BUT DETECTIVES ARE SAID TO BE ON HIS TRAIL.

How the Note Teller of the First Na tional of New York Stole the Bank's Money.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-Cornelius L. Alvord, the defaulting teller of the First National Bank, has not been arrested. Mrs. Alvord left her home in Mount Vernon and came to this city this morn-ing. It is said she does not intend to reurn to Mount Vernon. It was learned today that when the Al-

vords went to Saratoga last Summer they took with them all their horses and car-riages. It took two cars to transport the outfit. The horses were blooded animals and the vehicles were all of the hand-somest description. One set of harness alone is said to have cost \$1500, and about the stable equipment

Vice-President Rine, of the First National Bank, in answer to a number of questions put to him in regard to Alvord and the general situation, said that the bank had cleared up the whole matter of the defaication to its own satisfaction. This was interpreted to mean that just how and when Alvord had taken the moneys had been discovered by the offi-cials. Mr. Hine said he did not care to

alk about the matter. President Baker, who arrived at the hank from Tuxedo early today, would not eay anything to inquirers except to refer them to the vice-president. W. G. Snow, an assistant cashier of the bank, who lives at Montclair, N. J., said last night that he had no authority to tell

any of the details of the matter, but

of the profits accruing to the bank, and not out of the capital. If I could explain the methods of the defaulter to you, you would see that they were very simple. The stealing has been going on for five or six years. The bank camminers should have discovered it, and so should we, but it was one little thing that we overlooked. We trusted Alvord implicitly and had not the least suspicion of him until last Thursday. On that day, while the bank examiner was inspecting the books, one of our clerks called attention to a circumstance that made us suspicious of Alvord. It had entirely escaped the no-tice of the bank examiner, for he said the

bonks were all right.
"Nobody knew of this, not even the officers of the bank, at the time. When the bank was closed Alvord went home Then a few of us who knew about the clerk's discovery started an investigation of the books. We found that by making false entries he had been stealing. Nobody knew of our investigation, and Alvord could not have had the

"He did not return to work next morn ing and has not been seen since. His only explanation for his flight, to my mind, is a guilty conscience, for I do not believe he could have guessed that we suspected him that afternoon. Even the officers of the bank did not know of the

discovery until next day.
"Ever since last Thursday we have had detectives on his trail, and I think that he will be landed soon. He is in New York City, I believe, at the present time. He could not conceal himself well anywhere, as he is a very large man, of a

It is so simple. We are all greatly cha-grined to think he could have fooled us by it. Years ago we lost a few thousand in the same way, and we fool. in the same way, and we took special precautions to prevent anything like it in the future. I, among others, stayed at the bank night after night studying wisit a methods and we thought that we could it by not be foeled again."

Considerable information as to the fashion in which Alvord spent the bank's funds is imparted by race-track habitues. A well-known bookmaker had this to say

tracks. He was always accompanied by This theft could probably have been a woman with blonde hair, who wore a prevented by a rotation of the clerical well, which, while not thick, served to hide her features, so that if I saw her today on Broadway I would not recognize ont heads successively. ber. He generally bet on the English system. That is to say, he knew all the bookmakers by sight, and at a race he ould go to a bookmaker saying: 'Bet on this horse.' He would go the rounds of the bookles, putting a bet with each one. Then every Monday all the bookmakers would go to the United States Hotel and there he would settle up in ing items are received." cash. Because of this peculiarity the bookmakers used to call him The

Al Davis, another turiman, made the statement that in Saratoga Alvord was known as the Hon. Mr. Alvord, the younger son of an English Earl. Davis, too, says that Alvord was invariably accompanied by a woman.

The bank's officers positively deny that any one in the bank or any of its depos-

tors was in collusion with Alvord. Alvord, according to a dispatch to the Times from Syracuse, was born in that and belongs to a family of bankers. His father was Cornelius L. Alvord, Sr., brother of the late Thomas F. Alvord, Lieutenant-Governor of the state. Cornelius Alvord, Sr., was one of the most prominent men in Central New York, when 30 years ago, the family Fork, when 20 years ago, the family moved from Syracuse to a town between Albany and Hudson. He was treasurer of the Bank of Salina. Afterward he be-came treasurer of the Balt Springs Na-tional Bank. C. L. Alvord, Jr., is a cousin of Mrs. James L. Cheney, of Syracuse. His relatives in Syracuse refused to talk about him or his family.

The First National Bank has correspondents in almost every city of any size in the country, so that its mail from correspondents is always very large. In some cities, Philadelphia, for instance, the number of its correspondents is more than half a dozen. All through Pennsyl-venia, in the coal, iron and oil districts, it has representative banks as corre-spondents, and its mail is probably larger than that of any one banking institution in this city. According to Vice-President Hine, while Alvord handled a great deal of the money that came into the bank, he nothing to do with money dispatched

o interior correspondents. In spite of many rumors, some of them very circumstantial, it may be positively stated that the officials of the bank have no definite idea just what Alvard did with the large sum of money he stole. That much of it went in high living and luxuries for his family is clear, but the bank officials believe that less than one-fourth of his pilferings went in that way. Wall street is full of stories telling how the defaulter was a heavy loser in the stock market, and although the bank officers refuse to discuss that phase of the matter, there is no doubt that their de-tectives are looking into it, and if Alord's broker or brokers can be for rill be made to disgorge, if that

In Wall street the opinion prevails that Alvord was a superior defaulter—that is to say, that he was cleverer than the average of his kind. He probably realized that the majority of his rivals of the past got away with very little money. Banking men were disposed to believe to-day that Alvord managed to make his escape with several hundred thousand It was thought possible Schreiber's Elizabethport defalcation helped to uncover Alvord's operations. Becoming norvous and apprehensive over the no-toriety obtained by Schreiber, Alvord failed, through neglect or nervousness, to check up some of his transactions, and the result was exposure.

One man who is intimately acquainted guest at the home in Mount Vernon, de-clared that he never recalled the missing teller having spoken of race horses. He

ALVORD STILL AT LARGE heavily in stocks. This friend is positive that Alvord did not gamble extensively on the turf or at cards and other gambling games. Speculation and ex-travagant living, he said, were responsi-ble for Alvord's downfall. Bookmakers ridicule the assertion that Alvord lost heavy sums on the track.

A supplementary statement was given out by the First National Bank officials this afternoon. The most interesting feature of the statement is the positive assertion that Alvord had not been ab-sent from the bank one business day this year. Mr. Hine repeated this statemen orally after an examination of the time books in which every day's leave of ab-sence by an employe of the bank is en-tered. This contradicts the numerous reports that Alvord was a regular tendant and heavy better at the Saratoga races this last season.

HOW ALVORD WORKED IT.

His Plan Explained by the Acting Controller of the Currency. WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-T. P. Kane, acting Controller of the Currency, today gave out the following statement regard-

ng the defalcation in the First National Bank of New York: "During the progress of the examination by Bank Examiner Hanna, October 15, of the First National Bank, Assistant Cash-

ier Backus discovered that the note and exchange teller, Alvord, was short in his cash to an amount which has since been found to be \$59,000. "His thefts have been going on for a

long time. The plan of concealing them and making the cash on hand agree with the amount for which he was accountable, as shown by the books, was to take out of the morning mail, of which he was in charge, a sufficient number of cash items to cover the aggregate amount of his defalcation and add them to the exchanges for the clearing-house receipts during the preceding day. The examination of the exchange at the time of dis-covery showed the total amount correct, but \$590,000 of the items had been taken from the morning receipts and listed with previous days' exchanges, the amount additions being reduced that much so that the sum of the two aggregated the correct amount.

"A change in the slip by Alvord later in the day caused inquiry and comparison to be made at the clearing-house, when it was discovered that the two items of 'previous day exchanges' and 'morning additions' did not correspond with the list checked by the examiners, and a count of the current day's cash and checks, in the hands of the third teller, revealed a shortage of \$590,000. The shortage seems to have been about \$100,000 two years ago, and has been increased gradually since that time, the teller concealing the same in the morning additions, which always amount to much more than the amount of his shortage, and never enter into the

count of the preceding day's cash.
"There is no way to have a check on the morning additions to the exchanges, except by counting the note teller's cash and checks twice, or to begin examinations of cash in the evening, which is

"The bank has charged out the amount of the shortage without impairing its sur-plus or undivided profits account. "A further examination of Alvord's cooks by the officers of the bank shows

that his stealings have been going on for several years. Fourteen months ago he took a two weeks' vacation, and exami-nation of his tickets preceding his going and after his return shows that he cov-ered his shortage while absent by making

and it is probable this is due to the fact whenever he had reason to expect any investigation of his cash or a periodical visit from the examinar he would doctor it by means of these false charges against large accounts. In the present instance, the examiner went into the bank a month ahead of the usual six months' period, the last preceding exam-ination having been made May, 1900, and hout the missing man's acts at Sara-this unexpected visit prevented a manipu-lation of figures by Alvord and led to a "Alvord was a regular frequenter of the discovery of the defalcation."

There is no way accurately to check the accounts of an employe if he has access to the succeeding day's cash from which to make good his shortage from the current day (and this is what Alvord has always had), and has also the opportunity to hold back credits for a longer time than the day on which the letters enclos-

The Paterson Tragedy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-Soulthorp, the Bosschieter, the Paterson mill girl, was carried about the streets of Paterson after she had been drugged and assaulted, as alieged, by four men, was re-leased today under \$500 ball to appear as a witness against Walter McAllister, George' C. Kers, William A. Death and Alexander Campbell, who are accused of causing the girl's death. The Coroner of Passaic County said today that the inquest cannot be held until a report is received from the chemists who are making an analysis of the dead girl's stomthe chemists' work is completed.

Bank President Sentenced. CHICAGO, Oct. 24.-William A. Paulson onvicted of receiving a deposit in the Central Trust & Savings Bank, of which he was president, while knowing the bank to be insolvent, today was sentenced to serve an indefinite sentence in prison. A stay of execution of 30 days was allowed to enable the defense to prepare a bill of exceptions for presentation to the Su-preme Court. The Central Trust & Savings Bank went down in the crash which followed the fellure of the National Bank of Illinois. Its liabilities were \$257,169, and its assets less than a quarter of that

Negroes Lynched. MACON, Ga., Oct. 24.-It was learned here today that two negroes, James Grier and James Colloway, were lynched by white farmers near Liberty Hill, in Pike County. While out hunting they sho recklessly into a farmer's house, fright ening a young white woman. Word reaches here from Wellston, in Huston County, that a negro was lynched by a

colored girl. Another negro was lynched near there for a similar crime last week. Domestic and Foreign Ports. Queenstown, Oct. 24.-Arrived, Servia, from New York, for Liverpool, and pro-

mob of his own race for assaulting

Browhead, Oct. 24.—Passed, Germanic, from New York, for Queenstown and Gibraltar, Oct. 24.-Passed, Parmenian, Genoa, Leghorn and Naples, for New York.

nstown, Oct. 24.-Arrived, Com monwealth, from Boston, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

Emma Goldman Coming.

NEW YORK, Oct. M.-The various NEW YORK, Oct. M.—The various groups of anarchists in New York are in a flutter over the announcement that Emms Goldman, the woman anarchist who has been sngaged in a propaganda throughout Europe for about a year, will return to New York about the middle of next month. Her return was hastened by the authorities stopping a proposed international convention of anarchists in

HOW CALIFORNIA GROWS

ITS POPULATION IS NEARLY A MIL-LION AND A HALF.

An Increase of About Thirty Per Cent Since the Census of Ten Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. M .- The population of the State of California was announced by the Census Bureau today. The pop ulation of the state in 1900 is 1,485,053, a against 1,205,130 in 1890, representing an increase since 1890 of 276,923, or 22.9 per

a long rest. It is said he is preparing to spend six months in Europe, under the care of eminent specialists, and that upon his return he will take up construc-tion work in earnest. Meanwhile, the Brooklyn navy-yard officials are anxious for another assistant. Work of a press-ing nature remains unfinished.

HERMITS AMONG COMMONERS The British M. P.s Are Not a Sociable Set-Twenty Years of Silence.

There is probably no assembly in the intercourse takes place. I was for five years in the House of Commons without knowing half a dozen men outside the mall body of 35 to 40 members with whom I acted, writes T. P. O'Connor in the London Mail, These were, of course, cent. A small portion of this increase stormy times, and it was difficult to say is due to the fact that there were 5107 whether an Irishman in the epoch be-

So Mr. Anderson Changes, and Decides to Support M'Kinley.

HE CANNOT FOLLOW BRYAN.

THE DALLES, Or., Oct. 23 .- (To the Editor.)-I have no apology to offer for supporting Bryan four years ago. Hundreds were deceived like myself. Conditions were such that men might honestly differ regarding the remedies offered. Times were very hard, work was scarce, and when secured was poorly paid for, and any change would have been an improvement. But now labor is king. There is more money in circulation than we, who asked for an increased circulation, ever thought of demanding; capital has come forth from its hiding-place and is invested in manufacturing industries; why should the vote of the wage-earner drive it back?

Over 20 years' working at the anvil on the Pacific Coast, and association during that period with skilled and unskilled labor as employe and employer, makes me know that there never was a time when labor was as independent as during the past two years. Four years ago we demanded an improvement in the condition of the workingman and the farmer, and, despite the fact that Bryan was defeated, some of our pet theories upset and our prophecies unfulfilled, the change is here, and foolish is the workingman who will cast his vote to call Coxey's army again into the field.

If the man with the gold is foolish (?) enough to believe his investments are safer under the gold standard, why should the wellpaid laborer make a martyr of himself and victims of his wife and children in an attempt to prove a theory (and it is only a theory, after all) that even its champion, Bryan, dare not advocate among business men of his own party in the commercial cities of the East?

The Bryan of 1896 was well masked, if he was the same Bryan of today. I saw him then as a patriot. I see him now as a hypocrite, if nothing worse; the greatest dictator this century has ever known talking of the will of the people; the idol of our country's enemies preaching patriotism; the slanderer of our country's idols fearing for our National honor; the man who secured the ratification of the Paris Treaty fighting against the fulfillment of its provisions; the avowed friend of labor asking the wage-earner to fight his own and his employer's interests; the great advocate of the principles of Jefferson opposed to expansion; a man backed by every disloyal Southern Brigadier quoting Lincoln; preaching consent of the governed for the brown man and marching arm in arm with those who have taken the ballot from the black man.

Was Mr. Bryan the true friend of the workingmen, he would frankly acknowledge that good times are not only possible under the gold standard, but are a fact, and that, had his dream of election come true and his promises been carried out, nothing better could have been expected. Such would have been far more worthy of his great ability than this howling of imaginary ills and evils to come in order to gather the discontents and dangerous elements of all sections to vote for him as a great reformer.

In my judgment, there could be no greater calamity at this time than the election of Bryan. Even his most enthusiastic followers say that much capital would be temporarily withdrawn from business, and they make no promise of better times afterward. Every man knows that even a temporary withdrawal, anything that would have a generally bad effect on business for a day, week or month, would be fatal to the interests of labor; that wages would go down; that history would repeat itself; and the days when goods became shelfworn in the stores, because the workingmen and the farmer had no money to purchase them, would return.

The farmer is prosperous, not because wheat is high, for it is not; nor because McKinley brought good crops; but because the consumer of his produce can afford to eat pork, beef, mutton, and everything else the farmer raises. His horses bring good prices because every branch of industry is prospering, and horses are a necessity.

It is undoubtedly true that millions of dollars have been invested in the past three years in great manufacturing industries, in "trusts," if you please, and it is equally true that small manufactories have been closed in various parts of the Union. It is possible that the farmer may have to pay a dollar more for a plow, or five dollars more for a wagon, or some other farm implement; but he is better able to pay an extra twenty dollars than he was to buy at the old price four years ago. The Bryan orator who would deceive the farmer with the cry that trusts will run the price of farm implements up indefinitely is a fool or a knave. The small manufacturer is not dead, and whenever the price goes where he can compete, he will go into business again, and when the farmer gets his implements at prices that the manufacturer with ordinary capital cannot build them for, he is getting them cheap enough,

Seventeen years' experience at making and repairing farm implements and wagons in Oregon enables me to say, without fear of contradiction, that the farmer never in his lifetime received better value for his money than he is now getting in wagons and implements made by the great manufacturing companies of the United States. Let the farmer take his fault-finding friend out to the shed and examine his ancient and modern machinery. Go into the field and compare the work done, and then compare ancient and modern prices. There are certainly great combinations of capital used wrongfully to control certain materials, raw and manufactured, but it is just as certain that millions of dollars have been invested legitimately in manufacturing since Bryan fought his "first battle." Bryan would destroy all to get rid of the bad ones. Like the old farmer who set fire to the wasp's nest under the eaves of his house, he burned the nest and the house, but the wasps escaped to go into business in his barn. There is but one issue, and that whether present prosperous conditions continue, or not. "Imperialism" and "militarism" are but the side shows. M. J. ANDERSON.

act, but were not included in the general population of the state that census.

The population of the state in 1850 was The population of the state in 1650 was \$2,597, and from 1850 to 1880 it increased 287,337, or 310.3 per cent, showing a total population in 1860 of 379,994. During the decade from 1880 to 1876 the increase was only 180,252, or 47.4 per cent, but for each of the three succeeding decades the numerical increase has been much greater.

than 16 times as large as that given for 1850, the first census in which the population of the state appears.

The total land surface of California is approximately 155,980 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the census of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890 7.7[1900

Hobson in Danger of Blindness.

Hobson in Danger of Blindness.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

All hands stood by to receive Lieutenant Hobson at the navy-yard last week. He was to begin his duties as Assistant Naval Constructor, and any amount of work was piled up as a result of the overhauling of the North Atlantic squadron. But no Hobson appeared. Rear-Admiral Barker finally said he guessed Secretary Long must have granted him leave of absence. It is an open secret among naval officers here that Hobson is highly dissatisfied with the navy-yard assignment. He had expected something better after being ordered home from the Asiatic station. There is said to be grave danger of Hobson's going blind. While in Manila and Hong Kong he contracted a disease of the eyes, aggravated by overwork, which is regarded as serious. The young constructor consulted an occilist here, who advised him to take

Indians and 151 other persons, or a total of 5268 persons, on Indian reservations in California, who were specially enumerated in 1890 under the provisions of the census see every day members of the House of Commons who must have been there for the same 20 years as myself, and not only have I never spoken to them, but I do not know some of them by name.

Amid all this gregariousness the House of Comomns has its isolation. Members retain there the eccentricity or the love of solitude which are characteristic certain temperaments. Mr. Charrington, the member for the Mile-End, for inthough the percentage of increase for the last two decades has declined. The population of California in 1900 is more than 16 times as large as that given for deserved suffering has rarely been seen deserved suffering, has rarely been seen to talk to a single human being. same instinct, perhaps, which made him refuse both a baronetcy and peerage, keeps him apart from his fellows. He keeps him apart from his fellows. He dines alone, he takes his single cigar in the smokeroom alone, he sits on a back bench in the House, still and ever alone,

> Wolcott to Fight Sharkey. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-Tom O'Rourke, nanager of Joe Walcott, covered Tom Sharkey's \$2500 today. He offers to match Walcott, a welter-weight, against the sailor in a battle of six rounds or any ength and to bet a big sum on the negro.

> Gates' Application. KANSAS CITY, Oct. M.-Judge John F. Phillips, in the United States District Court today, postponed to one week from date the hearing on the application for a receivership for the Guardian Trust Company, made yesterday by John W. Gates.

Jacquelin Will Not Race. PARIS, Oct. 25.—Jacquelin, the French cyclist, now declines to race with Mac-Farland, even if the latter would pay his expenses. He assigns as a pien for refusal that he is out of form, owing to two days' inactivity.

NEW PACIFIC MAIL DEAL

HARRIMAN - VANDERBILT INTER ESTS SAID TO HAVE CONTROL.

Extensive Trans-Pacific Transportation Enterprise-Will Help Portland's Oriental Line.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-The Times

Control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company changes. E. H. Harriman suc-ceeds Collis P. Huntington. Mr. Harri-man and his colleagues have taken over a majority of Pacific Mail capital stock. Identified with Mr. Harriman in this new big deal-one of international significance -is William K. Vanderbilt. Sequels soor to follow will have far-reaching conse-

Under Mr. Huntington's direction the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was a tender to his Southern Pacific Interests. its operations subordinate to Mr. Hunt-ington's great railway system. In its new control the company will have scope never hitherto contemplated. The acquisition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company makes possible the immediate accomplishment of Mr. Vanderbilt's cher-ished plan of a continuing transportation system—virtually under one management —from the Atlantic through to the Pacific Coast and thence direct to the far East. The New York Central system, linked to the Union Pacific by the Chicago & Northwestern, with natural auxiltaries already possessed, will now connect with Pacific Mail steamships for continuous transportation service to China and Ja-pan. Philippine trade is also, of course,

to be incidentally competed for.
Under Mr. Harriman's control—control in which W. K. Vanderbilt directly par-ticipates - the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's affairs will be revolutionized.

More steamships—not one or two, but
many—will be forthwith added to the company's service. Most of them will be for Asiatic trade.

It may be disclosed that James J. Hill It may be disclosed that James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, is also interested in Mr. Harriman's project. Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman have come into close affiliation in Chicago & Alton and in Baltimore & Ohio reorganization undertakings, and Mr. Harriman is credited with giving more heed to Mr. Hill's railroad counsel than that of any other transportation authority of the country. Now freight can be taken from the port of New York across the continent by rall without breaking bulk and sent forward by steamship to China and Japan—all under a bill of lading representing one centralized transportation interest.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Line be-

comes thus practically a mere "division" in a Vanderbilt system from New York to Asia. It is, therefore, not improbable that-before long there will be a revival of the former reports of consolidation-o what, in substance, may be the same be tween railway systems from New York to California

Several shares have been notable on the New York Stock Exchange, and they have advanced substantially. Generally this improvement has been attributed to the fact that assurances have come from Senator Henna and others quotable as au-thorities that as soon as Congress meets the Hanna-Payne shipping subsidy bill meet be passed. No possible change in the political complexion of the Congress elected next month will have bearing upon this programme, the present Con-gress, in its Winter session, having the power to enact the subsidy legislation. though there are independent observers who doubt the ability of Mr. Hanna to hurry through his bill under any cir-

umstances. However this may be, the disclosure of Mr. Harriman's control of the company makes clear the fact that discounting Congressional action has not been responsible for the advance in Pacific Mail's quotations. Mr. Harriman and Mr. Van-derbilt are credited with having bought Pacific Mail stock largely in the open market after having obtained, at private sale, a block of the stock from a repre-sentative of the Huntington estate. Subsequent purchases on the Stock Exchange have been responsible for the activity and strength. The stock bought from the taken over at an average of close to \$50 a

share. Some important changes in the person nel of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are likely to be soon announced board of directors, as tuted, includes Henry Hart, Isaac Gates, Edwin Hawley, Samuel Thomas, Russell Sage, George J. Gould, G. H. Macy, of New York, and R. P. Schwerin, of San Francisco—the latter being vice-president and general manager. Mr. Harriman and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., may enter the

Edwin Hawley, for years one of C. P. Huntington's chief lieutenants, can have the Pacific Mail presidency if he will accept. Mr. Hawley is credited with hav-ing recently declined the Southern Pacific Railway presidency for the reason that he was not willing to give up his residence in New York.

Mr. Harriman went West immediately. Immediately following his return Pacific Mail changes may be announced. In Chicago Mr. Harriman will meet represen-tatives of the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern, and if not James J. Hill personally, one of the latter's Great Northern associates, Under Mr. Huntington's control the Pa-

cific Mail Company practically confined its relations to the Southern Pacific Railway. Under a Harriman-Vanderbilt control it will have the business of various

Best-Informed Circles Discredit It. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-The Evening Post today says:

No credit was given in the best-informed circles today to the report that the control of the Pacific Mail Company had passed from the Huntington and Southern Pacific interests to Chairman Harriman, of the Union Pacific, who, it was asserted, was acting in conjunction with the Vanderbilt interests. Edwin Hawley, a director of the Southern Pacific Company and the Pacific Mail Company, said there was no truth in the story. Other officials of both companies were equally positive in their denials



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that there was any foundation for the talk of the control having passed to new nterests or that such a development was

Four Roads Trying to Get It. NEW YORK, Oct. M.-The Mail and Express says that four transcontinental railroads are fighting to secure control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that the contest is going on in open market. This fight is said to be between the Atchison, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Southern Pacific Companies to obtain pany. To this end it is said that the Southern Pacific has been a heavy buyer of Pacific Mail stock recently in an endeavor to retain the hold on the property which it had exerted through Mr. Hunt-

Tweed Doesn't Know of It. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.-Charles Tweed, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Company, who is closely iden-tified with the interests of the estate of the late Collis P. Huntington, was asked today regarding the report that E. H. Harriman had succeeded in securing a controlling interest in the Facisic Mail Steamship Company, Mr. Tweed said: "I know nothing of it except what have read in the papers. Of course, I do not know what Mr. Harriman may have in his strong box, but I know of no transaction which would tend to corrobe-

No Bearing on Portland.

President Mohler says he knows nothing of Mr. Harriman's relations with the Pacific Mail, but that the fact that he is in control of that corporation, if the report be true, will in no wise interfere with an Oriental steamship line from Portland, for which arrangements are now being made. Any influence it may have on the Portland line will be helpful.

HARRIMAN IN CHICAGO. Deal Under Way for Taking in the Kansas City Southern.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.-E. H. Harriman, head of the big railroad buying and con-solidating syndicate that bears his name, arrived in Chicago today to confer with the attorneys of the Kansas City South-ern and President Felton, of the Alton, regarding the future management of the former line, and to discuss the recently formed traffic agreement of the Western roads. Just what the syndicate intends to do with the Kansas City Southern is not known. The rumor that this line is to be consolidated with the Alton, Illin Central and Union Pacific-all Harriman roads—and the whole operated as one sys-tem, is generally believed by local railroad men and financiers. It is said that several of the owners of the Kansas City Southern are against any consolidation scheme, on the ground that it would tend to reduce earnings of the various roads in the Harriman combine. By maintaining independence, the road would be in post tion to enter into arrangements with con-necting lines not owned by the Harriman people. If the roads under the influence of the latter were brought together an one system, the other lines would combine against the syndicate in competitive

During the day, it is said, Mr. Harriman met with the presidents of big Western roads operating west of Chicago, and discussed rates and traffic organizations at length.

NORTHERN PACIFIC SCHEDULE. One Daily Train East of Billings to

Be Discontinued. Northern Pacific will discontinue one of its through trains to St. Paul next Sunday. The double train service will be maintained on the Northern Pacific from Billings westward, but east of Bil-lings but one train will be run. The time schedule will not be much, if changed. The train leaving Portla. 11:30 P. M. will be a Burlington train and will turn off at Billings over the Burlington lines to the southward. The train leaving Portland at 2 P. M. will run through to St. Paul as usual. It is possible that the train will leave Portland about 1:45, when the new schedule shall

go into effect. President Mellen, before leaving Portland, told a reporter that it was extremely improbable that a third train would be put on the route between Portland and Seattle. He said it had not even been discussed as far as he knew. mands of travel, he thought, would be quite fully met by the present service.

New Road to El Paso.

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. M .- Articles of incorporation were filed here today of the El Paso, Pecos Valley & Eastern Railway, extending from Roswell to El Paso, Tex. a distance of 175 miles, J. J. Hagerm of Colorado Springs, is president. route is through Chaves, Eddy and Otero Countles, New Mexico. This line will horten the distance by rail between El Paso and Kansas City and Chicago 200 miles. The survey is completed and con-struction work will begin soon after elec-

tion. Rate to Livestock Association. DENVER, Colo., Oct. 24.—The Colorado Rallway Association granted the application of the National Livestock Association for a rate of one fare for the round trip to its annual convention, which is to convene at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 15.

sion here. Railroad Notes. T. M. Schumacher, vice-president and general manager of the California Fruit take that character. Fill make a feel of iny-mayers, with headquarters in Los Ancels, sure. Maiden—Well, you said you wanted gales, has resigned this position and will an easy part Detroit Proc Pr



If a woman's crown of glory is her hair, Jessie Fraser, of Fine, N. Y., must be a queenly woman. She wrote us, last January, that her hair was nearly 64 inches long and very thick.

And she gave Aver's Hair Vigor all the credit for it. Aver's Hair Vigor may do this for you.

We don't claim the 64 inches every time, though.

I. C. AVER COMPANY, Lowell, Mans. Practical Chemists,

Aver's Hair Vigor Ayer's Samspatilla Asc a wherey Pectoral Aver's Fifth Ayer's Ague Cure

on November I assume the duties of general agent of the Union Pacific at San Francisco. The Canadian Pacific is among the first of the ratiroads to display in Portland ad-

vertising matter for the Buffalo Pan-American exposition. Two cars in a Portland-Sound grain train left the track at John Day station, on the O. R. & N., yesterday morning and caused a delay of five hours for the pus-senger train following. The train was going slowly at the time, and no damage was done except to the cars that left the

OUR FACTORIES IN ENGLAND

How They Regard the New Westinghouse Electrical Works at Trafford.

Lendon Express. Quite recently an American manufac-tory-that is, founded by American capital, equipped with American machinery and worked by American workinen, or a large proportion of them—was hild down at Chippenham, near Bristol, for the

manufacture of pneumatic tools.

The British Westinghouse Electrical Company are now erecting en gineering works at Oid Trafford, near Manchester, on similar lines, for the pro-duction of heavy engineering plant. The foundation of such alien industries must necessarily be considered a distinct sign of retrogression in a manufacturing country such as ours, but it is difficult to see how it can be otherwise than of commercial benefit to it. Of the educational value of such there can be no question, On the other hand, the Americans, in es tablishing branch manufactories abroad, are only following our own example, as shown in the works at Spezzia of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.; in Sweden and in Spain of Vickers Maxim, besides others. Such a policy has never formed the subject of economical

animadversion, to which, how

Fire in Minnesota Town. WABASHA, Minn., Oct. 24.—The entire business part of Minneiska was burned today, including the postoffice. The Farmers' elevator and several loaded cars were also burned. Lass, \$75,000.

A Virginia Assassination. BRISTOL, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Joseph Chesser, a leading lumber dealer, was assassinated at Norton, Va., last night while going out of a hotel. The assassin has not been arrested.

Eight Hours' Work: Ten Hours' Pay. REDDING, Cal., Oct. 24.-Over 200 miners employed by the Iron Mountain Copper lompany struck today for an eight-hour the pay encrent for a 10-hour day of \$2 50.

Dropped Dead in the Pulpit. NEWPORT NEWS, Oct. 24.—Dr. J. N. Craig, of Baltimore, dropped dead in the pulpit today while addressing the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, now in sea-







LOOK HERE, YOUNG MEN!

ARE YOU ONE OF THEM? If so, write to old Dr. KESSLER today. Don't you know?

==613 MEN WANTED==

There are all over this county old, young and middle-aged men-sulTering from the effects of bad habits when boys. Hundreds caught private diseases, which have never been properly cured. Such men are until for marriage or business, and if they let this disease continue they will break out with pimples or sores, sometimes returnatism, heart disease, parmysis, distiness, stomach trouble will follow. They go to sleep sometimes while reading or resting. PRIVATE DISEASE, if not CURED properly, will run into stricture, gleet, prostalitus, catarrh of bladder and kilneys, and that awful disease called chancres and bubots that have runed so many young men for life. DR KESSLER, at the old St. Louis Dispessary, has been doctoring these cases right in Portland for many years. He also cures tumors, wens, warty growths, old sores, cancers, all kinds diseases of nose, throat or liver, or any kidney or bowel trouble. Call and see the tapeworms they have taken from persons—some & feet long.

Rheumatism, Piles, Neuralgia, Hendache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Itching Skin Diseases and that AWFULEST OF ALL DISEASES, Syphilis (Pox), Gonorrhea, he cures QUICK, WITHOUT ANY CUTTING, His private office is filled with pictures of these awful diseases. This old doctor can refer to prominent business men lawyers, ministers, professors, etc., as to his honesty. EVERYTHING PRIVATE.

When you go to see him he sees you in private rooms. When you write

When you go to see him he sees you in private rooms. When you write him, only the doctor reads your letter. When you go to consult this doctor, take a small bottle urine (made the previous morning) with you. If writing, send it by express or mail. Address

J. HENRI KESSLER, M. D., ST. LOUIS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DISPENSARY 2301 YAMHILL ST., PORTLAND, OR. .