During the first year and a half the Dry Tortugas was anything but a paradise. There did not pass a day but men could the sky and the earth, until the foints of their thumbs were nearly pulled from their sockets; some carried to the Gulf Stream, bound in cords and nearly drowned, and others tied up in the guardhouse and lashed upon their naked backs.

Many of these cruelties were inflicted ecause the victims had followed the example set by some of the officers in charge of them and had dared to become intoxicated. There was another mode of unishment applied in many instances. Ien were what they termed nailed to the cross or apread engle fashion, and others were tied with their hands behind them to swinging limbs, the tips of their toes barely touching the earth. If these same cruelties were practiced in other portions of the Army to the same extent as was done at Dry Tortugas the cause of so many descritions from the service could easily be discerned. Had the soldiers at that post the facilities of deserting there have been but few of the command

left to do garrison duty.

Many left in small boats, to make their way from the scenes of torture, across 200 miles of sea, preferring to risk their lives upon the deep than to remain, daily dunned to death by such brutal measures enforced there. These particular cases I will hereafter refer to, it being my desire, as far as possible, to relate each thing in order, as far as memory can recall.

A short time after Colonel Grenfell's

removal to other quarters a case of smallpox broke out upon the island. The pa-tient, instead of being placed in a remote corner of the fort, there being many unoccupied casemates available at the time occupied casemates available at the time, where the disease would not endanger others, was brought and placed midway between our quarters and those of Colonel Grenfell. We came in contact with it daily as we passed to and from our la-bor, Colonel Grenfell receiving the full benefit therefrom upon each puff of wind that passed. We failed to become inocu-lated with the loathsome disease, how-

Finding the patient still remaining in close proximity to each of our quarters, Colonel Grenfell obtained a large black-board and upon it in large letters in-scribed "Smallpox Hospital," directing all persons on the island to shun it. This drew the attention of the officers, together with the murmurings heard all over the island, and the patient was removed to another portion of the fort The action of the authorities in this affair was so pointed that not only our-selves, but each man upon the island, firmly believed that it was done for the express purpose of inoculating us this fearful and loathsome malady.

Joke Not Appreciated.

nel Grenfell was severely reprimanded for his action and sternly commanded to take in the board and to be very careful in his actions in the future. He was not in the least intimidated, but strictly garnered the actions of the offi-cers at the fort, recording them in a diary, which he kept during his imprisonment, and which, I learned, is now in the possession of Captain MacElrath, Com-pany L. Fifth United States Artillery. At this period sustenance was horrible and of the most disgusting nature. We sustained ourselves from our own resources. It was a Godsend that we possessed it, otherwise starvation would have stared

iel Grenfell's quarters were papered over its woodwork front inwardly with his daily rations of bread and meat, a nail having been placed through it to fasten it to the wall. Soldiers were loudly comlaining about their rations and the qual-Often when guarding us they requested something to eat, stating that they were nearly starved; that they were robbed of their rations, etc.

Many a one's hunger was relieved by us our own scant supply, through we gained their friendliness in some instances, but, as a general thing, they were kind, and sympathized with us the distribution of the company fund, stating that the benefit therefrom was not received by them, but used by the company officers themselves. This was the general complaint among them all during the first two years of our incarceration. I make no assertion myself or accusation in this matter, as I am entirely ignerant upon the subject, and I give but the statements of others in this special instance.

Recruits Were Maltreated.

Never were a lot of recruits worse maltreated. They were beaten, bruised and maimed by the harsh treatment and punishment awarded. Inhumanity seemed to be the ruling element, and barbarity and injustice the only thoughts of those in power, our rulers. Sunday morning would always find 20 or 30 packing balls at the guardhouse in the boiling sun until some of them, exhausted and overcome by the heat, would fall in an almost lifeless condition and lie there, no notice being taken of them until after the fact had been reported to the officer of the day, when they would be picked up and conveyed to the hospital for medical treatment.

A French Canadian died about a month after his arrival, superinduced from the cruelties practiced upon him by the first butt-end of the musket, used until nature gave way, and he was consigned to a pre-mature grave on the adjacent island of Key West. The man who perpetrated this piece of cruelty was afterward, through examination, made a Lieutenant in the United States Army. This was not soldier who was in the company can testify. He misused, with but few excep-tions, every man in the company.

A private soldier of his company by the name of Street came into the hospital one morning while I was there, with the blood streaming down his neck from a wound flicted at the hands of this sergeant during drill. I saw the man myself, and received my information directly from him. I cannot remember the names of the many so ill-treated, but they were In one instance he struck one of the soldiers of his company over the fingers with his saber, nearly severing them from the hand. Often was I shown also, by roommates, deep and black bruises on their bodies.

Alleged Inhumanity.

Another instance of heartless inhumanity was perpetrated upon a soldier in Company D. Fifth Artillery, by name of Christian Conrad, a German. Conrad had been afflicted with fits, and suffering so much therefrom that he was unable to perform his duties in his company. He was placed in the hospital. While there his condition grew rapidly worse, the lower portions of his body becoming nearess to him, it being with the ut-

foot after the other. The doctor in charge stated that this was mere pretense, and that he would bring him around to duty. He was dis-charged from the hospital, placed in the guardhouse and ordered to carry a 24and log, which was done under the st excruciating pain, as the man trem-d like an aspen all over from the exstrictly compiled with. The severity compiled with the performance of this task, a cruelty unsurpassed, his frame was violently contorted with repeated fits, the command given being that no soldier should interfere or offer any assistance in the pretended spells, and he was left writhing in his agony without any helping hand being the found it impossible to obey the com-

permitted to reach forth to relieve his suf-

For a week he remained in the guardhouse, attacked repeatedly with these fits. Buckets of water were ordered to be thrown over him when under this influ-ence, and his condition grew worse and worse. He was again removed to the hos-pital, where he remained until some time in November, 1886, when he was discharged from the service of the United States. le was borne upon a stretcher to a steam-r lying at the wharf, a helpless man, unable to stand up or move his lower limbs. He frequently expressed the opinion that the doctor was trying to kill him, and whenever the physician made his appear-ance in his ward his entire frame shook with fright and horror.

Severe Arraignment.

Harshness began to increase in manner, both to the soldiers and prisoners. Drunkenness ran riot on the island. There was not a day passed but that officers could be seen reeling under its influence as they staggered down the walk leading from their barracks to the sally-port of the fort. Gaze where you would, the eye would come in contact with some of them, inebriated, a disgrace and dishonor to the service of the country which they repre

Liquor was obtained from every boat that entered the harbor, and if the supply became exhausted before the arrival of a boat again imroads were made upon the hospital supplies, so that, when needed in case of sickness, the supply was exhausted. I state this not upon mere hearsay; I have witnessed all these things myself; have seen orders sent to the hospital for the liquor; have seen the orderly as he re-turned bearing the bottles; have unwrapped the covering and read the label, "Spiritus Frumenti," and have seen the peculiar bottle containing the fluid upon the officers' table

the Government permits its officers to live under the influence of liquor and advances supplies for such purposes, we, the people, have no right to complain, but must sup-port it. From the barbarous treatment daily received from the officers from under the influence of intoxicating draughts, many of the soldiers began to contemmany of the soldiers began to contem-plate desertion. Many succeeded in their efforts, until it became necessary to re-strict them from going to Key West upon passes. Passes of every description consequently were rescinded, and soldiers be-came as much confined on the island as

One of the most heartless acts witnessed in this age of civilization happened on the occasion when the paymaster had arrived at the fort to pay off the troops. It was a counterpart of the Middle Ages in crucity and barbarity. The prisoners were engaged in unfoading a vessel moored at the wharf, containing commissary and Quartermaster stores for the post. Durg the work the prisoners, whose duty was to unload vessels on arrival, indulged freely in spirituous liquors, in company with soldiers who had charge of them. A prisoner by the name of James Dunn became beastly intoxicated, in com-pany with two of the soldiers who were

acting as provost guards. Tied Up to Bell Post,

The occurrence was reported to the officer of the day, when he gave orders to the Sergeant of the guard to place him on the ring to carry a ball, but, finding he was too drunk to comply with the order, he ordered him to be tied up. Accordingly he was tied to the bell post erected in front of the guardhouse, by his wrists, it being about 11 o'clock in the morning. On returning to my quarters for dinner Dunn was still tied up to the post, re-maining there until my return to the office, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I returned to my quarters about 5:30 P. M. and found Dunn transferred from the bell post and tied up by his thunbs to the iron bars or railing immediately beneath our quarters. He was in drunken insensibility, swinging to and fro, bound around by a small rope, his legs stretched out-wardly, the whole weight of his body

resting upon his thumbs.

The ends of the thumbs were fearfully mitted us to have escaped if in doing so they would not have been compromised in the matter. They complained bitterly of the distribution of the company fund. face, and the face, red, blue and in some head was drooping backward, the burning parts nearly black, the veins in the neck swollen and extended like cords being practically no circulation of blood. I viewed him hanging in this condition

until after 5 o'clock. Commander Interfered.

There is no telling how long he would have remained in this position, had not Major-General Hill, commanding, happened to pass that way, and, seeing this piece of barbarous cruelty inflicted upon an insensible being, immediately directed the Sergeant to take him down and place the guardhouse. He commanded that in future no man, while in a drunker condition, be punished in like manner, stead of undoing the cords from thumbs they were cut away and Dunn fell heavily upon the ground, not even awak-ening from the deep stupor as his head came in contact with the hard ground. He was then dragged bodily into the guard-house, where he remained until retreat.

The officer of the day came down to inspect the guard, and, looking around, failed to find Dunn. Inquiring of the Servent where he was he was told he was geant where he was, he was told he was in the guardhouse. The officer ordered that he be taken out and made to carry a that he be taken out and made to carry a ball and lift, the Sergeant to execute his order. Dunn was brought out, and from the tortures aiready practiced upon him, was unable to clasp the ball, it constantly was unable to clasp the ball, it constantly slipping from his grasp. He essayed to balance it upon his shoulders, to comply with the orders, in his intoxicated condition. In his endeavor to do so he fell twice, once the 42-pound cannon-ball falling directly upon his chest as he fell backward, and again as he plunged forward, the weight of the ball giving impetus to his fall, he horribly mutilated the entire left side of his face as it plowed through the coral sands. the coral sands.

The Sergeant, to execute the orders re-ceived, strapped the ball upon his back in a knapsack, but Dunn, staggering here and there, caused the material to give way, which again, when relieved from the weight upon his back, caused him to fall forward upon his face. At this point the officer arrived, and, seeing the man's lacerated face, ordered him back to the guardhouse, there to remain until 8 0'clock then to be taken. guardhouse, there to remain until o'clock, then to be taken out and made to carry the ball. This scene was witnessed by many persons on the island and the entire crew of the steamer which was lying at the wharf.

A Short Respite.

All of the excitement attending the affair had died away and quiet prevailed throughout the fort, except loud peals of laughter from the officers' quarters, telling in unmistakable terms of the revelry which existed there. The poor tortured drunken victim, with his lacerated hands and face, was temporarily forgotten, but the time was again approaching when they would again place their victim on the rack. the rack.

Eight o'clock was pointed by the hands Eight o'clork was pointed by the hands of the clock, and Dunn, to the minute, was led from the guardhouse to renew his task and take his punishment. There were others confined in the guardhouse, all of whom were brought forth and ordered to pick up a ball and carry it. Armed guards were stationed over them to expense were stationed over them to enforce the order, they being authorized to bayonet them in case the orders given were not

mands given, the sentinel threatening him with the point of the bayonet if he still persisted in not complying with the orders, in piteous cries he appealed from one to the other, saying to the sergeant that, could he, he would willingly carry the ball as ordered.

"Bergeant," he said, "I am willing to carry the ball. God knows the truth of

carry the ball. God knows the truth of what I say, but I cannot do it. If you do not believe me, come, oh, come, look at my bleeding hande."

was an Iron heart to whom he appealed. There was one answer: "You must carry the ball. Sentinel, if he refuses to carry it obey your orders received and run him through with your bayonet." Could Not Hold Ball.

To prevent this he again tried to carry the ball, but to no avail. The ball fell from his grasp, and as it dropped to the earth he feil with it, crying out: "Sentinel, I cannot carry the ball. Perform your duty

-bayonet and kill me." The sentinel endeavored in various ways to cause compliance, and failing to move him in the matter, repeatedly pricked him with the bayonet. Finding Dunn did not move from its touch, the sentinei called upon the sergeant of the guard. Corde were again brought into requisition, and in the roughest manner twisted and bound around his bleeding hands, wrists and In the midst of his cries of thumbs. In the midst of his cries of agony, which reached every portion of the fort, his appeals for mercy could be heard. Useless his pleadings, his prayers, his cries, as the form to which he appealed possessed a heart as hard and callous as stone, which had become more hardened through frequent imbibings by him during the day.

There was a gentleman residing with his family upon the island, in charge of the lighthouse, whose family was disturbed by the piercing cries of the tortured man as ne screamed out in his agony. He was corced to call upon the officer of the day to ask that other measures be adopted in the manner of punishment. The officer sent forthwith for the sergeant, who re-ceived orders and returned to his guard. In a few moments Dunn was removed from the close proximity of Captain Henry Benmer's lighthouse, and retied to a pair of steps by his hand and wrists, his piercing shrieks during the operation filling every space.

Cries Were Smothered.

Tot smother these cries he was taken lown, gagged with a bayonet and hurfiedly hoisted up again. His smothered ones could now alone be heard as he hung suspended between heaven and earth, Fo the most part of the night he hung in this manner in an almost lifeless condition. Next morning at guard mount, while seat-ed on the steps of the guardhouse, I re-quested that he would allow me to see his hands. I found them swollen and lacerated in many places, having a gangrene appearance, and perfectly helpless, not eing able to move them in any partic

From the guardhouse he was taken to the hospital, placed under medical treat ment, where he remained during the period of his confinement, some three or four months. It was decided at one time that it would become necessary to resort to amputation of one of his hands, but, through careful attention paid to him, he finally recovered sustaining the loss of nearly the entire use of his left hand. Colonel George St. Ledger Grenfell made note of the tortures to Dunn, and in a communication to a friend of his residing in Richmond. Va., gave a truthful and graphic description of the inhuman punishment which was being inflicted upon both solders and prisoners. His friend, deeming that the country should be informed sent that the country should be informed, sent the article to a New York newspaper for publication, and in the month of Novem-ber it appeared in print. By chance one of the officers attached to the garrison had been sent North in charge of four pris-oners from South Carolina, and in over-looking the daily paper his eye came in

ontact with the article.

The officer returned to the fort befor the mails had been received at the post, bearing with him the paper containing the article, which he presented to Brigadier-General B. H. Hill, commanding. That it was startling news to them proved itself in the rigid search that was made of the effects of the prisoners. Suspicion cen-tered itself upon Colonel Grenfell as its author, and his quarters and his papers vere carefully searched, when in a diary kept by him was found a copy of the article sought after.

For the heinous offense of publishing to world the brutal tyranny existing upon the island he was removed from his quar-ters and placed within a dungeon in solltary confinement, where he was denied pen, paper or ink, reading matter of every pen, paper or ink, reading matter of every description and all intercourse and communication with everyone at the fort. Small openings which had been left in the construction of the fort for ventilation were tightly boarded up and closed by orders from the commandant. His quarters were visited frequently during the day by the officer of the superly who consent the officer of the guard, who caused the person of the Colonel to be carefully searched to prevent the secreting of paper.

Truth had awakened them and startled them from their seeming security when finding that the cruelties practiced had been exposed to the country, and they be-came very careful that it should not again happen. Colonel Grenfell from this time out became the object of all their atten-tion he between the color of the street of th tion, he being kept closely confined and guarded from the 15th of November, 1866. his ill-ventilated quarters.

Trouble Begins Again.

Feeling secure, now that the object of Feeling secure, now that the object of their solicitude had been placed beyond the power to do more harm, as they supposed, the crueitles depicted in his published article were again enacted. Private Gosner, of Company D, a mere boy, was crueily maltreated, his body being covered with bruises received at the hands of a noncommissioned officer of his company. I saw this myself, he having come to my quarters. He disrobed himself to to my quarters. He disrobed himself to show his bruised person to me.

Duffy, another member of his company

Duffy, another member of his company, passed through the same ordeal; in fact, these instances were so numerous that it would be impossible to give a full account of them. Suffice it to say they were of daily occurrence, and inflicted by the commands of officers who were more or less under the influence of liquor.

mands of officers who were more or less under the influence of liquor.

The press of the country soon cried out against these practiced crueities and demanded that an investigation of the matter should forthwith be made. In the meantime General B. H. Hill, commanding, wrote a denial in toto of the entire article and forwarded the same to the Adjutant-General, United States Army, assigning many untraits as to the cause assigning many untruths as to the cause which led to its publication by Grenfell. In a very short time after the War partment had been communicated with an officer was sent from General Sheridan's department and ordered to proceed to

Fort Jefferson, Fla.

General Hill was absent at the time on leave at Havana, a subaltern officer being in command. The investigation was a farce. Parties desiring to lay complaint farce. Parties desiring to my complaint were denied speech with the officer, and others were fearful of opening their lips for fear of after-consequences. They had become slaves to their tyrant rulers and become glaves to their tyrant rulers and trembled at their approach. The officers had a picnic over the matter, indulging in frequent draughts from the Old Brown Jug, and in this manner were their cruel acts smoothed over and for the time being

hushed up. Other Side of Affair.

Lieutenant — had lately assumed command of Company —, Major liaving been placed on detached service, and branded the entire article as a lie, as will be seen by the following article published by him in a Philadelphia paper of date July 7, 1887;

Rebel Sinnders About Fort Jefferson. "I desire to make a statement through your columns relative to some reports which have been soing the rounds of the newspapers in the North. An abstract of a letter purporting to have been written from this post was published in New York. containing false and scandalous accounts of the treatment of prisoners by the

officers here. The author of this letter, it is ascertained, is one G. St. Leger Grenfell, and Englishman, and an ex-Rebel officer, who is now confined at hard labor for life for infamous crimes. After exhausting every means of procuring his release, this every means of procuring his release, this man seems to have hit upon the plan of endeavoring to excite public opinion in the North and also in England by having published in such papers as were willing to lend themselves to the transaction the statement referred to, in hopes that more active measures would be adopted by his friends in the latter country and elsewhere to effect his release.

"This man has been treated with marked kindness by all of the officers here, and, by orders of General Hill, a very pleasant and

orders of General Hill, a very pleasant and easy duty was assigned him, and greater limits were allowed him than any other prisoner. By some means he secured a medium of corresponding secretly, and an examination of his papers shows that he examination of his papers shows that he has forwarded similar falsehoods to various places, and that the letter published in New York was sent through Bradley Johnson, of Richmond, Va.

Formal Investigation

"An investigation into the subject was made a few days ago by a member of Gen-eral Sheridan's staff, and full reports have also been forwarded to the War Department by General Hill, which, I suppose will be made public in due time, if de-manded by the interest of the service. In relation to this subject I will say further that I am in no way concerned in any of the allegations contained in the letter pubiched, and can therefore speak and freely on the subject. I recently joined the command of, and assumed command of, Company — Fifth Artillery, on October 1, or thereabouts.

thereabouts.
"Several of the cruelties referred to in that letter and said to have occurred in that company. I have called upon the sergeant and men of my company and ques-tioned the men reported to have been thus maitreated in a public manner, and now unhesitatingly pronounce the whole state-ment to be false upon the evidence of the parties most with reserved. parties most vitally concerned.

'Similar investigations have been made by other officers, the result of which tends to show the entire statement, as pub-lished, is what it is characterized in the communication of this letter—scandalo

"I am, gentlemen, truly,
"Your obedient servant, Second Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery. Arnold Says "False."

Never was a more base falsehood bla-coned to the world than that contained zoned to the world than that contained in the above communication. His expres-sions are similar in purport to those writ-ten by the commanding officer to the War Department, proving that concert of action had been agreed upon between them. Grenfell, it is true, had not been punished in the inhuman manner cited in his article published; he referred to others than himself, and, as written by him, was correct, far worse than depicted. His ef-forts in the matter were alone to break up these heartless acts of cruelty and barbarity, which daily were being prac-ticed upon the island, feeling that con-tinuation of them might revert upon his own shoulders, as none knew what a day would bring forth, as every officer seemed to be invested with unlimited authority, practicing every kind of cruelty the min could conceive of.

It is natural that brother officers would iphold one another, as the acts of one re-lected upon the whole, but doubly the dishonor when he stoops to deception and debasing falsehood. I speak of nothing herein but that can be substantiated by intelligent and respectable witnesses, if living at the present day, and pronounce that Grenfell's statement, with but few exceptions, was truthful in its whole tenor, notwithstanding all that has been said by General Hill and others. Its truth could be seen in all parts of the island.

Punishments heretofore practiced were abolished, ball-carrying and tying men up by the thumbs were strictly prohibited, and for a few months the island, which

had existed as a hell, assumed brighte appearances. The heavy cannon balls were removed from the guardhouse, leaving only a 24-pound shot to be carried by offenders against military rules, and orders were issued from headquarters directing that no man be punished except on orders directly from the commanding

Orders Were Violated.

These orders were daily violated by the company commanders. Private soldiers, instead of being sent to the guardhou as formerly, were taken back of the bar-racks, beyond the observation of the comnanding officer, and punished with the sual severity. When it became apparusual severity. ent that the effect of the article published increased the punishment, restoring in many instances to the inhuman practice of throwing men into the sea. Drunker men were frequently wheeled to the whari in a barrow and submerged beneath the water and almost suffocated.

There was a prisoner by the name of Brown, who had been suffering from sickness for some time, and on the morning in question had gone to the doctor's call, and by him had been excused from labor during the day. Contrary to custom, he was ordered out to work by the Provost Marshal. He stated his case, that he was excused; in fact, that he was so weak that he could not labor, when to cure him of his allment he was ordered to carry a 42until September, 1867, in the miserable cell some time, until overcome by the sun and allotted to him, suffering intensely from the his affliction, when he dropped the ball the heat and other aliments arising from and refused to carry it longer. Forthwith pound shot. He did as commanded for and refused to carry it longer. Forthwith he was bound around the feet, his arms being tied behind him, and he was conducted to the sea and submerged beneath

The officer in charge repeatedly asked him, when his head was brought above the surface, if he could carry the ball. The man, from swallowing so much salt water, was unable, no matter how much he desired to do so, to give him the required answer, when he was submerged again. Finally, when nearly drowned, he was raised from the water to the wharf, where he remained until sufficiently re-stored to speak, and, finding it was death by drowning if he refused to obey the order, he acquiesced to the demands, and in his ill condition, his entire clothing saturated with salt water, plodded, more lead than alive, around the ring with tot tering footsteps, carrying the ball until sunset. Then in his wet clothing he was thrust within the guardhouse, to remain during the night, without bed or covering

A Peculiar Happening.

Some time afterwards quite a number of olored prisoners were released by orders from the War Department, many of whom had been waiting upon the officers at headquarters as cooks, waiters, etc. It seems as if a theft had been committed, in the shape of clothing, money, pistols, etc., by some of them, and before being allowed to leave the island, which was perfectly just, their baggage was searched. Some of the missing articles were found in their possession, and they were closely questioned by the officers relative to the other articles, but of no avail.

Innocent and guilty alike were marched

o the wharf, with General Hill to view to the wharf, with General Hill to view the sport, occupying a prominent position on the stern of the schooner Matchless, moored at the wharf. Bound up in cords, with their hands, as usual, tied behind them, they were cast into the sea. As they were pushed off the wharf into the sea their cries filled the air, to be suddenly quenched as their bedies sank becasts the quenched as their bodies sank beneath the waves. This was repeated several times when they were reconducted into the fort. General Hill seemed to enjoy the scene wonderfully, his whole frame being con-vulsed with laughter. After being conducted into the fort a consultation was held among the officers, when one of the prisoners, named James, of Baltimore, prisoners, named James, of Baltimore, from the evidence, being deemed innocent, was released and ordered to his duties at headquarters. Finally all but one were released, a colored man from Louisiana, who was taken into the guardhouse, his clothing stripped down from his shoulders and back and given 29 lashes upon the back laid on well by the enlisted men of the started.

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TO TELL OF DAYS OF '57

JUDGE M'BRIDE WILL ADDRESS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting He Will Give an Account of Oregon's Constitutional Convention.

Judge John R. McBride yesterday was looking over the files of The Oregonian of 1857. They contained accounts of Oregon's Constitutional Convention. These records took him back 45 years and released a flood of entertaining recollections.

flood of entertaining recollections.

Today the Judge will make an address on this convention before the Oregon Historical Society. The society will hold its annual meeting, beginning at 2 P. M., on the third floor of the City Hall. Old officers will submit reports, and new officers will be elected. The present officers are: H. W. Scott, president; C. B. Beilinger,

vice-president; F. G. Young, secretary; Charles E. Ladd, treasurer, Judge McBride is a pioneer of 1846. He was the youngest member of the Oregon Constitutional Convention, and was a Representative to Congress from this state in 1863-5. He was the first Republican after Senator Baker that Oregon sent to Washington. The Constitutional Convention had 60 members, nine of whom are now living-James K. Kelly, of Washington, D. C.; William H. Packwood, of Sumpter; H. B. Nichols, of Monroe, Ben-ton County; Judge R. P. Boise, of Salem; W. A. Starkweather, of Milwaukie; L. P. Grover, George H. Williams and R. V. Short, of Portland. Every living member except Judge McBride and R. V. Short is past 75 years of age. "This speaks well for Oregon climate."

said a pioneer yesterday. "The fact is that Oregon has more old people to its population than any other state in the Union. All the surviving members of the convention have been active throughout their lives."

Yesterday Assistant Secretary Himes, Yesterday Assistant Secretary nimes, or the Historical Society, telephoned to Mr. Packwood, who is in Sumpter. "Mr. Pack-wood asked to be remembered at the meeting," said Mr. Himes, "He sent re-grets that he was unable to be present. The distance to Sumpter is 390 miles. Forty-five years have certainly brought Forty-five years have certainly brought

improvements."
The Constitutional Convention organized August 17, 1857, at Salem, and adjourned September 18, Matthew P. Deady was elected president, and Chester N. Terry secretary. The following were delegates: Benton County—John Kelsay, Haman C. Lewis, Henry B. Nichols, William Matz-

Lawrence Loveloy, William A. Stark-weather, Hector Campbell, Nathaniel Rob-

Clatsop County-Cyrus Olney Columbia County—John W. Watts.
Coos County—Perry B. Marple.
Curry County—William H. Packwood.
Douglas County—Matthew P. Deady,
Solomon Fitzhugh, Stephen F. Chadwick.
Thomas Whitted.
Jackson County—L. J. C. Dressey, John

Jackson County-L. J. C. Duncan, John H. Reed, Danlel Newcomb, P. P. Prim. Josephine County-L. B. Hendershott, W. H. Watkins. Linn County-Delazon Smith, Luther Eikins, Reuben S. Coyle, John T. Crooks, James Shields, J. H. Brattain.

Lane County-Paul Brattain, I. R. Moores, A. J. Campbell, Jesse Cox, W. W. Moores, A. J. Cam Bristow, E. Hoult. Marion County-L. F. Grover, George H. Williams, Davis Shannon, Nicholas Shrum, Joseph Cox, Richard Miller, John C. Peebles.

Multnomah County-8. J. McCormick, W. H. Farrar, David Logan, Multnomah and Washington Countles-Thomas J. Dryer. Polk County-R. P. Boise, Benjamin F. Burch, F. Waymire.
Polk and Tillamook Counties-A. D.

Umpqua County-Jesse Applegate, Levi Washington County-E. D. Shattuck.

John S. White, Levi Anderson,
Wasco County—C. R. Meigs,
Yamhill County—J. R. McBride, R. V. gress admitting Cream 14, 1859, and on that day the constitution went into effect. About one-third of the constitutional delegates were Republicans and Indepenlents, and the rest were Democrats. vote by which Oregon ordered the framin of a constitution was 7209 in favor, an 1616 against. At that time Oregon just emerged from local politics entered upon the politics of the Already it was aligning itself on the issues which brought on the Civil War. The Whig party had fallen into innocuous desuctude. Opposition to the Democratic party curvived the disintegration of the Whig party and had arrayed itself under various names. That opposition now had crystallized under the name of Republican party. Three years later that party car-ried the state. In 1857 the Republican organization was perfected, but it was not strong enough in all the counties to make nominations. The headquarters of the growing Republican power was Southern

Judge McBride will explain all these po itical relations in his address today.

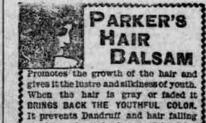
No Cross-Examination Desired.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. These sworn statements of employes of John Markle were not questioned by the attorneys for Mr. Markle. No attempt was made to cross-examine the witnesses No foundation was laid for their refuta-tion. They were permitted to go upon the record and before the American peo ple as absolutely true. When we contrast the pictures, drawn by Henry Coll and Kate Burns, of the conditions under which men and women employed by John Markle had to live, we seem to see the cause of the anarchy in the anthracite regions of which Mr. Markle complained, and to be able to place the responsibility for that condition. No further commentupon these two pictures seems necessary To look upon them is enough to enable any thinking American to form his own conclusions and to put the responsibility for the coal strike where it belongs.

W. J. Spillman, astrologist for the United States Department of Agriculture, is preparing a map of the United States made of plants, t he exhibited at the St. Louis Expositi



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