CITY PILGRIMS' EYES ARE OPEN

Inland Empire Throws Wide Its Gates.

GREETINGS ARE MOST CORDIAL

Ambitious People Are Willing to Cement Friendly Ties.

SOME DEMANDS TO MAKE

Excursion of Portland Businessmen on the Way to Lewiston-Clarkston Fair Is Experiencing Pleasant Surprises.

LEWISTON, METROPOLIS OF

Lewiston, Nez Perces County, Idaho Population, 6000. County seat of Nez Perces County; beautifully situated at the junction of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers, and surrounded by one of the richest farming, fruitgrowing, tockraising and mining regions in the Pacific Northwest. It was the October, 1865, and was the capital of Idaho Territory in 1863-4. The town fine waterworks, electric light and sewerage systems, five churches, the State Normal School, private academies for boys and girls, and good public schools; three newspapers, three banks, a number of the largest mercantile houses in the state, two flouring mills, St. Joseph Hospital, the largest in Idaho, costing about \$25,000; two sawmills, a founand a sash and door factory. The United States land office is here. A splendid steel bridge unites Lewiswith Clarkston on the opposite side of the Snake River, thus virtually combining the namer of the two famous explorers in a dual pity. The Clarkston Irrigation Company has invested \$1,000,000 in canals, ditches and other improvements. The city is the supply and distribution for all the great mining regions about Buffalo Hump, Elk City and Florence. and has daily lines of stages to allsportant camps. It is growing rapidly and no place in the country those seeking either homes or invest-ments. The Lewiston region shipped last year an aggregate of about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, pats, barley and flax, besides proportionate quantities of lumber, livestock, wool and fruit. What is said to be the United States covers 3,000,000 acres in ton, and immediately tributary to the town are 1,500,000 acres of fine farming lands uninclosed and unim-The county still contains over 250,000 acres of free Government land -Oregon, Washington, Idaho and

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Oct. 19.-(Staff Correspondence.)-Portland business men will do well to leave town oftener, and w things on this somewhat spectacular excursion to Lewiston and the Clearwater ountry, via Pendleton and Walla Walla, nd the first and most important of them s that they have no "cinch" on the trade of this aplendid empire.

The people are friendly enough, and are filling and anxious to be more friendly. They like Portland and Portland people, for they think that Portland takes a more active and wholesome interest in them than any of the Washington cities. But they have ambitions and purposes of their own, and these are to do the best they an for themselves at all times and under

They think Portland and Oregon have nade a wonderful record for the entire Northwest in the Lewis and Clark Fair: but they feel, too, that they contributed in no small degree to the success of that great undertaking.

Walla Walla Wants Rates. Ex-Governor Moore disclosed the true feeling of the Walia Walla business comaunity in a speech this afternoon, when intimated that Portland did not take nough interest in the upper river. Morever, he deemed it a proper thing for ortiand to help out Walla Walla in its truggle for lower distributive jobbing ates. Spokane has them, so that it pracically controls a jobbing territory within an successfully meet competition only rithin territory not over 20 miles distant Walls Walls thinks the rallroads have mnds, very politely, but none the less ery Insistently, that Portland shall make mmon cause with her in enabling her erchants to compete with their thriving wal on the north.

Just what effect this novel and pertps unexpected request from Walla Walwill have on Portland's own trade, if granted is a problem yet to be worked . For it will produce other complica-

If Walla Walla shall be given by the nevolent despots who run our railroads on say that Walla Walla should not have em, if Spokane has them-what reason in he offered for refusal to grant them Pendleton, Colfax. Moscow, Lewiston, nd every other aspiring trade center of he great Palouse and Clearwater and matilia countries? Portland business

men have found out that these things are very much in the minds of the merchants and traders of Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and they are going to be more in their minds as time rolls on.

Pleasure Mixed With Surprise.

I started out by saying that Portland louid come up into this country more frequently. I think it is a fact niready obvious to all visitors that the undoubted leasure of the people here at seeing them is mingled with decided feelings of surprise that they thought it worth while to come. They already had several broad hints to that effect, offered gently and courteously, but nevertheless made so that their meaning was quite clear. Portland business men never undertook

to large an excursion. That it has proved brilliantly successful is due primarily to the genuine interest the Oregon metropolis feels in the entire Columbia Basin and its development, and secondarily to the complete arrangements made by Mr. H. L. Pittock, chairman; to Mr. Tom Richardson, manager of the Commercial Club; to Mr. Hugh McGuire, and several more of their efficient lieutenants.

The Portland pilgrims have everywhere been invited to come again, and they have been glad to say that they will do it; and they will keep their promise because they have at all places been finely entertained, because they know that they will have a good time when they come, and because they are now fully convinced that it is a wise and necessary thing for them

Learns Something New.

It should be explained to the people of this country that Portland has not visited them before in just this style be. cause, and only because, that happened not to be its way of doing things. that it has learned the new way, and likes It, and now that it knows that its hosts like it, there is no danger that the invitation will not hereafter be accepted just as often as Portland can find it conven-

ient, and that will be reasonably often. These few remarks are preliminary to the real story of the day, because they are the things that must have impressed themselves on the minds of every observant person in the Portland party.

Arrival at Pendieton

The Portland business men's excursi left the city at 8:15 o'clock Wednesday night. Three Pullman cars, a diner, a day coach and a baggage bar were attached to the regular eastbound O. R. & N. train for the special convenience of the Portland excursionists. They proceeded without incident to Pendleton, where arrival was made at 4:50 A. M. today. There the Portland party was dropped and an early morning call was received from a Pendleton business men's

The welcome was hearty but informal Such important citizens as W. J. Fur. nish, Stephen A. Lowell, W. R. Ellis, Mayor T. G. Hailey, A. W. Nye, E. P. Dodd, Bert Huffman and others made it their especial mission to see that the Portland people knew all about Pendleton, and to show that Pendieton was alive to the value and significance of their visit. There were no speeches, or no sies, because the stay was necessarily short, and as Judge Lowell felicitously put it:

have to say, anyway.

Sentiment of Inland Empire.

However, it will be interesting to re-

nessmen's Excursion-Greeting; You have sent us your signal of friendship. eay that you are coming to sit by our tepes fires. This is good. We have waited long. We are now glad and content. As warm as was the hand of good-fellowship which wrote and back the answer of Pendleton, the Queen of the Arid Beit, to Portland, the Queen of the

merchandise and trafficking; so mote it be. You say you are coming to see and learn and make friends. We heartly, devoutly share your aspiration. We will do more. We will tie to you the cord that binds us to you, binding you to us, also-for all time, let us say.

The empire which has loaded your ships and burst your warehouses with products, welcomes you. It is a big empire, big enough for all of us and a million more. We are glad you are coming to see how it is done. How the wheat is harvested and the snips loaded

after this journey. many of you. It is a good omen. It tells us that our friends are multiplying. We are gind that you thought of making this journey. We have visited you often, and now so are the ost and you the guest. You are thrice wel-We hope it will not be so long between

you will want to come again. Pendleton's Beautiful Homes

The morning was glorious, the sun shone brightly after a nipping frost. The adjacent foothills were partly covered with fresh-fallen snow, and Pendleto

TOUR OF THE PILGREMS. Friday.

Moscow, Ida. 2:00 A.M. 1:00 P.M. Pullman, Wash. 1:25 P.M. 3:00 P.M. Colfax, Wash. 3:45 P.M. 8:15 P.M.

Portland 5:00 A. M.

Towns Visited Yesterday. Pendleton, Or.; Milton and Preswater, Or.; Walla Walls, Wash.; Prescott, Wash .; Waltsburg, Wash .; Day-

had time only to walk a little about town, and up on Pendleton Heights, where the aristocracy of this prosperous little city

have built many beautiful modern homes. If one could live always in such a home as many Pendleton people have been able to build on this beautiful eminence, be would understand thoroughly why denisens here are so firmly attached to the

place and its fortunes. Portland cars were here made up in a special train and the start was made

at 9:30 promptly on schedule time. A (Concluded on Page 10.)

SPEAKS PLAINLY ON RATE ISSUE

President Delivers Oration at North Carolina's Capital.

WANTS AN EFFECTIVE LAW

Not Only Regulation of Rates, but Examination of Railroad Accounts-Students at Durham Hear Address.

POINTS OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The preservation of the forests is vital to the welfare of every country I do not believe in Government ownership of anything which can with propriety be left in private hands and do most strenuously object to Government ownership of railways,

We want an administrative body with the power to secure fair and just treatment as among all shippers who use the ratiroads. The delays of the law are proverbla

and what we need is reasonable quickness of action. Private cars, terminal tracks and

the like must be brought under the ontrol of the comm The most important thing is to give this body power to make its findings effective and this can be done only by

giving it power, if it finds a given unreasonable, to fix a maximum rate, just and reasonable, to go into effect at once and stay in effect unless reversed by the courts, I wish the commission to have nower to make a full and exhaustive investigation of the receipts and ex-

penditures of a railroad, so that any riolation or evasion of the law may be detected. I hope to see all the power that I think it ought to have granted to the Government, but I would far rather see only some of it granted,

but really granted, than see a pre-

tense of granting all in some shape

that really amounts to nothing.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.'. Oct. 19 .- The ovation which President Roosevelt received during his journey through a portion of Virginia yesterday was continued today as he traveled through North Carolina. Beginning with his arrival at Raleigh at 5 o'clock this morning, he was greeted by cheering crowds at Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Lexington, Salisbury and "Everybody knew just what they would Charlotte, the demonstration in this city being a fitting farewell of the citizens

the old Tarheel State. The feature of the day was his to the fair which is in progress at Raproduce a formal address printed in the leigh. Here he delivered an address East Oregonian, because it appears to ex- which dealt with the important questions press exactly the sentiment of Pendleton of railroad ownership and the organizaand other inland towns towards Portland tion of capital and labor. His speech was on the occasion of this visit. Here it is: given close attention, and he frequently Pendleton Businessmen to the Portland Busi. Was Interrupted by hearty applause. He was accompanied to the fair grounds by Mrs. Roosevalt, and she too was the recipient of much attention.

-At Durham, where a stop of ten mir utes was made, the President devoted his remarks to the students of Trinity College, who were gathered in force to greet him. A flatcar had been converted into a gaily decorated stand, and from this the President spoke. He was accompanled to the stand by Lieutenant-Governor Winston, who officiated at Raleigh, owing to the absence of Governor Glenn caused by the death of his brother, and by both United States Senators Simmons and Overman. Both of these Senators are graduates of this college. In the course of his remarks to the students the President sald:

There must be no coercion of opinion if coil You men of this college, you men throughou the South who have had collegiate training bear a peculiar burden of responsibility, want you to have a good time, and I cellery you do. I believe in play with all my neart Play when you play, but work when you worl and remember that your having gone throug college does not so much confer a special privlege as it impores a species obligation on yo We have a right to expect a special quality -leadership from the men to whom much he been given in the way of a collectate eduleges, but you are entitled to be held to You are not entitled to any special privi wishes, when he graduates, to pay some po-tion of the debt due to his sims mater. Yo have received from her during your years of nttendance in her halle certain privileges in the way of scholarship, in the way of companionship, which make it incumbent upon you to repay what you have been given. You can not repay that to the colleges save in one way. By the quality of your citizenship as displayed in the actual affairs of life you can make it an honer to the college for having sent you forth in the world. That is the only way in which you can repay to the college what the college has done for you. I extressly hope that you and those like you in all the colleges of this land will make it evident to the generation that is rising that you are fit to the generation that is rising that you are fit hie because it cannot be bought, because there is no price that can be put upon it. We have the right to expect from college

intelligent service. The few people who all self-government always have to warn agains the knavish man who deliberately does wha be known to be wrong, but also against the depend upon you man who have been apecial facilities in, education to guide people aright, so that they shall neithe into the pit of folly nor into the panevery.

A bit of sentiment was respon a short stop at Lexington, where the President was agested by several hundred people, to whom he spoke briefly. Lexingty, the only county in North Carolina that gave President Rocevelt a major ity at the last National election. The

President was requested to stop for a people and receive greetings from the 300 orphan children cared for in an asylum there. The little ones made eight waving tiny American flags as the train came to a stop.

Tomorrow morning the President will pay a visit to Roswell, Ga., the home of his mother. From there he will go to Atlanta, where most of the day will be spent. Mrs. Roosevelt will leave him when the capital of Georgia is reached and return to Washington.

VIGOROUS SPEECH AT RALEIGH

President Declares Himself With Emphasis on Railroad Rates.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 19 .- A genuinely hearty reception was given President Roosevelt today, when, as the guest of the state and the city, he joined in the parade which first made its way to the state Capitol and then to the fair grounds. Crowds constantly cheered the President's progress as his carriage passed along the line of march. At onpoint in the parade 1500 negro school chil. dren and students of negro colleges sang dent bowed right and left to these as he passed. At the luncheon he made a brief

Just before the President's train left, he emarked: "By George, gentlemen, I have had a good time."

With the music of the band and many theers as greeting to him, the Presicomed the President to the state in the forced absence of Governor Glenn, who is in Greensboro, at the funeral of his

the depot as the Presidential party came to the street. There was a volley of cheers, which arose again and again as the President passed along the street, bowing to right and left, standing and waving his hands in pleasant greeting to the little children.

In the carriage with the President were Mrs. Roosevell, Lieutenaut - Governor Winston and Secretary Loeb. About the President's carriage, in addition to the five Secret Service men, were a special detail of the staff of Governor Glenn. The residences, stores and public build-ings were profusely decorated and the streets were roped from curb to curb. The procession passed to the State Capi-tol, where in the Senate chamber were waiting delegations of many ladies and gentlemen, Supreme Court Judges and others. Here all the party was presented to President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Loving Cup for Literary Man.

During this ceremony an interesting event was the presentation of a hand some bouquet of carnations to Mrs. Roose-velt. A bunch of Bride roses was also veit. A bunch of Bride roses was also presented to her by William, the young son of the late Lieutenant William E. Shapp, and by Worth Bagley Daniel, nephew of Ensign Worth Bagley, of the Spanish-American War, and ean of Josephus Baniel, Damocratic National Committeeman from North Carolina. A visit to the Senate chamber was for the purpose of having the President, on behalf of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Society, present a handsome Eco gold loving cup, studded with North Carolina gems, to John C. McNeill, of Charlotte, as a reward for having produced the best piece of literature in the state during the year. This cup is given

state during the year. This cup is given by Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of Winston. President Roosevelt was introduced by ex-Governor Ayoock.

C. B. Aycock, the first elected president of the Society, made a brief speech after which Mr. Roosevelt, in a few re arks, extolling the value of lit fort, presented the cup to Mr. McNeill.

Wild Applause Along Route.

After the presentation, the line of march was resumed to the fair grounds, the road the entire distance being thronged with people, who wildly applauded the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Particu-(Concluded on Page Four.)

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inrphy says Jerome sought Tammany nom inution; Jerome danies it. Page 5. McCiellan speaks on municipal Domestic

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TRUST COMPANY DEALS

One Controlled by McCurdys Pays Lower Interest to Mutual Than Others-Robert McCurdy's Costly Travels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.-Richard A. Mc-Curdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, made the statement today that he had no intention of resigning, that he was elected to serve until June 7 next, and that nothing can or will dent in his special train pulled into the Union Depot promptly on time. A reception committee of 100 citizens and Lieutenant-Governor Winston welfrom the District Attorney's office that no action will be taken regarding the George J. Plunkitt matter, that was turned over to the District Attorney yesterday by the legislative committee that s investigating the insurance companies. Closing one of the most sensational and strenuous weeks of the insurance investigation, the committee just before adirnment today concluded the examination of Mr. McCurdy, with the exception of a few details he is to supply next

Mr. McCurdy has been on the stand the greater part of the three days of this week's session, and some of his testimony has been the most startling of any that has been adduced before the committee. His testimony today, however, was very much of a technical nature, though it was of much value to the committee in its work.

Relations With Trust Companies.

When he resumed the stand this morning, it was to take up his testimony as to the Mutual Life's connection with trust companies, that was interrupted by adjournment yesterday. The information furnished by Mr. McCurdy disclosed that the trust companies with which the Mutual Life was connected became very prosperous soon after they were taken up by the Mutual Life. Two cases in point were the Morristown Trust Company, at Morristown, N. J., where the McCurdy family lives, and the United States Mortgage & Trust Company. The former is now controlled by the Mutual Life, and Mr. McCurdy testined that besides being a director of this company, he is a large stockholder, and would take more stock if he could get it. The Mutual Life keeps a balance of not less than \$200,000 with this company, on which it draws from 2 said, the Mutual Life Insurance Company to 3 per cent. The latter rate has been paid only since September. Mr. McCurdy did not know the holdings of the other members of his family in this company.

Was After His Commission.

in the syndicate operations, Mr. McCur dy said that he participated not with the idea of drawing bonds but to obtain his share of the commission allowed by bank-

Mr. McCurdy was asked what life insurance he carried, and he was unable to say at once, but James M. Beck, his counsel, presented a statement showing when the policies were taken out, for what amounts and the plan. These aggregated \$300,000, all in the Mutual. Mr. Mc-Curdy testified that he was also insured in the Equitable, the Washington and the Connecticut Mutual.

Before he left the stand, Mr. McCurdy said he paid \$4500 for his apartment at the Grosvenor building, which is owned by the Mutual.

Son Robert's Travels.

When Mr. McCurdy was excused his son, Robert H. McCurdy, was called to explain some charges for traveling expenses in 1904. He said one of his duties as general manager was to visit the agencies about the country. Three such trips were made, the expense of which aggregated about \$8000. Mr. McCurdy sald that, while on one trip, he was accompanied by his father, mother, wife and the latter's maid but that the expense accounts were for himself individually and did not include those of any other member of his family or party. He had a private car on one of these trips. He could not tell why the expenses on these trips were so large, but said he would furnish the details later.

Mr. McCurdy was followed by W. W. Richards, controller of the Mutual, who explained the manner in which the Mutual acquired some properties by forenext Tuesday.

Bought Trust Company Stock When Richard A. McCurdy resumed his

testimony, a list of bonds and stocks owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company June 30, 1905, was presented for iden tification, and then the relations of the Mutual Life Insurance Company with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company were taken up. Mutual Life Insurance Company was interested in the original acquistion of the charter of this company, Mr. McCurdy said, but not exclusively, because it was desirous to have other corporate interests interested. The daily transactions of the company were not influenced by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, although the majority of its directors were representing the insurance company. Mutual Life Insurance Company was glad to take the debentures of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company against its mortgages because there was really no risk in them, with the Mutual's large deposits.

Witness did not think that the insurance companies were led into purely speculative transactions because of connections with subsidiary companies. The Mutual Life had a substantial participation in Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, and had it not had some interest in the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, would never have had an opportunity to invest in it. The Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company went into the hands of a receiver. Other securities in which the Mutual invested by reason of its connection with the United States Mort gage & Trust Company were those o the Washington Traction & Electric Company in 1901. Mr. McCurdy said he was not conversant with that mat-

McCurdys Control Trust Company.

While the committee was waiting for some figures relating to it to be produced the relations of the Mutual Life Insur ance Company to the Morristown Trust mpany were taken up. Mr. McCurdy said that, when the stock of the Morris town Trust Company was increased to \$600,000 in 1898, he secured control by in creasing the Mutual's holdings of stock. The Mutual Life Insurance Company now holds \$175,000 worth par value. The stock was placed at a book value of \$300 a share and the company paid the Mutual Life Insurance Company 21/2 to 3 per cent on Its deposits. The present rate was 3 per

Mr. McCurdy said he did not have the figures showing the holdings of the Mc-Curdy family and officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He said that prior to 1898, when the Mutual Life Insurance Company first became a stockholder in the Morristown Trust Company, the witness and members of his family did not own any great amount of the trust company's stock. Mr. McCurdy said that he owned 512 shares of the stock, and he is a director. Several members of the finance nmittee of the Mutual are members of the executive committee of the trust company. He presumed that Louis A. Thebaud, his son-in-law, was a stockholder of the trust company. The Morristown Trust Company, he said, paid dividends of 18 per cent, the rate having increased 2 per cent annually for several

Mutual Got Low Interest.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company's deposits with the Morristown Trust Company amount to \$200,000. For a year or two prior to 1903, the rate of interest paid on Mutual Life deposits was 2 per cent. Other depositors were paid 3 per cent for years. In explanation, Mr. McCurdy said that the trust company paid 3 per cent to secure miscellaneous business and probably would pay only 2 per cent to a large depositor, who might withdraw at any moment. Mr. Hughes brought out that since January, 1900, the Mutual deposits in the trust company were never less than \$200,000, and remarked that there was not much in the fear that the deposits

would be withdrawn suddenly. Mr. McCuray was prompted as to the dates by James Timpson, assistant treasarer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose answers were taken on those

of Mr. McCurdy. Mr. McCurdy next testified to a sale of a large number of shares of trust com-pany stock by the Mutual Life Insurance Company on December 21, 1901, and a purchase of new stock of the trust company, availing itself of a portion of an increase in stock on January I. 1902. By this he

made a profit of \$450,000.

with the trust company. Deals in Stock and Bonds

Mr. Timpson was called to the stand. He described the organization and the conduct of the Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, of which the Mutual Life surance Company took securities mounting to \$3,500,000. It sold a portion of these and bought new securities of the same company, making a profit thereby The Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Com pany was reorganized in 1991 because it was not paying its expenses and divi-dends, and its securities were taken by the New York Drydock Company.

Mr. Timpson said the Mutual still held about \$3,850,000 of the stock of the New York Dock Company, having increased its holdings 10 per cent when the com-pany was reorganized. He also stated that the Mutual participated in the syndicating of the securities of the Wash-ington Traction & Electric Company, which was formed to take over electric light and railroad properties in Wash-

ington, D. C. This company was afterwards reorganized as the Washington Railway & Elec-tric Company. The Mutual withdrew \$2,000,000 of stock from the syndicate at \$3,000,000 of stock from the syndicate at \$3 and interest. Then, in June, 1902, the Mutual bought \$1,000,000 worth of the Washington Company's bonds from the United States Mortgage & Trust Company at \$3\frac{1}{2}\$. Timpson is director and vice-president of the latter company.

When asked what led the Mutual Life Insurance Company to make this invest-ment when the bonds had fallen is points within a year, Mr. Timpson said it was probably done to average the Mutual holdings down from 53 to 574. Mr. Hughes seked what advantage there was in that except to show a lower average limpson said they probably thought the

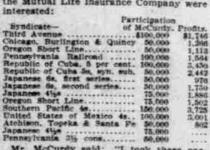
bonds were cheap. Since June 30 last the Mutual had sold its holdings of preferred and common stock in the Washington Company, but still heid these bonds.

President Richard A. McCurdy was then

recalled. He said that both he and the Mutual Life Insurance Company had 200 shares each in the Fifth Avenue Trust spany and that the Mutual Life Insurance Company's deposits in it \$1,000,000.

McCurdy's Syndicate Profits

Mr. McCurdy handed in the following list of syndicates in which both he and the Mutual Life Insurance Company were



Mr. McCurdy said: "I took these participations, not with the idea of taking bonds from the syndicate, but to obtain my share of the commission allowed by

Made No Profit on Mutual.

Mr. McCurdy said that in the case of the Southern Pacific Syndicate the Mutual Life Insurance Company bought

(Concluded on Page Five.)

THIEF IS CAUGHT AND MUCH MONEY

Cunliffe Says He Burned \$20,-000 to Conceal Evidence of Guilt.

REMAINDER IS RECOVERED

Shipped Nearly \$80,000 in Old Suitcase to Brother-in-Law, Who Did Not Know Contents. Excuse for Crime.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Qct. 19.-Edward George Cunliffe, who was arrested here today on the charge of stealing \$100,-006 from the Adams Express Company in Pittsburg, on October 9, will be taken to New York tomorrow by detectives, A detective told Cunliffe tonight that \$50. 000 had been recovered at the home of his brother-in-law in Bristol and pressed him to tell where the missing \$39,000 was hidden. Cunliffe finally said:

"You will never get it; I have de-

The detective at first doubted Cunliffe's story, but the prisoner stuck to it, say ing that he had burned the money in his rooms in the hotel where he stopped here. He said that he was afraid that the bills would give him away, as they were of large denominations and practically marked, as they were notes or the Allegheny National Bank in Pittsburg, and that everybody was looking for them. Cunliffe said that, rather than carry them around, he burned them. If this statement is true, and the de-tectives think it is, the total amount of

G. CUNLIFFE IS CAPTURED

Confesses Friction Between Salary and Responsibility Too Great.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 19.-Edward G. Cuniffe, the Adams Express Com-pany's employe, who disappeared from Pittsburg, Pa., with \$101,000 in cash, was arrested here today. He made a con-fession and expressed his willingness to return at once to Pittsburg. He declared that the money which he took was in-tact, and that it could be restored, but he declined to tell until his return to Pitts-

burg. On his person when arrested was found \$250 to cash. In the presence of Superintendent Birmingham, Detective Thronbill, Henry Curtis, the local agent of the Adams Express Company, and Captain Arnold, of

the Bridgeport detective force, Cunliffe admitted that he took the money. "Five minutes after I took the money I was sorry," said he, "but it was too late to do anything. What can you expect from a man getting a salary of only Mr. McCurdy said he presumed he was paid 3 per cent on his individual deposit. I have handled larger sums. I remember with the tree of the control of the co once when I had \$250,000 in cash. tempted then, but I thought it over and

decided to be honest." The robbery for which Cunliffe is want-ed in Pittsburg was committed on the night of October 9. The capture of Cunliffe was accom-plished by the combined efforts of the

Pinkerton men, officers of the Adams Express Company and the Pittsburg police. SUITCASE STUFFED WITH BILLS

Nearly \$80,000 of Cunliffe's Plun-

der Found at Brother-in-Law's. BRISTOI, Conn., Oct. 19.—Nearly \$80... 600 of the money stolen by George Ed-ward Cunliffe from the Adams Express Company in Pitisburg was recovered to-night at the home of Joseph W. Board-man, Cunliffe's brother-in-law. For just a week the fortune had lain in an old was holding the valise, expecting its owner would call for it any day. The exact sum found was \$79,553.55. As the result of the statement made

by Cunliffe in Bridgeport tonight that he had sent \$85,000 of the plunder to Boardman, a representative of the Associated Press called at the Boardman house and asked Boardmen if that were so. Boardman, who is a young man and the agent here of the Electric Express Company of Hartford, said he had received no money. but on October 10 a dress-suit case came to his house from Bridgeport, and, an there was no name on it, he had not opened it. His wife signed for the case and Boardman placed it in a closet, thinking it was sent to him as an agent of an express company to be called for later. Boardman told the Associated Press representative that, if he wished, he would send for the police and that

Sheriff Miams and Captain Belden, of the police force, were then sent for, and in their presence the case was torn open. Huge bundles of money in the shape of bills tumbled out on the floor and also a black suit of clothes, a pair of shoes and two shirts. As the money was being counted, Superintendent J. C. Curtis the Adams Express Company's New England agency, and William F. Minnster, superintendent of the Pinkerton de ectives, drove up to the house and were

Mr. Curtis then counted the money and und a total of \$79,963.55. There were bundles of \$100 bills, making a total of \$50,000, and the rest, with the excep-tion of \$1.55, which was in a pocket in the coat, was \$10 bills. No one was more surprised at the display of money than Boardman himself. Mr. Curtis packed the money in a value and took the late

Boardman says he has received no word from Cunliffe during 18 months and that, if the fugitive had come this way, he would have informed the police. Cunliffe's wife is Boardman's sister, and he says he has had letters from her three Cunliffe disappeared asking that be lo all he could to find the missing man

Accused of Stealing City's Rents. CLEVELAND, Oct. 19 .- John J. Kelly,

clerk of the City Market-Houses Depart-ment, was arrested today on a warrant sworn out by Director of Public Works Lealle. Kelly is charged with having falled to account for \$7420 in rentals collected from keepers of stalls at public markets. He was released this evening on \$15,000 ball. Kelly is under bond for