OREGON APPLE TALK

SOUTHERN OREGON ASPECTS OF THE BUSINESS.

Some of the Causes Which Have Contributed to Success in Recent Years.

CENTRAL POINT, Jan. 18.—(To the Editor.)—Such articles as the special correspondence in The Oregonian of December 31, from New York, in relation to the estimation in which our product in the fruit line is held in trade circles, are peculiarly gratifying to fruit men of the southern counties of the state, and, indeed, none the less pleasant reading to those of us not identified in any way with the business, but who have been interested spectators during the past 12 or 15 years of the determined struggle of the fruit-growers with the forces of nature, which at times have apparently been too great to be overcome. Every old pioneer in the state knew what the soil and climate were capable of before the codling moth and the San Jose scale followed close upon the advent of the overland railroad. Some of the local fruit exhibits of 20 years ago at the pioneer reunions have never been excelled; but with the coming of the scale and the gradual decay of the earlier orchards, the early day orchardists concluded the difficulties in the way of future success were insurmountable, and it remained for a younger generation and for Eastern men to wrest victory from defeat by close study of conditions and the application of modern methods in combating orchard pests and natural conditions. A few men who were "next" to the demands of the Eastern markets have ever been sanguine of ultimate profit in the business, but with the greater number of those who set out commercial orchards 15 years ago, the proposition has appeared doubtful up to within a very few years. When the blighting scale was mastered, and the experimental stage was passed in the contest with the worm, or codling moth, a close study of which demonstrated that London purple and Paris Green applied at the periods when the female was depositing her eggs upon the young fruit served as a specific for the evil, yet the fight seemed almost hopeless, viewed from the standpoint of commercial profit. Shippers were eager to secure the little fruit that was produced of marketable quality, free from worms, but when the balance was struck at the end of the season, there was invariably talk of grubbing up the trees, such was the expense attending the use of the back-breaking, hand-spray pump, and thorough cultivation, picking, packing, etc.

Then came the season when the unostentatious gasoline engine was heard chug-chug-ing in the Olwell orchard adjacent to Central Point, all the Summer through, and the "only 5 per cent of wormy apples" verdict when the crop was garnered proclaimed the victory, and the entire business of spraying was revolutionized. Then a great truth dawned upon our horticulturiste, and it was seen that the forces of nature with which they had been ignorantly combating for a generation, were, in reality, in league with them. No such signal success had attended the use of the spray pump east of the Rockies, no matter how thorough the work, and it was apparent that the almost entire absence of Summer rains in this section is what renders the work effective, and, in the future, inexpensive. Everybody has a gasoline engine now, even a 10-acre orchard warranting its purchase, and it is one of the greatest factors in the business.

It does not require a prophet nor the son of a prophet now to know what varieties to set nor how to set and cultivate them, but 20 years ago, practically all of our horticulturists were groping in the dark, and it was only by expensive experiments that it was demonstrated what to plant for the Eastern and foreign markets, and how to pick, pack and place it upon the market in the most attractive and consequently the most profitable shape. It did not follow that because all Oregon red apples were good and handsome as well, that our magnificent Ben Davis, Baldwin, Jonathan or Canada Reds just filled the bill. One was too close akin to the pumpkin in flavor; one "melted down" too quickly to bear transportation; another was too shy a bearer for profit. But one, the glorious Esopus Spitzenberg, proved just the thing for the Eastern markets at Holiday time, and filled a long-felt want in the children's stockings at Christmastide, when expense nor price cut any figure. Its superb coloring, fine quality and carrying character, tough rind, and the fact it matures just at the right time to share honors with the navel orange on the holiday festal boards of the Eastern cities, renders it pre-eminently the apple for commercial purposes in Southern Oregon counties. A close second to this great leader is found in the crisp, luscious yellow Newtown Pippin, which Johnny Bull holds in such high esteem that with each recurring season a larger number of personal representatives of the great London houses cross the pond and the Continent to beg for the product of our orchards, at prices that are well-nigh fabulous. They raise these apples, such as they are, down about Lompoc and Watsonville, Cal., in carlots where we produce boxes, as your special New York correspondent states. But just now the California growers are but beginning to recover from the dynamic shock they experienced the day before Christmas last, when a carload of our foothill Newtowns, properly packed, with the glow of an Oregon mountain sunset on their cheeks, sold for 14s 6d per box, while the California product was everywhere bringing but 8s to 9s in that same City of London.

Another fruit which has demonstrated itself a sure winner in this section is the Winter Nellis pear, which drops into a place in the Eastern markets apparently made for it. For years our growers, while realizing its merits, have been shy of it, owing to alleged uncertainty of bearing. Here the work of the state experiment stations has proven of inestimable value, and the theory of cross-fertilization is proven to be correct. The man who sets out an orchard of Winter Nellis pears now, sets along with this variety to every six or eight rows of Nellis, two rows of white Doyenne (Fall Butter) pears, and the bees do the rest. Why two rows of Fall Butter? To facilitate spraying, the orchardist will tell you. Some seasons the frost will catch one variety, and the other will escape. No use to spray for worms in Summer, if no fruit on the trees, and for economical use of even a gasoline spray outfit, two rows must be sprayed at once. The economies of cultivation have been closely studied by our orchardmen, who acquired their experience in the face of one-time gloomy prospect, which would have discouraged less stout-hearted men. The Bartlett pear has not been neglected and some striking successes have been scored in its culture at the old Stewart (now Voorhies) orchard, notably, which almost repaid the purchase price of the orchard in two crops to the present owner, largely through Bartletts. While superior to the California product, our Bartlett pears come on the market while yet glutted with California's surplus each season, and the variety is so perishable that it will not stand cold-storage after transportation East, thus frequently "netting a loss" to the shipper. The present season our local growers who sold early or on contract made a handsome thing out of Bartletts, but the dealers are said to have come to grief. As a solution of the difficulty, dealers and growers are talking up the proposition of local cold-storage plants, to lengthen the season. A better plan would appear to be that of Hon. J. H. Stewart, who has discovered a nook in the higher mountains up Rogue River, remote from railroads at present, where the fruit matures some two weeks later than in the lower valley, where he is preparing the ground for setting 60 acres in pears next year, realizing that in the present state of development of this section transportation will not be lacking when the trees get into bearing. Mr. Stewart is deserving of the title of Father of the Fruit-raising industry here, and his present enterprise at the age of 72 years should put to the blush those who state that life is too short for the man of average age to plant an orchard. Another variety of pear on which the attention of our leading growers is concentrated at present is the Du Comice, a yellow Winter pear of fine flavor, which for the past few seasons has commanded a much higher price than the Winter Nellis, which appears to have found a perfect home in Southern Oregon, and which is not open to the objection that it will need crose-fertilization. The owners of the few orchards of Du Comice pears now in bearing here are enthusiastic over their prospects of quick fortunes, as the tree is very productive.

A word as to what has been done up to date in fruit-raising in this Rogue River Valley. For three years past none of our local growers who had established a reputation for quality and pack has thought of accepting less than $1 a box for fourtier stock apples, Spitzenbergs or Newtowns, and the present season the entire output, could have been placed, had the fruit not been contracted too early, at $1 50 to $2 25 per box of 50 pounds. The representatives of Chicago and New York firms who secured the bulk of the output this year openly declare that for 30 years to come the market will continue to improve for strictly fancy stock. As the Southern Pacific people have made a through rate to the Atlantic Coast of about 50 cents per box, it would look as if the middlemen did fairly well themselves out of our fruit the present season, basing the estimate on reports of $4 to $5 per box to small dealers in New York, for our Newtowns and Spitzs.

Many of our local farmers and business men who have thus far only watched the possibilities of the industry, are now preparing to profit by the experience of others and making ready to set large orchards in favorable localities. Not less than 3000 acres will be set in apples alone the present Winter in this valley, and the acreage would be much larger had not a favorable Fall for seeding grain induced heavy wheat-sowing. Many contracts are already being closed for realty to be set to fruit next season, by discriminating purchasers, who realize that the phenomenal profits of the fruitmen the present season can but result in enhanced valuation for realty in the near future. It would seem a reasonable expectation, for numbers of the growers realized returns to the extent of $500 per acre from apples the present year. It really seems absurd to rate the most desirable of orchard land at $30 to $100 per acre under such circumstances. Nobody desires anything resembling a boom in land here, but the eager inquiry on the part of outside purchasers who know how to figure, appears to indicate a great reduction in the grain-raising acreage another year in Southern Oregon. Apple orchards 10 years set have in favorable localities produced four good crops of fruit, including the monster yield of 1901, and the idea has been abandoned that it takes the better part of a lifetime to raise a fruit tree to the bearing stage.

With the world for a market and the well-earned reputation of producing the premier fruit of the globe, it is not probable that our apple-growers will relax their efforts, and with the demonstrated certainty of good returns for well-directed effort, it will not be long until the reproach of "not enough to go 'round" will be removed in Southern Oregon, and with judicious organization among fruit men, even better prices may be looked for in future than have prevailed.

WILLIAM M. HOLMES.

MISS HOPE IS HORRID.

"She Is a Weather-Beaten Old She-Dragon, So There, Now."

PORTLAND, Jan. 17.—(To the Editor.)—Miss Hope is just horrid. The way she goes on makes me awful sorry for her. I don't think she is nice at all. For her to call men such bad names is real mean. If she were a man, I would send my Jack around to give her a smart slap. But as she is a sour old maid, I think I shall slap her myself. She says men are tyrants. The very idea! My Jack is no tyrant. He is better than any girl I ever knew. If Miss Hope doesn't like this I don't care. She is just too ugly for anything. I'll bet she was a school teacher once. I just hate school teachers, don't you, Mr. Editor? All my teachers were old maids, and they were so perfectly awful that I wouldn't be one for all the world.

I would not make Jack prostrate himself before me as Miss Hope advises. I think she is just a horrid old weather-beaten she-dragon, so there now. Jack is the best fellow in the world, and I know he will never make me work, for he says he is going to make me his companion and not his scullion. And I know that he speaks the truth and I think Miss Hope is just a mean thing. I respect him too much to make him get down on the ground before me, although he would do it if I asked him, because he says he would die for me. I know he is true for he holds my hand so nice and I lean against his shoulder, which is so manly, and his eyes are so gentle. Jack is getting only $50 a month, but lots of people who have written to The Oregonian are living on less, and Jack and I are going to get married next week.

Jack is such a nice boy. When we are married he is going to stay home every night, and I am going to sew on his buttons. Won't that be nice? His salary will be raised next January, he says, but we can't wait, and what's the use, when we can be happy on $50 a month? Jack says he was never in love before, and I am the first girl he ever kissed. When I asked him how he learned to make love and to kiss a girl so well, he didn't say anything. But he is so good, and promises so many things when we are married, and I love him so much that I don't care if he tells me just one little fib. Jack says we shall go on a wedding trip. He is going to take me to Skamokowa; that's the place, I think. The name is a little long, but Jack says the place is awfully nice.

Papa and mamma want us to wait. They say we can't live on $50 a month. But I just don't care. Jack loves me so much, it would be cruel to keep him waiting any longer. And as for Miss Hope, she is a vinegar old thing who never could get a nice fellow like my Jack. She can blush for me all she wants to, but I am just going to get married. I don't want to be a free woman like Miss Hope, so there. Jack is such a nice boy that I want to be his and lean on him always. He says I shall never have to do what I don't want to do.

Tell Miss Hope to go back to her vinegar bottle. FLO.

Rev. Peter Cassidy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Rev. Peter Cassidy, F. J., is dead of pneumonia. He was born in Ireland, May 12, 1845. He taught at St. Francis Xavier, St. John's, Boston College, Georgetown University and was President of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, for three years. He spent the last four years of his life in missionary labors in Canada and in this country.

Hill and Harriman Will Obey.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—James J. Hill and E. H. Harriman have decided to obey the subpenas of the Interstate Commerce Commission to be present at the hearing which will begin here next Friday, with a view of ascertaining what effect the community of interest is having on rates.

Insurance Companies to Combine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—According to the Times, the Eagle Fire Company, which began its underwriting career nearly a century ago, is about to be absorbed by the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, as the result of negotiations which have been pending for some time.

WE GAIN, ENGLAND LOSES

BRITISH CONSUL CALLS ATTENTION TO TRADE OF MEXICO.

American Manufacturers Do More Business Each Year—British Formerly Had Nearly All of It.

WASHINGTON, Jan 18.—The gains which the United States is making in supplying Mexico with articles which it imports from foreign countries are sharply called to the attention of English manufacturers and exporters by the British Consul at the City of Mexico, who, in his report on the trade of Mexico for the year 1900, says:

Fifty years ago, and even less, the greater part of the trade of Mexico was carried on by British houses, the heads of many of them having retired on a fair little fortune. As late as 1872-73 the British trade with Mexico was in a fairly flourishing condition, but from the date of the opening of the Mexican Central and Mexican National Railways, the American manufacturers have yearly increased their trade with this country.

Today the British trade is confined to a few agencies (there being no important commercial establishments), who, by means of sample and catalogues, undertake the execution of orders. Some of these agents are persons who, being unacquainted with the country or with the customs, find it very difficult to do business with the people. There are, however, a few who are active, and by accommodating themselves to their surroundings can get good orders for the firms they represent. The example of these few might serve as an incentive to others.

Some of the large houses in Manchester, Birmingham and other centers often employ commercial travelers who make periodical visits to this country, and who can always count on their usual customers for orders. Other houses send out representatives, frequently foreigners, who in many cases are unacquainted with the country, language, the people, and their customs, and after a short stay, during which they are unable to get any order, they return home disgusted.

Mexico is a market very different to ordinary large towns, as on account of its cosmopolitan nature and the few foreigners resident here, it does not afford the facilities and comforts of European towns of the same size, and then also, on account of certain conditions peculiar to its inhabitants, the demand for articles of long standing, whose utility is well known, is greater than for modern inventions, that take a long time to conquer the ideas of the people.

If the British manufacturer or trader wishes to open or increase his trade with this country it is imperative for him to adopt other methods, and, first of all, consult the wishes of his customers by not forcing upon them articles that, in his opinion, might appear suitable, but are of no use in this market. As can be seen from the foregoing remarks, some of the same openings still exist, but in a smaller degree, as American merchants are pushing their trade very considerably, either by establishing branch offices in this city or else by means of companies which have sufficient capital at their disposal and by being on the spot can purchase properties and form companies to work them.

Another reason why the American capitalist is readier to invest in Mexico is that enterprising firms of St. Louis, Mo., and Dallas, Tex., issue monthly pamphlets in Spanish and English, containing short notices about the principal towns of Mexico, and giving information about new enterprises and the establishment of new factories, as well as other information about the country.

There are certain points, however, that have been very much overlooked by the greater part of the British traders and manufacturers in their dealings with Mexico—their lack of knowledge of the Mexican tariff being very noticeable.

Still another point that deserves the attention of the British trader in general is the failure to give estimates or descriptions when asked for. In such cases an order may depend upon a full and intelligible description being given to the would-be customer in the weights and measures of the metrical system that is now so universally accepted.

As mentioned on former occasions an institution like the Army and Navy or Civil Service stores, where goods of purely British manufacture could be obtained, would certainly be the best means of advancing British interests, but such an institution would have to be overlooked by a British subject, who, as well as being a capable man, should also combine a knowledge of the trade with a knowledge of the language, people, and customs of the country.

One of the principal objects of such an establishment would be to have always on hand an assortment of merchandise superior to what is found upon the market, especially in locks, bolts, hinges, etc., and all kinds of hardware, as what is obtainable at present is of German make, and of a very inferior quality.

These same remarks hold good in every branch of commerce, and, if the matter were properly taken up by a number of British manufacturers, who, by joining together, could easily afford to support an establishment of the kind mentioned, they could, by perseverance, succeed in making it a very worthy and profitable enterprise.

To show that this is possible, a similar case may be quoted. An American firm some three or four years ago established a small office to represent one or two of the prominent firms in the Southern States; it is now in treaty to undertake the representation of over 80 different manufacturing establishments. If this is possible for American merchants, now is the time for the British manufacturer to come forward and do the same; but in order to compete with Mexico's northern neighbors he must change his old methods.

MAY YET COMBINE.

Hill and Harriman Can Protect Themselves and Let Public Sweat.

San Francisco Call.

President James J. Hill is evidently engaged in the fight of his life. As antagonists he has not only the Governors of some half a dozen states, but what he probably fears more, the Harriman syndicate, whose members are as determined as the Governors themselves that the Northern Securities Company shall never start business. If we were to guess now how the thing will come out we should guess that Hill and Harriman would compromise and let the Governors "go hang," but it would be only a guess, for we do not believe that any data for forming a real judgment exist, except the common experience that railroad people do compromise, when necessary, and that the public or its representatives are never taken into the deal.

It does not seem to us that all the Governors in the United States can prevent one man or one corporation from becoming the sole owner of the three railroad systems, provided the money is forthcoming to pay for them. The state laws forbid consolidation of competing lines, and no consolidation will be attempted, but they say nothing about the ownership of stocks, and it would be judicial legislation not usually attempted in behalf of the people if the courts should hold that ownership of stocks should not be concentrated in one person. That is a question which the lawmaking power has never yet considered. Neither does the Sherman anti-trust law attempt to prescribe any rule of action for single owners. It merely forbids two or more owners to combine in fixing prices. Of course, the intent of the Securities Company is to accomplish what the state laws and the Sherman act were intended to prevent, but if they accomplish the desired end without breaking any law we do not yet see how they can be prevented.

The attack of the Harriman syndicate—for nobody will doubt that the syndicate is behind the suit brought, although it does not so appear—seems to us more serious. The Northern Pacific stock is of two classes—preferred and common—conferring equal privileges on the holders, except that the preferred stock takes a 4 per cent dividend before the common stock takes anything. Neither is entitled to any dividend which is not earned. As a matter of fact, the company pays 4 per cent on both classes of stock, and is accumulating a surplus. If hard times should come on, or competition become more severe, it might not earn so much. The Hill-Morgan syndicate owns a majority of the common stock, but the Harrimans own a majority of the preferred stock. If both classes of stock are voted the Harrimans win. Unfortunately, however, as it has been supposed, for the Harrimans, the common-stock holders have the right to pay off and retire the preferred stock on the first of the year, and arrangements have been made to give the Harrimans their money and turn them out in the cold. It now seems, however, that this money is to be raised by debenture bonds which would be entitled to 4 per cent whether earned or not, which, it is claimed, would be an "additional burden" upon the common stock, which is forbidden in the article permitting the retirement of the preferred stock. There is, we presume, no doubt that the Northern Pacific system will always earn 4 per cent on its preferred stock, and consequently on the bonds issued to retire it, so that really the common stock is not endangered, but the fact remains that the security which takes preference of the common stock is in bonds and not stock, and the courts may hold that the transaction cannot be completed. In that case the Hill-Morgan syndicate will step down and out and the Harriman syndicate will get control of the works. In view of the uncertainties of the law, there would seem to be a good chance for a compromise between the syndicates by which both will get under cover and only the public be out in the cold.

News to Hill.

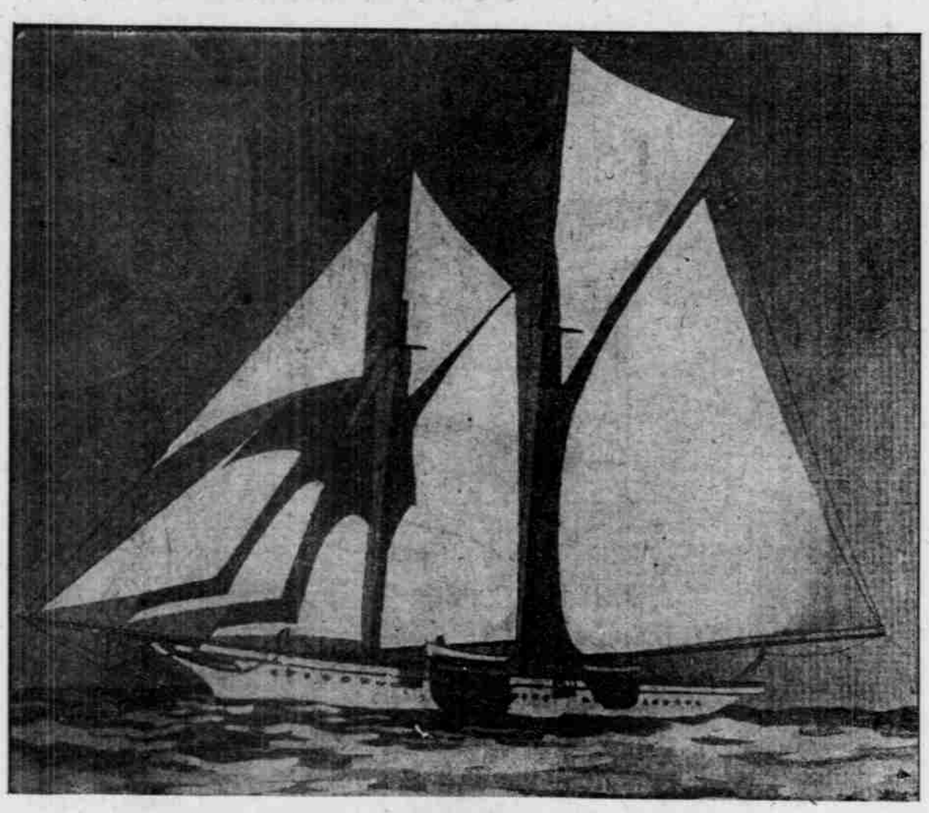
NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—President J. J. Hill arrived here today from an extended trip through the West. He said he was not at all disturbed over the opposition reported against the formation of the Northern Securities Company, and was satisfied with the decision of the Supreme Court to hear the case. Mr. Hill referred to the story of a great steamship merger, in which his name was mentioned with that of J. P. Morgan.

"It was news to me," he said, "for I have never discussed it, nor had I heard of the consolidation until I read about it. The story, as it appeared to me, is so ridiculous that I did not pay any attention to it."

Theater Gutted by Fire.

STUTTGART, Wurtemburg, Jan. 20.—The Hoff Theater has been gutted by fire. There was no loss of life.

KAISER WILHELM'S NEW YACHT.



SHE WILL BE CHRISTENED BY THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER, ALICE.

AGAINST TORRENS LAW

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OPPOSE PUTTING IT IN EFFECT.

To Register Land Titles in Multnomah County Will Cost $50,000 So They Say.

The statement is made that the County Judge and Commissioners do not favor the "Torrens" law for the registration of land titles passed by the last Legislature, and will resist it in the courts if an attempt is made to enforce it in Multnomah County. Their reason for the opposition to the law is, they say, that it will cost a very large sum of money to prepare books for its successful operation, and the county is not in a position to make the necessary outlay.

A public officer who is familiar with the present method of recording titles and has studied the new act very thoroughly has the following to say in relation to it:

"At the start, I want to go on record as favoring a law for the compulsory registration of land titles, and would go farther than the present law does, in that I would make the law compel the Recorder or Registrar to refuse to record any instrument which did not in all particulars comply with the law; and also refuse for record any instrument which, in his judgment, was made by any person without interest or title to the land in question. However, I am not sure that the State of Oregon is ready for such a law at this time. But I am convinced that the people of this state do not want the present 'Torrens' law when they become familiar with its provisions. This law was passed by the last Legislature without due consideration by its members, and is not compulsory on the general public, but may be taken advantage of by any one who will.

"Land titles are too important history to allow anything to make them any more confusing. With our old 'donation land claims,' titles are altogether enough confused without legislation, which makes one man's title good, while his neighbor's may be allowed to go unprotected by a law which does not compel him to obey the law and protect his own interests.

"The law is voluminous and conflicting. It occupies 30 printed pages of the last Session Laws, and is difficult to understand by the average layman, and even some of our good lawyers say that many of its provisions are confusing and not at all plain. Section 4 of the act is:

The Registrar shall be liable for any neglect or omission of the deputies of his office when occasioned by a deputy of examiner of titles, in the same manner as for his own personal neglect or omission.

"A subsequent section of the law makes the examiner of titles' an appointee of the Circuit Court, and he is entirely under control and jurisdiction of said court, and consequently it would be unfair to make the Registrar responsible for his acts. And it is a fundamental principle of law that you cannot make one individual responsible for the acts of another unless he is under control and jurisdiction of the former.

"While the law evidently contemplates and intends that the court shall primarily, at least, determine the title to all lands intended to be registered, yet after the title is once fixed and registered it makes the Registrar responsible for any subsequent irregularities in transfers. Section 54:

No transfer of title to land, or any estate or interest therein, or mortgage, shall be registered until it shall be made to appear to the Registrar that the land has not been sold.

"The law no doubt contemplates that the Registrar, in order to do this work intelligently, should be provided with as complete data and information as can be had, and in section 98 says:

The Registrar shall keep tract indices, in which shall be entered the lands registered in the numerical order of townships, ranges, sections, and in all cases of subdivisions, the blocks and lots therein, and the names of the owners, with reference to the volume and folium of register in which the lands were registered.

"This section should contemplate what is known to abstractors as 'block books,' or 'tract books,' in which is kept a complete and condensed history of every lot and block and every smallest fraction of land in the county, taking a page in such books for each smallest subdivision, so that the Registrar may in a few minutes arrive at the right or not of any individual to transfer an interest in any land in the county. If the Registrar was bound to be confined for information to the Recorder's books alone, the individual who wishes to transfer an interest in registered lands might be compelled to wait several days until the Registrar had time to look up the applicant's interests, and for this time expended the Registrar would receive a fee of $1 under the law. Therefore, it seems plain to me that if the purpose and intent of the law are to be carried out, there must be a set of tract indices, complete to date, and prepared before the law can be enforced. Conservative estimates make this cost for these indices to be nearly $50,000, if made from the records in the ordinary manner. If made from books owned by some abstract company, the indices might cost less.

"In addition to tract indices, section 97 provides for an alphabetical index, and the preceding section of the law virtually provide for a double set of records and indices in the Recorder's office, but, of course, in a different and more comprehensive shape.

"Section 107 provides the fees to be paid by applicants under the law:

At or before the time of referring the application for initial registration, the applicant shall advance and pay to the Registrar the sum of $5, which shall be in full of all services of the Registrar and examiner up to the granting of the certificate of title.

"The question now occurs, how will that fee of $5 be divided between the Registrar and examiner? The Registrar will certainly earn all of that amount for the various offices he is required to perform. It will be difficult for the court to find a qualified and self-respecting examiner who will work for less than $10 per day, and I can't conceive of the simplest title which can be completed in the ordinary manner in less time than one day. Then who is to pay the difference in cost? A previous section of the law provides a fee of $5 for the Clerk of the Circuit Court, but does not provide for any compensation for the time given by the court, which might occupy it all the way from one day to a week. And the question naturally arises why should this county go to the expense of complying with this law, when such a very small minority only will take advantage of its provisions? The law has been in effect 10 months, and only one application has been filed to have a title registered. At this rate it will be a very expensive manner of fixing titles."

BANK CASHIER UNDER ARREST

Montana Man Charged With Having Embezzled $25,000.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 20.—Herbert H. Matteson, cashier of the First National Bank of Great Falls, was arrested in Helena today by Deputy United States Marshal Charles F. Gage, for embezzlement. In the complaint, which was sworn to by United States District Attorney W. B. Rogers, Matteson is charged with having embezzled $25,000 from the First National Bank of Great Falls, January 15. Matteson's defalcation was discovered by a bank examiner recently while inspecting his books. Last night Matteson was called before the examiner and Gold T. Curtis, president of the bank, and accused of the crime. Sheriff Benner arrived at Helena this afternoon. Matteson had a hearing before a United States Commissioner and was held in $5000 bond by the court, which has not yet been furnished. It is said the total of the embezzlement will reach almost $100,000. Matteson's downfall is said to be due to speculation in stocks. He had been cashier of the First National Bank at Great Falls a number of years. He was a trusted official, and stood high in business and social circles. He was elected secretary of the Honorary St. Louis Fair Commission, but recently resigned. He was a member of the State Tennis Association, and had played in tournament games here and elsewhere. He has a wife and one child.

Cashier Matteson, when confronted with the charge, confessed the shortage.

"I have been thinking over this for several days," he said, "and I have come to the conclusion to acknowledge my error, and do all I can to repair it by stating the exact conditions and giving myself up to the Government, to do with me as they will. A portion of the money stolen has been recovered from Mr. Matteson including cash, stocks and the new house which he is building, on Fourth avenue, North, but the value of the property turned over has not yet been determined, though it is thought to be in the neighborhood of $20,000.

LOST IN STOCK-GAMBLING.

Matteson Made a Full Confession to the Examiner.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Jan. 20.—Herbert H. Matteson, who was arrested in Helena this morning, charged with the embezzlement of $25,000 from the First National Bank, of this city, used the bank's money in heavy speculation in stocks. Matteson's exact shortage is a matter of doubt, estimates varying from $25,000 to $180,000.

The shortage has been known by the bank officials for several days, but had been kept a secret until fuller investigation of the crooked work had been made.

Matteson made a full confession to Bank Examiner Lazear this morning, and stated that he had made considerable money in stocks, but when a slump came he attempted to cover on long deals until he became hopelessly involved. His transactions were made in Boston and New York. Besides losing money belonging to depositors of the bank, he alleged today that he lost also $40,000 which had been left him by his father, who died several months ago. His wife went East four days ago in an effort to secure money to make her husband's deficiency good, but failed, and the arrest followed.

Matteson was secretary of the Great Falls Business Men's Association, a prominent society man, and a member of one of the leading churches. He was never known to live extravagantly, and was considered one of the most exemplary character. Before leaving the city this morning he turned over the property and money which he had, estimated to be worth about $20,000. Arrangements have been made whereby the loss will be made up, and the standing of the bank sustained.

Matteson was not locked up in a cell, but was permitted to remain in the office, that courtesy being secured for him at the request of Sheriff Benner, of Cascade County. It has leaked out that the amount of Matteson's defalcations is much greater than the sum named in the complaint. One man, who is believed to have some inside information, says the amount is about $175,000.

STABBED WITHOUT WARNING.

Man's Return for a Blow in Defense of the Honor of His Wife.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The police today are searching for a man who last night probably fatally stabbed Arthur Kennedy in return for a blow which Kennedy had struck in defense of Mrs. Kennedy. At the hospital today it was stated that Kennedy's condition is critical.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, accompanied by Miss Effie Schemer, were returning home from the theater, when they came upon a quartet of well-dressed young men, last night. They were passing quietly, when one of the quartet stepped out and addressed Mrs. Kennedy. The latter's husband promptly knocked the offender down and proceeded to the elevated station. Kennedy was paying fares for his party when his pursuer drew a knife and plunged it into his back. Kennedy turned only to receive a second blow in the abdomen. The assailant then fled, and Kennedy was taken to the hospital.

Miss Schemer gave an excellent description of the men.

Lawyer Patrick Called to Trial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Albert T. Patrick was called to trial today on the indictment charging him with the murder of William Marsh Rice, the millionaire recluse, who died in this city September 23, 1900. A special panel of 200 talesmen was summoned from which to select a jury. Assistant State's Attorneys James W. Osborne and Francis P. Garvin were in charge of the prosecution, and Patrick's defense was in the hands of F. B. House and Robert M. Moore. It was announced that the hearing of the evidence would require at least a month of the court's time.

Diamond Robber Identified.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—H. C. Thebaud, of New York, today fully identified T. E. Manners, the prisoner in the jail at Gretna, as Edward Kern, jr., his late valet, who robbed the Thebaud mansion in New York of $90,000 of diamonds and jewelry. Manners made no further denial of his identity. Kern will be taken back to New York. Klein and West, the men who were arrested for stealing Manner's trunk from the St. Charles Hotel, and who betrayed Kern, will, it is said, get off with light punishment.

Greene and Gaynors Furnish Bond.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Captain B. D. Greene, J. F., William E. and H. W. Gaynor, who were indicted with Captain Carter for alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government, appeared before United States Commissioner Shields today and furnished a collective bond of $100,000 for their appearance before the United States Court at Savannah on the second Monday in February. Meantime, preparations are being made for a technical attack upon the indictments.

Slayer of Officer Sentenced.

RICHFIELD, Utah, Jan. 20.—G. W. Long, who shot and killed Sheriff W. H. Clark, last November, mistaking him for a man named Sorenson, whom Long alleged had been attempting to blackmail him, was today sentenced to 20 years in the State Penitentiary. Long served a term in the Salina prison in 1896 for manslaughter.

Pursuit of Highwaymen Given Up.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 20.—Pursuit of the highwaymen who killed the Anadarko officers has been abandoned. The murderers escaped, the trail was lost, and it was considered useless to prolong the search at this time. One of the highwaymen is known to be seriously injured.

Trial of Mrs. Richardson Begun.

PLATTSBURG, Mo., Jan. 20.—The trial of Mrs. Ida Richardson, charged with the murder, at her home at Savannah, Mo., of her husband, Frank W. Richardson, began here today.

MISS NETTIE BLACK

The Popular Singer, Celebrated for Her Clear, Sweet Voice, Praises Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

MISS NETTIE BLACK.

"Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to say a word in praise of 'DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP,' and what it has done for me. I use it almost constantly, as I find it relieves the severe tax on my throat while singing in large halls and under very severe climatic conditions; it prevents hoarseness and keeps me from taking cold. Whenever I have a cough I find it works like magic. I keep it with me constantly, and advise all my friends in the profession and out of it to use this remedy only. I have tried substitutes, and they have done me no good; in fact, have made me ill.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Is all that could be wished as a preventive and cure for coughs and colds, and the relief of throat affections. Sincerely yours,

"NETTIE BLACK."

Thousands of patients have found DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP just as beneficial as did Miss Black. It is the best cough cure ever discovered, and is perfectly harmless. Sold by all reliable druggists; large bottles 25c. Refuse substitutes and cheap imitations; they are injurious and do not cure. See that the "Bull's Head" is on the package, and insist on getting the genuine—the one that always cures and is perfectly harmless.

SMALL DOSE—PLEASANT TO TAKE.

FREE—A beautiful Calendar and a Medical Booklet Free to anyone who will write A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md., and mention this paper.

Your Hotel

will serve

Grape-Nuts

If you ask

Order the food served dry and with cream to pour over it.

SPECIALISTS FOR MEN

Dr. Talcott & Co.

STRICTLY RELIABLE.

Largest Practice on the Pacific Coast

Varicocele

WITHOUT REGARD TO ITS EXTENT SHOULD BE CURED.

Varicocele is an enlargement of the most vital blood vessels in man. The function of these veins is to carry off waste, thus enabling the organs to receive fresh nutrition. The disease consists of a dilation and local stagnation of blood, from which the organs are deprived of their proper quantity and quality of nourishment. Varicocele is a very common disorder. Statistics show that 25 per cent of the male population are afflicted with some stage of the disease.

We guarantee to cure varicocele in one week at our office, or four weeks of home treatment, without the use of knife, caustic or ligature. We have cured over 2000 cases without a single failure or unpleasant result. We invite correspondence and the fullest investigation of our methods, and can refer to cured patients if desired.

PORTLAND OFFICE, 250½ ALDER STREET, COR. THIRD

San Francisco Office, 997 Market St., Cor. Sixth.