all released from that unceffled for and unsanctioned cruelty and indignity. This, with other communications heretofore mentioned, conclusively established lished the fact that a base subterfuge had been practiced upon us to gratify alone the evil passions of those who were

projudiced against un. Shortly after our change of quarters Colonel George St. Leger Grenfell, who had been made to bear in part the same harsh injustice as ourselves, wrote a communication to the commanding officer. General B. H. Hill, asking the reason why he had been placed in irons, etc., as the same reasons could not be attributed to him as to the others, from the fact that he was upon Governor's Island at the time Mudd made his attempt at escape, and certainly could not have been connected therewith, nor have any knowledge thereof. In fact, he did not know that there was such a person in existence as Dr. Mudd, and, if there were no just grounds for the irons, he asked that they be struck off and other quarters assigned

Relief for Grenfell. The next day he was relieved of the irons and assigned other quarters, the General having found that there were no orders in his case, after the old Colonel had suffered through their injustice for six months

the inside of the fort. There were but few things that transpired within its environs but that came under our observation, because directly beneath was the guardhouse, the chief point where the barbarities were practiced and inflicted upon prisoners and soldiers. At this tim-It was an everyday occurrence to behold men plodding around a ring, both day and night, carrying logs and cannon balls, the balls varying in weight from 24 pounds up to 128 pounds.

To be reported was enough to award punishment, neither soldier nor prisoner being allowed to utter a word in his own defense. To look sideways at an officer was the forerunner of a ball to be carried two hours on and two hours off, frequent ly for a week or 10 days. There was a soldier by the name of Wheeler, Company M. Fifth Artillery, who was required to carry a ball for a month, both day and night, two hours on and two hours off, because he altered his pantaloons fur-nished by the Government, instead of go-ing there to the tailor to have it done, he preferring to do it himself to save the cost of the same, he being a poor man, and having a family dependent upon him (Copyright, 1902, Baltimore American.)

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

Phil B Bekeart San F H B Rowland, St L Gleen E Ransom, Seattle E S Wilson, Kan City Chas E Frye, Seattle E B Lyon, Minn Mr. & Mrs W E Hacker, Tacoma Mr & Mrs H M Berrin, Seattle Mr & Mrs H M Berrin, Seattle Mr. & Mrs W M Fleid, Seattle Jas N McCune, do Mrs W M Paine, Aberring Mrs W M Paine, Aberring Mrs W W Flak, do Mrs W M Paine, Aberring Mrs W W Flak, do Mrs W M Paine, Aberring Mrs W W Flak, do Mrs W M Paine, Aberring Mrs W W Flak, do J S Forrest, N Y John Hackett, San Fran H Tuggry, San Fran H Tuggr THE PORTLAND.

deen
Mrs A W Middleton,do
J H Suthaff, Hoquiam
THE PERKINS.

Mrs E E Nickerson,
Vernonia, Or
H H Larabee, Tacoma
Geo Hunt, Or
E E Uden, Seattle
G E Blew, Roseburg
A B Balley, Hillsboro
B E Veatch, Roseburg
A B Balley, Hillsboro
B E Veatch, Roseburg
A B Balley, Hillsboro
B E Veatch, Roseburg
A B Balley, Hillsboro
B F Halley, Wasco
Mrs Halley, Wasco
Mrs Halley, Wasco
Mrs Halley, Wasco
Mrs R C Walls, Rufus
Mrs A H Forner, Lebahon, Or
F J Scoggin, Sheridan
Mrs Costor, do
L D Knight, Iowa
Mrs E H Woodward,
Newberg
Mrs L Hayburn, Sthin
C M Elain, Chicago
Mrs Sheria, Chicago
Mrs Burchell, do
C Burchell, Lextington
Mrs Burchell, Joan
Mrs Burc

P E Newsemb, Hutch-insen, Mo
W H Carroll, San Fr
W H Carroll, San Fr
Frank Study, Tacoma
J M Jones, Astoria
F C Feiter, Chicago
E Draper, Union, Or
Mrs Draper, do
H R Lacy, Salem
W S Barnett, Walla W
M Miss A Jette, do
H O Christensen, Salem
THE ST. CHARLES,
Lohe Louis Aberdeen F W Thurber, Ho.

Hotel Brunswick, Senttle. European plan, popular rates. Modern improvements. Business' center. Near depot.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma. American plan. Rates, \$3 and up.

TOOK ALL THEY COULD

BUNCO MEN STOLE DICEBOX AFTER SWINDLING VICTIM WITH IT.

Ed Sheehan Found Guilty of Larceny Yesterday-His Alleged Accomplice Is Still on Trial.

Ed Sheehan, alias "Dock" Stanley, who in company with Hugh Traynor, recently buncoed Ed Louth out of \$30, was found guilty of larceny by a jury in Judge Sears' Court yesterday morning. The delibera-tion of the jury occupied about one hour. The wife of the prisoner was in the court-rosm, and burst into tears upon hearing the yestlet read

the verdict read.

The trial of Traynor on the same charge was commenced at 2 o'clock, and will be concluded this morning. The evidence was much the same as in the other case, except that John Widell, bartender of the Stockholm saloon, where the crime was committed, testified in addition that one of the defendants carried off the dice and box from the saloon. W. T. Hume also testified that one of the Louth boys, held in the County Jail as a witness, wanted him to get him out on writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Hume testified further that por asked him to transmit a claim for damages to an attorney in Seattle.

PIPE UP IN THE AIR.

Water Committee and County Com-

missioners Dispute About It. There is a dispute between the water ommittee and the Board of County Commissioners regarding the pipe line in the Macadam road. The county has widened this soad from 40 to 60 feet, and has changed the grade in various places, so as to make the road more level than before. In some places the grade was raised, and in others lowered by the lev-eling of small hills. The result of lowering the grades has caused some of the water pipe to be exposed. As Judge Web-ster remarked yesterday, "it is up in the sir, and we had to build a fence around the pipe in several spots to protect it."
The pipe in the Macadam road was la by the Portland Water Company, which by the Portland Water Company, which sold out to the city. County Commission-er Showers was appointed a committee of one to ascertain what rights the Water Company had under its franchise. Mr. Showers says the Water Company was to change the pipe line to conform to the changes of grades.

Judge Webster states that the Water Committee sent a letter to the Board of County Commissioners to the effect that the board had no right to change the grade of the road, and that he wrote an answer to the committee, asking what the committee intended to do about it, and also stating that the County Commissioners did not recognize the right of the committee to interfere with the improvement of the road. Judge Webster says it is the business of the water committee to put the pipe underground to a sufficient depth.

SUE ON HOP CONTRACT. Lehman & Co. Seek to Recover \$2581 From John Salageber.

The phenomenal rise in the price and the consequent reluctance of the hops and the consequent reluctance of the growers to stand by the prices agreed upon early in the season have brought another complaint on this point before the United States Circuit Court. A. Lehman & Co., of Cincinnati, O., have filed a complaint against John Salzgeber, living near Hillsboro, Washington County, for 1981 and interest upon money already. for \$2581 and interest upon money already paid the grower to carry on the expenses of picking and packing. The Ohio dealers state that they made an agreement with Salzgeber on March 29 to deliver 12,000 pounds of hops of the first quality 12,000 pounds of hops of the first quality to them during October, and that the specified price was 11½ cents per pound. On September 6 they made him an advance of \$730, but when the hops were called for Salzgeber refused to make the delivery, though he raised, they declare, the tents of the hops. The fully 40,000 pounds of fine hops. The grower has a three-year contract with F. D. Miller, of Oneonta, N. Y., for 20,-000 pounds, but this was the only other claim on the crop besides their 12,000-pound agreement. As hops of prime quality are now worth 27 cents per pound on board the train, they claim that they have been damaged to the extent of \$2581, together with interest upon the \$720 advance from September 6.

BOATBUILDER SUES. Defendant Alleges That the Bont Was Not Built Properly.

The trial of the suit of Joseph Paquet against Captain E. W. Spencer, to recover \$780, a balance alleged to be due on unt of the building of the steamboat C. R. Spencer, was commenced before
Judge George yesterday. The C. R. Spencer is used for towing logs and ships, and
cost altogether about \$40,000. Paquet alleges that there is a balance due on the contract price, and he also claims some extras.

Spencer has filed a counter-claim for \$2614, covering many items. He asserts that Paquet changed the model, giving the boat less depth, raised the stern and also gave too much sheer. Coovert & Stapleton appear as attorneys for Paquet, and J. C. Moreland and R. W. Montague

Wouldn't Pay for the Book.

In the suit of Dugal Cree against A. Love, to recover \$29 on account of a sub-scription for Ridpath's "History of the World." Love has filed a writ of review in the State Circuit Court. The case was begun in Justice Seton's court. Love was allowed five days' time to file an answer. He was one hour late with it, and the Justice allowed a default judgment to be taken against him.

The City Lumber Company has filed a mechanic's lien against Michael Tautfest and wife to recover \$194 on account of lumber furnished for a house erected in Sullivan's Addition.

Incorporation articles of the Multnomah Fair Association have been filed by E. W. Spencer, G. Rosenblatt and M. D. Wisdom; capital stock, \$25,000. The objects are to conduct agricultural fairs, livestock meetings, race meetings, tracks for the trial of speed, etc.

Inman, Poulsen & Co. yesterday filed three lien suits in the State Circuit Court to recover for materials furnished for three houses built in John Irving's Addi-tion. One suit is against F. E. King. C. H. Prescott, trustee, and J. R. Weatherby and wife for \$312. Another is against King. Prescott and A. L. Brasfield and wife for \$195. The third suit is against King. Prescott and J. H. Barnes and wife King, Prescott and J. H. Barnes and wife for \$100. King is a contractor, and Prescott in each case is trustee of the prop

Wooden Sidewalk Stays. Contractors began work yesterday morning to enforce the city ordinance re-

Few people know the comfort and beauty of perfect natural skin. Have you used Pears'

Sald all over the world.

walks in certain districts, by tearing up a wooden sidewalk at Sixth and Burnside streets. When the planks had nearly been removed, and some of them carried off, the owner of the property came along, and, when he saw what the men were doing, he gasped out: "Don't do that!" "Why?" asked the foreman. "Because," the property-owner shouted, "I received a permit from the City Engineer last Spring, when I built a new wooden sidewalk, giving me authority that the new wooden sidewalk would stand one year from the date of the permit." The allimportant document was examined, and the property-owner was found to be correct in his contention. There was nothing to do but to relay the wooden planks back in their places.

TO MOVE INTO NEW HOME

Young Women's Christian Associa

Y. W. C. A. Will Occupy Building at Sixth and Cak February 1.

in their places.

The Young Women's Christian Associa-tion expects to move into its new quar-ters in the brick building at the southeast corner of Sixth and Oak streets about February 1. The second and third floors will be occupied by the association, and those interested in this work for young women believe that they will then have an opportunity to enlarge the educational branches of the association until they are equal in scope to that department in the kindred organization, the Young Men's Christian Association. The new quarters will also afford space to rent rooms to unemployed girls without homes. The Home for Unemployed Women, soon to be merged into the Y. W. C. A., has here-tofore carried on work of this kind, and this branch has not been lost sight of in effecting the combination. The employ-ment bureau work carried on by both the Y. W. C. A. and the Home at Third and Clay streets were of so similar a nature that it was thought expedient to merge the two organizations. The lodging de-partment in the new quarters will not conflict in any way with the boarding es-tablishment of the Portland Women's Union, as that institution is patronized by women and girls who wish a home, but are already employed. Many trained nurses, teachers and others drawing good salaries live at the Union, while the inmates of the Home were largely country girls who became stranded in the city without money, employment or the means to return hom

several educational classes, with the lunch and rest-rooms as an additional feature,
"We will not interfere in the least with
the Portland Woman's Union," said Miss
Abble McElroy, the general secretary of
the Y. W. C. A., yesterday. "Our lines of work are entirely different, and will con-tinue so. We will have 11 or 12 rooms in our new quarters, which we will rent to girls as the Home for Unemployed Wom-en does now, and we hope greatly to enlarge our educational work then."

The Home at Third and Clay streets will be abandoned as soon as the new quarters at Sixth and Oak streets are ready for oc

Boers to Settle In Southwest.

DENVER, Dec. 18.-The Times today Nearly 3000 Boers are preparing to immi-grate to America and will settle in Colo-rado, New Mexico and Texas. The representative of this movement is General Samuel Persons, late Quartermaster-Gen-eral of the South African Republic, whose headquarters are in New York, Colorado friends of the Boers have been in commu-nication with the General in regard to suitable lands for the new settlers, and General M. Dellivers is now looking over these lands, and has already expressed himself as very favorably impressed with

Reserve Force

When a great general goes into battle he holds back part of his army for reserve to use in case of need at any point where the fighting line weakens and the enemy threatens to break through.

In the same way a thoroughly healthy human body always has a certain amount of reserve strength at command in case of emergency.

What Scott's Emulsion does is to build up reserve strength and vital force which the body can use to repair or defend any weak part in the entire system.

Everybody who needs good red blood, physical vigor, high spirits and plenty of reserve force should take Scott's Emulsion. It is not a mere stimulant, extract or so-called wine of cod-liver oil, but is rich in actual nourishment for the blood, the tissues and the nerve cells. Scott's Emulsion contains the whole oil perfectly emulsified and blended with hypophosphites of lime and soda in a combination which is a genuine and perfect food-medicine.

We will send a sample free to anyone on request.

SCOTT & BOWNE. 409 Pearl St., New York.

Eaela Mowsu



O'ANTAL-MIDY These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copalba Cubebsor Injections.
CURE IN 48 HOUR the same diseases without

inconvenience. Sold by all druggists.

Sour Stomach (Acid Dyspepsia)

Now Recognized as the Cause of Serious Diseases.

Acid Dyspepsia, commonly called heartburn or sour stomach, is a form of indi-gestion resulting from fermentation of the food. The stomach being too weak to promptly digest it, the food remains until fermentation begins, filling the stomach with gas, and a bitter, sour, burning taste in the mouth is often present. This condition soon becomes chronic and being an every day occurrence is given but little attention. Because Dyspepsia is not im-mediately fatal, miny people do nothing for the trouble. It is now wall known among able phy.

sicians that the whole constitution is gradually undermined and weakened, that the nerves and vital organs are seriously affected by any form of dyspepsia. This is plain, as every organ, every nerve in the body is nourished by the blood and the blood is replenished from the food digested. If the food is properly digested the blood is pure, the nerves steady, but if supplied from a sour, fermenting, decaying mass the blood is vitiated, poisoned and the result is shown in sleepiessness, lack of energy, poor appetite, nervousness. Every trifle is mag-nified and the dyspeptics sees nothing but the dark side of everything.

Within a recent period a remedy has been discovered prepared solely to cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and it is now becoming rapidly used and prescribed as a radical cure for every form

of dyspepsia.
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