

ARREST OF ALVORD

New York Defaulter Caught in Boston.

WITH A FEW DOLLARS IN HIS POCKET

He Says He Is Glad the Suspense Is Over and Is Prepared to Face the Music.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the absconding not teller of the First National Bank of New York City, who is charged with stealing \$700,000 from the bank, was arrested here this afternoon by Chief Inspector William E. Watts, of this city, and Detective Armstrong, of New York. In an ordinary lodging-house at the corner of West Norton street and Burlington avenue, where he was arrested, Alvord, who knew Detective Armstrong, stated that he was glad the suspense was ended, and was willing to go back to New York without papers. A check was called, and he was driven to police headquarters, and after being measured and photographed under the Bertillon system, he was taken to New York on the 5 o'clock train.

Inspector Watts, in an interview, stated that the department was first informed that Alvord was in this city last Wednesday morning, when Henry Alexander, of Denver, Colo., telephoned that he had seen Alvord in the Hotel Touraine. He stated that he had seen Alvord had done business with him in New York, and described him perfectly. This information was wired to Captain McCluskey, of New York, who immediately sent Detective Sergeant Tinker here to identify him.

In the meantime Chief Watts and Detectives Douglas and Morrissey went to the hotel, but they were unable to find Alvord. Inquiry of the hotel people brought out the fact that a man answering the description had registered as Bryan Sterling, and had been assigned to a room. On the arrival of Detective Tinker, a search of all the hotels in the city was made, without success. From information brought to Chief Watts today, he and Detective Armstrong went to a boarding-house in the Back Bay district. They went up to a back room on the first floor and found the door locked. On gaining admittance as gas inspectors, Armstrong identified Alvord, who seemed greatly relieved that Armstrong had arrested him, and said so.

Alvord told Chief Watts that he had not seen his wife for two weeks, although prior to that he had told her of his financial circumstances. She had threatened to kill herself or face it out. She should tell him to face it out. He stated that he had not been near Mount Vernon, but that he had been in New York on Friday at midnight and arrived in Boston Wednesday morning. He admitted having registered as Bryan Sterling at the Touraine Hotel, and he had eaten several meals there, that he had taken the lodgings where he was found on the following day, and that he had not been out of the place since. He asked what he had done with the money, he said: "Well, \$700,000 is a lot of money, but it goes easy."

In referring to horse races, he said he had backed horses, but never on race-tracks, and had owned fast horses himself. He said he had lived his life, and had taken life to its full at the rate of \$50,000 a year and he would not make any fight, but would throw up his hands, taken his sentence, and after that was over would come out in the world again. He stated that he was unable to secure bail, and that he had nothing with which to make restitution.

On being searched at police headquarters, only a few dollars were found in his pockets. These he was allowed to keep.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Embezzler Alvord arrived at the Grand Central Depot at 11 o'clock tonight from Boston. He was taken immediately to police headquarters. He refused to talk.

Sports Bank Clerks Discharged. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Since the announcement of the embezzlement of Note Teller Alvord, of the First National Bank, there have been many stories of new and rigid espionage by banking-houses over their clerks. One of these stories concerns the German Savings Bank. It was reported last week that two of the clerks of that institution have been discharged because detectives discovered that they were associates of gamblers. Three of them are said to have had an interest in a bookmaking firm that does business at the local racetracks.

The story relates that detectives were placed on the trail of all of the clerks in the bank, and that the five in question were the only ones about whom anything suspicious could be learned. It was not said that the clerks had stolen anything or that they contemplated any wrongdoing, but the information as to the fact that the officers of the bank deemed it best to get rid of them.

DESPERATE CRIMINALS. They Killed a Keeper and a Trusty in an Effort to Escape. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Two colored prisoners in an attempt to escape from the prison attached to the Seventh District Court, in West Fifty-fourth street, yesterday, killed Keeper Hugh McGovern, 31 years old, and probably fatally injured George Wilson, 36 years, a "trusty" who had evidently aided the escape. One of the prisoners, Arthur Flanagan, escaped, the other, Frank Emerson, fell into the yard adjoining the prison, and was instantly killed.

The prisoners were together in a cell on the first tier, on a level with the fourth floor of the prison. They saw two bars in the lower part of the cell door and got into them, and then, through the nearest window, saw about six feet from the floor, and saw one bar at the bottom, showing it out and getting through. In doing this it is supposed they encountered McGovern and Wilson, killing one and wounding the other.

The escaping prisoners used their bed-spring for a rope and swung from a window. Flanagan succeeded in swinging to the roof of a car stable adjoining, but Emerson did not make it, and fell headlong to a pile of rails, crushing his skull.

Rossy's Perilous Trial. MARYSVILLE, O., Oct. 29.—The third week of the trial of Rossy Ferrell on the charge of murdering Express Messenger Lane began today. Judge McCambell began in an argument, speaking for the prosecution. Hon. L. R. Woodburn opened for the defense. He pleaded insanity, and argued against capital punishment. R. C. Conner followed Justice Woodburn, and Prosecutor Robison will close for the state. The case will go to the jury tomorrow.

Another Chance for Draper. CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Ex-Banker E. S. Draper, under conviction for withholding \$25,000 from his successor as treasurer of the West Park Bank, was given another chance for his liberty. Judge Wetlerman granted the defense leave to prepare a bill of exceptions, setting forth the facts in the case, and the case will be argued tomorrow.

The Bosschert Mystery. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The only link that seems to be lacking in the chain of evidence against the alleged murderer of Jennie Bosschert, the Paterson mill-hand, is the identification of the purchaser of the drug. There is no question that

MINES AGAIN WORKING

END OF THE STRIKE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGION.

Nearly Every Colliery Was in Full Blast Yesterday—Few Dispute Miners' Terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Today witnessed an almost general resumption of work in the anthracite region, where for six weeks the miners have been on strike for an advance in wages, a reduction in the price of powder, and in several districts the abolition of the sliding scale of wages. In a few instances collieries operated by individuals and small companies have failed to resume. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, which controls over 20 per cent of the output of the anthracite region and which is the largest operating company in the hard coal field, today received word from General Superintendent Luther at Pottsville that 27 of the 30 collieries operated by that company are

working. The two collieries not in operation today are the West Shenandoah and the Henry Clay. The former, according to local authorities, did not resume owing to the construction of new breaker. The Henry Clay, it was stated, was idle because the abandonment of that mine is contemplated. With the resumption of the Reading collieries, it is admitted that further opposition to the demands of the miners is needless and it is the belief of officials that in a few days those operators who have not acceded to the demands of the miners' convention will have done so.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which operates nine collieries, also received favorable reports today. But one of its mines failed to resume, the William Penn, in the Schuylkill region. The company has, since the first offer of an advance in wages by the operators, refrained from making a statement as to what course it would pursue and when notices were posted by other operators that the Scranton demands would be granted, this company still maintained its silence. It is believed that the company understands that the Pennsylvania will make no formal promises to them while they remained on strike, but on their return to work the company would treat with them the same as any other operator. The men at the William Penn colliery decided that unless notices were posted promptly, they would return to work. It is believed that the men will return after President Mitchell of the United Mineworkers has assured them that the Pennsylvania will keep faith.

At the office of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, a statement was made that the 19 collieries operated by that company are working as usual.

IN HAZLETON DISTRICT. Operations Were Resumed at a Majority of Collieries. HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 29.—Operations were resumed this morning at a majority of the collieries in the Hazleton district. The strike is still on at the mines of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, located at Audenreid, Honeybrook and Green Mountain. The Onedia and Derringer collieries of Cox Bros. & Co. are also idle because of some misunderstanding. All hands will probably be at work tomorrow. The only other colliery that did not resume is the one at Mineville, where no demands have been granted at all. Before the strike began this mine and it seems that the threat will be carried out. The 50 men employed at Tyler & McCurt's Stockton washery refused to work because they alleged they were offered only a 5 per cent increase in wages. A. Pardee & Co., having filled the places of six "lokie" runners, the miners refused to go back to work at Cranberry until their runners were reinstated and, in consequence, the colliery is idle. Matters are shaping themselves tonight for a settlement of the difficulty at the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company's collieries and work will be resumed on a satisfactory basis some time during the week. The trouble at Cranberry will also be settled and the men will be back at work on Wednesday.

A number of collieries were crippled today on account of a shortage of water caused by the prevailing drought.

In Lackawanna Valley. SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 29.—Over 8000 mine employes in the Lackawanna Valley refused to return to work this morning because the companies for which they had mined coal failed to comply with the terms of the Scranton miners' convention. The companies affected are the Ontario & Western Railroad Coal Company, the Forest Mining Company, the Green Ridge Coal Company and the Clark Tunnel Coal Company. At all other mines there was a complete resumption of work. It is believed the union can tie up mines

THAT STANDING ARMY.

Many Military Posts in United States Have Been Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—It has become the fashion of the Democratic orators to all at the regular Army and the Army. The candidate for Governor of New York on the Democratic ticket, Mr. Stanchfield, said in a speech recently that the regular Army was a menace to the safety of the country and that in the volunteer Army, of course, this man betrayed his ignorance in not knowing that there is practically no difference between the volunteer and the regular forces at the present time. The regular forces are continued by enlistments, and the volunteer force is to be disbanded at a certain stipulated time. The fact is that the regular Army is as much volunteer as any other Army that volunteers. The enlistments are wholly voluntary, and not only that, the term of enlistment is but three years. The fact is that at that time a man does not need to re-enlist if he has other inclinations. Even the officers are wholly volunteers. There is no compulsion for them to remain in the Army after they have entered it. They are volunteers as much as the volunteer officers of the establishment, and can resign at any time.

Candidate Bryan, in reviling the Army and criticizing the establishment of military posts, ought to have known during the past Congress that there was a movement to abandon a great many of the military posts throughout the country. But whenever such a proposition is made, the Senatorial opposition of the Senators and Representatives of the state, whether they were Democrats, Republicans or Populists. The fact is no one in Congress representing the people ever seemed to have any interest in a military post near a town. There has always been an effort to create military posts. The people of a community want them, and they never want them abandoned and turned over to the civil authorities.

When Bryan speaks of a fear of a military post, he is a demagogue, pure and simple. What possible harm can the people of St. Paul and Minneapolis have of a military post at Fort Snelling, or the people of Chicago on account of a military post at Fort Sheridan, or the people of Vancouver and Port Stevens? Is there a single person in the City of Portland that would want the military post removed from Vancouver? There was not a single voice raised by the people of Seattle and the adjoining territory in opposition to the establishment of a military post there, and on the contrary, everybody wanted to have it established. The same is the case at Spokane. To the people living in the vicinity of a military post it must be that Bryan made himself ridiculous.

Can Get Near Water. Only Sheep Corral Must Be 500 Yards From a Stream. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—One of the most important orders that have been issued by the Interior Department in years is that of recent date, which directs all superintendents of forest reservations to have the sheep pens and corals shall not necessarily be corralled 500 yards or more from all running streams and springs. Under this new ruling corals may be established directly on the banks of streams, and the sheep pens may be in the case of horses and cattle, sheep are not included in this new ruling, and will not be.

This new order was brought about largely through the efforts of Senator Wolcott, of Colorado. For some time past the cattlemen of his state have been begging him to take the matter up with the Department. The case was investigated, principally by Governor Richards, the Assistant Commissioner of the Land Office, and it was found that the practice of the past was really without any good reason behind it, and the matter was so explained to the Secretary.

The order was issued through a shortcoming in the Land Office. It seems that the Land Office has but one set of blank applications for permits to graze on forest reservations, and these were drawn up for the purpose of the sheep pens, and that cattle and horses should also be allowed to graze, but permits would be necessary, and instead of having new blanks printed, the old ones were used, and the word "sheep" was stricken out and "horses and cattle" inserted in its place. It thus happened that the restriction which prohibited the corraling of sheep was not applied to the case of cattle and horses, without any intent to do so on the part of the department.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—An important action for the improvement of gunnery practice has been taken by the Navy Department upon the recommendation of Rear-Admiral Crowning, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, says Herald dispatch from Washington. The department has issued a general order extending the course in gunnery instruction to each squadron of the Navy.

The new order establishes an "inspector of target practice" who shall be present at the "fighting efficiency practice" proper, and shall submit a descriptive report thereon. It also constitutes a board of officers to be known as the Board of Gunnery Instructions, who will be selected by the department, and the board will be the highest percentage will be determined at the earliest opportunity for the advanced course provided for on board a gunnery training-ship.

Snatched of a Nasty Woman. BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Marian Adams took laudanum at a late hour last night, and died this morning. Her husband, John Adams, instituted suit Saturday for \$25,000 damages. Dr. Jonathan Cobb for administering his wife's affections.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 25 cents.

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of people. Under such conditions it is plainly the skillful and faithful work of these specialists in the first place that causes their pronounced prosperity and success. Others may in some measure try to follow their line, but

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There is no other way to secure permanence, public confidence and success. The man who tries any other way will fail. Poorly and partially trained men may by specious, untruthful advertising or by deceiving the public and making large profits for a short time, but it is only a question of time when the offense is discovered and universal contempt is their reward. Genuine skill, genuine experience, permanent success, successful treatment, low and uniform fees; this today is the only pathway by which the specialist may obtain success and public confidence.

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ONE OF PORTLAND'S WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MEN COMMENTS THE COPPELAND TREATMENT

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THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON STREETS

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CHINESE AS COLONISTS. What They Have Done in the Philippines and the East Indies.

In the middle of the 17th century one Keuseng, or Kozinga, a Chinese chief that had refused to surrender to the Tartars, invaded Formosa at the head of an army of 100,000 men, attacking and driving out the Dutch. In 1662 he opened correspondence with the Chinese in Manila, and the Spanish Governor, fearing treachery, slaughtered 40,000 of them as a hint to the survivors that any more friendly doings with General Kozinga would meet with his displeasure. In the latter half of the 17th century they were massacred by thousands in Pampanga Province. But in spite of this Spanish method of dealing with the Chinese question there were 30,000 of them in Manila at the beginning of the century, writes Frank M. Todd in Ainslie's Magazine.

They constitute an important part of the Philippine population today, often marrying native women and sending their children to China to be educated. Rosario street, in Manila, is given up to Chinese shops, and many of those who have no capital invested are employed as clerks and compradores by merchants of other races.

The Chinaman pervades not only the Philippines but all the islands of the sea from Colombo eastward, wherever there is promise of profit. Mr. Bancroft says that the first Europeans at Malacca, Penang, Singapore, and all the important island ports of Eastern Asia and the Indian Ocean found Chinamen there before them. They have generally clung to their places with all the tenacity that characterizes the grip of the "coolies" in this country. But in the British they are excellent citizens in Borneo. They created Singapore. There were 20,000 men out of a population of 111,000 in Baitavia in 1824. They are said to be over 250,000 of them thriving under the tyrannical governments of the Dutch East Indies, most of them with apparent thousands of dollars home except for burial, contented because their practical business talents and ability to live without luxuries have made them dominant in trade. On their account the Australian gold diggers have had their race riots, and the Australian colonies their exclusive legislation in defiance of the diplomacy of the London Government. Chinese merchants have invaded Japan, where they compete successfully with the European trader. All over the Eastern continent the "coolies" are the backbone of the business of the hallow of its hand, and its law has been the most terrible that could be invoked to punish or to ruin the Western merchant that tried to do business without them.

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There is no other way to secure permanence, public confidence and success. The man who tries any other way will fail. Poorly and partially trained men may by specious, untruthful advertising or by deceiving the public and making large profits for a short time, but it is only a question of time when the offense is discovered and universal contempt is their reward. Genuine skill, genuine experience, permanent success, successful treatment, low and uniform fees; this today is the only pathway by which the specialist may obtain success and public confidence.

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Written Indelibly in the Record of Cures.

ONE OF PORTLAND'S WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MEN COMMENTS THE COPPELAND TREATMENT

Mr. H. R. Long, proprietor of the American Laundry, residing at 280 East Sixth street, north, Portland, said: "I do not hesitate to speak of my experience and treatment with the Coppepland physicians."

I Am More Than Grateful, for I am now free of the distressing symptoms of a disease that annoyed me for 20 years.

"The cost of the treatment is hardly worth mentioning, and besides I have not lost an hour from my business. I tell you these physicians deserve great credit for the good they are accomplishing for the community."

"At the time I began their treatment I had been suffering with catarrh for 20 years. My head was always stopped up, either on one side or the other, and this, with drooping of muscles, my throat, and the cough it caused, made me miserable.

"The worst of all was the way it later extended to my ears and affected them so sure had I not been relieved it would have destroyed my hearing."

"I cannot attribute the long period over which the disease extended, or the amount of suffering it caused me to any neglect on my own part, because I had tried different remedies and spent a great deal of money in trying to get