

ALVORD SAYS HE NOW HAS NOTHING

Spent the \$700,000 at Rate of \$50,000 per Year.

HE WILL MAKE NO FIGHT

Found in Boston Almost Penniless—Returned Willingly to New York for Trial—Had Thought of Suicide but Wife Said No.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the absconding note teller of the First National Bank of New York, who is charged with stealing \$700,000 from the bank, was arrested here this afternoon by Chief Inspector Watts, of this city, and Detective Armstrong, of New York, in an ordinary-looking lodging house at the corner of West Newton street and Burlington avenue.

When arrested, Alvord, who knew Detective Armstrong, stated he was glad the suspense was ended and was willing to go back to New York without papers.

Inspector Watts 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.

During his stay at police headquarters 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 and asked her if he should kill himself or face it out. She told him to face it out.

He stated that he left New York last Tuesday at midnight and arrived in Boston Wednesday morning.

When asked what he had done with the money, he said:

"Well, \$700,000 is a whole lot of money, but it goes easy."

He said he had lived his life and had taken life to its full at the rate of \$50,000 a year or more. He said he would not make any fight, would throw up his hands and take his sentence. He said 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.

RAILROAD GRAIN POOL.

Diverts Some of the Shipping From New York to Other Ports.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Members of the Produce Exchange grain trade are much disturbed by the announcement that the railroad grain pool between Buffalo and this city had decided to advance the rate one cent per bushel, thereby increasing the cost of wheat to a four cent per bushel basis during November and that, furthermore, the roads in the pool would absolutely refuse to contract any additional grain during the rest of October. The announcement was made by Frank Harriot, who has sole charge of the management of this pool, which has been entered by the New York Central and West Shore, Erie, Lehigh and Lackawanna.

There is considerable feeling in the grain trade over this action of the roads, the complaint being that a heavy increase has been made without previous notice and that the New York railroads thus discriminate arbitrarily against this port in favor of all rival ports. Reports are current in the trade that as a direct result of this action large quantities of grain have already been diverted to Philadelphia and Boston which the New York firms endeavor to ship via this port, but which the railroads in the pool refused to make a rate on.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Agitation Must Soon Be Commenced to Secure Its Re-enforcement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—"The Chinese exclusion act will expire in 1902. Unless we are on the alert Chinamen will pour in among us and the country will be filled with cheap Chinese labor."

Chairman James Maguire of the Central Labor Union made this announcement before a meeting of that body. His remarks created a sensation.

"I wish to give this timely warning," continued the chairman, "so that laboring men and women throughout the United States shall take measures to have another exclusion bill passed. Visit your congressmen and see how he stands on the question. Put him on record."

The meeting resolved to call the attention of all trades to the exclusion act.

GUNNERY PRACTICE.

Navy Department Issues Order Extending Course of Instruction to Each Squadron.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Important action for the improvement of gunnery practice has been taken by the navy

department upon the recommendation of Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, says a Herald special 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" provided and submit a comprehensive report thereon. It also constitutes a board of officers to be known as the board of gunnery instructions, who will select, subject to the approval of the commanding officer, members of gun crews to take gunnery instruction courses.

Preliminary instruction will be given; then final practice with small arms. The sub-calibre practice will be held and then the preliminary target practice. Ship's gun pointers will be selected and those having the highest percentage will be detailed at the earliest opportunity for the advanced course provided for on board a gunnery training ship.

GOVERNMENT CABLE NECESSARY.

Lieutenant Hood Insists That One Must Be Constructed to the Orient.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

An earnest plea for a government cable across the Pacific Ocean is made by Lieutenant John Hood, of the navy, who performed notable work in the survey which definitely established a satisfactory route, in an article published in the current number of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute.

"If we wish to secure ourselves against all eventualities and be fully equipped to take our part successfully in the struggle of races that the inevitable laws of evolution force us to enter, let us," says Lieutenant Hood, "not only fortify our ports, build fleets and equip armies, but let us by all means prepare the way to render these fleets and armies efficient and capable of their utmost usefulness by supplying them with the safe, sure and prompt information so necessary to any successful undertaking. The only way to attain this end with certainty and success is for the government to lay and operate its own cables and to construct, equip and man its own cable ships; and the beginning of this great work cannot be made too soon."

Lieutenant Hood takes a very pessimistic view of the chances of cable legislation. For a time, he says, it seemed probable that action would be taken, but now it may be safely said all cable legislation is dead for the present and is more than likely to remain dead for a long time to come, while a merry fight goes on between the opposing ideas of government and private ownership.

"For a sure defence," continues the lieutenant, "both for our own coasts and of our island possessions, it is absolutely necessary for the American fleet to have perfect freedom of movement to all parts of our coasts. To carry out any design for the protection and extension of our influence in our far distant possessions it is necessary to have absolutely sure communication between our fleets and our seat of government. The former of these objects can only be attained by the construction of a national inter-oceanic canal and the latter by a national Pacific cable."

Lieutenant Hood calls attention to the fact that security and secrecy can only be attained by a cable owned, controlled and worked by the government itself, by its own agents.

"Admiral Cervera's book," he says, "shows how utterly impossible it is in time of war to preserve secrecy with private cables. In spite of all the efforts of this government to isolate Cuba and suppress all dispatches regarding the movements of our ships, we are astonished to find how minutely General Blanco and Admiral Cervera were informed of the movements of our ships and squadrons, even on our own coasts."

"From a military point of view the question of the nationality of the operators is most important. No foreigner or alien of any description should be allowed to have any connection with the line in any capacity whatever. Its direction and operation should be American, pure and simple, or betrayal of trust will surely follow."

"One other great military advantage of a national over a private cable is the possession by the government of property equipped and manned cable ships. In the conflicts of the future the cable and cable ship are destined to play a part hardly secondary to that of the army and navy. It may be taken as an axiom, in future wars between nations with outlying possessions, that a cable war will go on side by side with military operations, and that nation which has failed to provide itself with cables and cable laying and cutting appliances will be worsted."

BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA.

Close Friendship Signified at a Banquet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Close friendship between Brazil and Argentina was signified at Buenos Ayres at a banquet given by the Argentine minister of foreign affairs to Olintho de Magalhães, the Brazilian foreign minister, says a Herald dispatch.

Senor Magalhães, in response to a toast, made an important speech on the relations of the two countries. He said that the American republics are giving to the world a glorious example of the application of arbitration to the settlement of international questions. He added that President Roosevelt, during his recent visit to Rio de Janeiro, expressed the sentiment that the friendship of Brazil is worth more than any piece of Brazilian territory. The Brazilian people, Senor Magalhães declared, will indorse distinctly, in any contingency, such a thought.

CITIZENS' SUNDAY.

London Preachers United in Calling Attention to Obligations of Citizenship.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Citizens' Sunday is a new institution which was established yesterday by the concurrent action of hundreds of preachers in the metropolis. The obligations of true citizenship were enforced from the pulpits both of the established church and the non-conformist bodies.

The return of the London volunteers after an arduous campaign was a safe and obvious topic, and the borough council's election next Thursday suggested colorless homilies upon the duty of taking hearty interest in local government and choosing without prejudice the best men.

The pulpit admonition was not out of place under the second head, for municipal elections have never been taken seriously in London where "bum-bum" and "vestrydom" have always excited a fine irony and cynical amusement. Now that the vestries are re-grouped and transformed into twenty-eight borough councils with mayors, the obligations of citizenship invite pulpit reflection.

These councils will be empowered to expend about \$15,000,000 annually, in an area of 125 square miles with a population of over five millions, while the London county council disposes of \$50,000,000. They will be something more than sub-municipal agencies and centers, although Lord Rosebery's "federalized London" seems a rhetorical expression and the tendencies of decentralization are more potent than the forces of centralization.

As the lists of candidates are made up mainly of former vestrymen, it seems probable that the business of lighting, paving and cleaning the streets will be conducted by the same men on the old lines and that there will be no radical changes in the system of local government.

In consequence of the adoption of the new municipal mechanism one thing is already noticeable—a tendency to drag national politics into local contests. The Conservatives have dropped the name of Moderates and are striving to carry borough elections on party lines.

W. M. Thompson, editor of "Reynold's Newspaper" and a man of considerable ability as an organizer, has launched a new party known as the National Democracy, which may attract many dissatisfied Radicals and workmen. Its principles considered primary are automatic registration with three months' qualification; manhood suffrage with a single vote; abolition of the house of lords; and the cost of elections at the expense of the state. The trades unions and labor party are represented in the new organization and a small group of Radicals formerly in parliament is taking an active interest in the movement, but the Socialist agitators are not yet prominent. It is not clear whether the National Democracy will open new lines of cleavage within the Liberal party.

SANDY HOOK THE PLACE.

No Chance of the Yacht Race Being Transferred to Newport.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—While there is talk in some quarters of transferring the America's cup races to Newport, the Journal states on the best authority that there is not the slightest chance of the races being presented there. While the course off Brenton's Reef lightship is good it is not as good a one for a fair test as the Sandy Hook course.

Off Point Judith, Block Island and Vineyard sound, four tides would have to be encountered during a race, against one or two at Sandy Hook. For this if no other reason, it would be unfair to ask Sir Thomas Lipton to accept such a handicap and there is not the slightest chance of his being requested to do so.

So far as winds go, there is quite as much chance of a breeze off Sandy Hook in August as at Newport, for they have calm days there just as they do at Sandy Hook.

SPANISH DUEL.

Ex-Premier Silveira Challenges Senator Count de las Almenas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Senor Don Manuel Silveira has challenged Senator Count de las Almenas to a duel, says a Madrid dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser.

The challenge was issued as soon as Senor Silveira had resigned as premier. There is a long-standing grudge between the men. Senor Silveira, at the conclusion of the Spanish-American war made a very virulent attack on General Weyler and other leaders. In this attack he had the sympathy of the people of Spain.

A year ago Senator Count Almenas arose in the senate and made an attack on Premier Silveira that set Spain by the ears. He wound up by accusing the premier and General Poloviera with plotting to overthrow the king and seize the government. It was Silveira's intention, he declared, to have himself made president of a proposed new Spanish republic.

Senator Count de las Almenas says that he does not remember what he said about the former premier so long ago. Silveira is believed to be in deadly earnest.

REBUFF FOR GERMANY.

America Will Not Allow Her to Have a Coaling Station in Venezuela.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Any attempt on the part of Germany to establish a

coaling station in territory of Venezuela will be opposed by the United States, says a Washington special to the Herald. Such action would be in violation of the principles of the Monroe doctrine. A cable dispatch from Port Au Spain has been received conveying a rumor that the Venezuelan government is considering the advisability of leasing a port to Germany on the Island of Margarita, and it has attracted much attention.

Germany is anxious to acquire sites for coaling stations in the western hemisphere. It has been frequently reported that she was endeavoring to establish a coaling station on the Brazilian coast, but no negotiations have been entered into.

Naval officers say that Germany could have only one object in establishing a naval station in the western hemisphere—to prepare for hostilities against the United States.

The United States is the only power whose competition the Berlin government would not permit the acquisition of the Danish West Indies by any European state, reports were circulated that Germany was endeavoring to establish a coaling station at Santa Catharina, Brazil. These reports were not confirmed.

Mr. Pulido, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires, says that he heard nothing confirmatory of the report that his government is considering the advisability of leasing to Germany a port in the Island of Margarita for use as a coaling station. Germany's claims on Venezuela arise from the construction of the trans-Andean railroad from Caracas to Valencia. Because of these Germany last year had a sharp correspondence with Venezuela and notice was given that the claims must be paid by January 1, 1901.

Margarita Island would be valuable to Germany as a base because of its strategic position in the Caribbean. It is near the mouth of the Orinoco River and could be used effectively in operations centering about a Nicaragua or Panama canal. The island has several deep harbors that could be strongly fortified and easily held.

WACHUSETT STILL MISSING.

American Ship Practically Given Up as Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—No news concerning the American ship Wachusett was brought by the steamer Gaelic from Honolulu and in consequence the hope of the ship ever reaching her destination is even less than before. The Wachusett is now out 168 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Kahului and 90 per cent reinsurance is offered on her.

EXPERTS' REPORT.

Messrs. Clark and Buchanan File Report on Books of Water Commission.

At a special meeting of the Water Commission, held last evening, Messrs. Clark and Buchanan, who have been experting the books of the commission, filed their report, having completed the work. They report the books as perfectly correct and the methods used complete, but slightly cumbersome compared with the shorter methods in use by the more up-to-date bookkeepers, but commended the work on the whole as excellent. The report was sworn to before J. H. Mansell, as notary public, and is as follows:

ASTORIA, Ore., Oct. 29, 1900.—To the Astoria Water Commission, Astoria, Oregon—Gentlemen: A careful examination of the books and accounts of the Astoria Water Commission, extending over the period of time between the last day of July, 1892, and the last day of October, 1900, discloses the following: All the moneys received by the commission from its various sources of revenue, as shown by the books of record, have been properly deposited with the treasurer of the commission and all present condition and is arrived at by the system of receipts and disbursements, but we find that by resolution of the commission (see page 99 of minutes) the further sum of \$1397 should be retired from the general fund into the sinking fund, the general fund would then show a balance of \$14,928.23 on hand and the sinking fund a balance of \$12,337.71. The above sum of \$1397 is represented by the sum of \$1250 received from the City of Astoria in payment for quarterly water rates, all of which were ordered retired into the sinking fund. We have adjusted the accounts on the general and sinking fund ledgers to conform with the above.

The present system of crediting the treasurer with warrants drawn regardless of whether paid or not, we consider to be erroneous for the reason that it is technically incorrect to allow credit until actually earned, we have, therefore, opened a warrant account in the general ledger, said account showing the amount of the general and sinking fund ledgers to conform with the above.

On hand in General Fund.....\$16,325.28
On hand in Sinking Fund.....2,974.12
On hand in Secured Sinking Fund.....7,964.59

Total.....\$27,263.99

The above statement of cash in the sinking fund is in accordance with its present condition and is arrived at by the system of receipts and disbursements, but we find that by resolution of the commission (see page 99 of minutes) the further sum of \$1397 should be retired from the general fund into the sinking fund, the general fund would then show a balance of \$14,928.23 on hand and the sinking fund a balance of \$12,337.71. The above sum of \$1397 is represented by the sum of \$1250 received from the City of Astoria in payment for quarterly water rates, all of which were ordered retired into the sinking fund. We have adjusted the accounts on the general and sinking fund ledgers to conform with the above.

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CANCER

Sufferers from this horrible malady nearly always inherit it—not necessarily from the parents, but may be from some remote ancestor, for Cancer often runs through several generations. This deadly poison may lay dormant in the blood for years, or until you reach middle life, then the first little sore or ulcer makes its appearance—or a swollen gland in the breast, or some other part of the body, gives the first warning.

To cure Cancer thoroughly and permanently all the poisonous virus must be eliminated from the blood—every vestige of it driven out. This S. S. S. does, and a the only medicine that can reach deep-seated, obstinate blood troubles like this. When all the poison has been forced out of the system the Cancer heals, and the disease never returns.

Cancer begins often in a small way, as the following letter from Mrs. Shirer shows: A small pimple came on my jaw about an inch below the ear on the left side of my face. It gave me no pain or inconvenience, and I should have forgotten about it had it not begun to inflame and itch; it would bleed a little, then scab over, but could not heal. This continued for some time, when my jaw began to swell, becoming very painful. The Cancer began to eat and spread, until it was as large as half dollar, when I heard of S. S. S. and determined to give it a fair trial, and it was remarkable what a wonderful effect it had from the very beginning; the sore began to heal and after taking a few bottles disappeared entirely. This was two years ago; there are still no signs of the Cancer, and my general health continues good.—Mrs. R. Shirer, La Plata, Mo.

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services or anything of an extraordinary nature should enter. We advise for the purpose of rapid and satisfactory auditing, that the ledgers and journals of the commission show more in concise detail the nature of transactions entered and that the journals be footed at the end of each month. We further advise that an inventory book, opened which shall show in items all properties belonging to the commission. Additions during the year should be made at date of purchase and deductions shown thereon at date of sale or other disposition. We have suggested changes in the method of keeping the water rate register which, if adopted in connection with the present card system in use, will give more complete index to changes, relieve the book of cumbersome and useless entries and make the use of the register cash book unnecessary.

Referring to the present general works account which does, or rather, should indicate the value of properties, we are obliged to take considerable exception to, inasmuch as, if correctly kept, should show the real value of properties in reason and we recommend that at the end of the present fiscal year that the commission ascertain by expert and reliable appraisal the probable true value of its holdings and that the deficit, if any, be shown in a representative account.

Regarding the general account which does, or rather, should indicate the loss or gain in operating the works, now showing in round numbers the sum of \$2,000, which is manifestly incorrect for the reason that charges against this amount, such as depreciation in distribution system, furniture and fixtures, etc., have not been taken into consideration. To correct this we recommend that the probable yearly depreciation of the distribution system, etc., be ascertained from some person thoroughly familiar with this plant. It is customary to deduct 10 per cent yearly from furniture and fixtures to allow for wear and tear and waste. The above are properly chargeable to operating expenses.

We note that the minutes of the commission are kept on loose type written sheets and advise that in future they be entered consecutively in a minute book and that the present minutes be bound.

Respectfully submitted, CLARK AND BUCHANAN.

The only other business that came before the commission was the payment by the treasurer of \$270, the total cost of experting the books. H. G. Van Dusen is to be congratulated on the excellence of his work in keeping the books of the commission for several years past.

A NEW TRAIN.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 29th New Train between St. Paul and St. Louis, called the "Flying Dutchman." The train will have through sleeping cars and be first-class throughout. Ask any ticket agent for particulars or address C. J. EDDY, General Agent, Portland, Oregon.

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