

TUNNEL OVER FIVE MILES LONG

Harriman's Plan to Bore Through the Sierras.

WOULD SHORTEN SERVICE

Trains Would Make Chicago in Two and a Half Days—Will Involve Outlay of From Three to Five Million Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The longest railroad tunnel in the United States, and one that will be numbered among the four longest in the world, will be built through the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, if the present plans of E. H. Harriman are carried out, says the Chronicle. Chief Engineer Hood has sent out a corps of fifteen men to make preliminary surveys, and their work is expected to be completed in six weeks. The tunnel project, which will involve an outlay of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, contemplates the boring of a hole 27,000 feet, or something over five miles in length, through the heart of the Sierras. Besides saving a climb of 1500 feet, the tunnel will shorten the road about seven miles, and is expected to effect a great saving in operating expenses.

It is stated that with the Sierra tunnel built and the other plans of the company for the straightening of the curves, and reducing of grades in Nevada and Utah completed, passenger trains could be run between San Francisco and Chicago easily in two and a half days. This means an average speed for the whole distance of not more than 40 miles an hour.

HOPSI SNAKE DANCE

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 20.—During the last three or four days scores of tourists have departed for the Hopi Indian villages to witness the annual snake dances, which commence today. The villages are located on a desolate desert near the rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The nearest railroad station is Holbrook, from which point there is a four-day's ride over seventy-five miles of desert.

KENTUCKY SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—Between 500 and 600 earnest and progressive Sunday school workers are assembled in Danville for the 26th annual convention of the Kentucky Sunday School Association, which commenced a three-days' session today. Among the leading spirits of the convention are Marion Lawrence, of Toledo, O., international general secretary; George O. Bachman, of Tennessee; and Robert Bonnell, of Cincinnati.

MERCANTILE AGENCY FAILS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A. R. Martin, local manager of the Mutual Mercantile agency, has issued a circular to subscribers, notifying them of the company's suspension, because of financial difficulties, says the Louisville Ky. correspondent of the Tribune. The company was organized in New Jersey in 1889, with \$2,000,000 capital.

SUBMARINE BOAT LAUNCHED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The second of the new submarines built for the navy was launched at Elizabeth, N. J., today. The vessel was named the Moccasin by Miss Grace Day, of Virginia, sister-in-law of Senator Martin, of that state.

TALKING TO SHIPS AT SEA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Große, from Bremen for New York, was spoken this morning by wireless telegraphy from the Nantucket Lightship.

DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 20.—The Democratic state convention will meet tomorrow for the nomination of candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, judge of the supreme court, railway commissioner and superintendent of public institutions.

NEW RECORDS MADE.

FALT LAKE, Aug. 20.—Edlie Smith, of Salt Lake City, broke the world's amateur mile bicycle record tonight, Time, 1:57. In the ten-mile tour-paced race Clem and Charles Turville, of Philadelphia, established a new world's record on a night-lap track, Time, 14:23 4-5.

JEFFRIES AND RUIHLN MATCHED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Jim Jeffries and Gus Ruhlman signed an agreement this afternoon to fight for the heavyweight championship of the world, the match to take place in either November or December before the club offering the largest purse.

POLICEMEN IN TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Warrants for the arrest of three persons of prominence in the police department will in all probability be issued Wednesday, as

A result of the secret inquiry Justice Jerome has been conducting in the case of "The People of the State of New York against Edward G. Gleason and others," according to the Times, Justice Jerome has practically concluded the secret sessions in this case, although he announced that he would continue to hear any witnesses that the district attorney wished to examine before him in any matter relating to Edgar A. Whitney's confession.

BENDER FAMILY CRIMES.

Notorious Murderers Who Plundered and Robbed for Years.

Cherryvale, Kan.—The notorious Bender family of murderers have been run to earth. Their victims are numbered by the score. Their hiding places for thirty years has been a mystery.

But at last four of the greatest criminals of the West are in the clutches of the law and their fate will soon be settled. Governor W. E. Stanley has issued a requisition for them, and they are being returned from their hiding place in Colorado to stand trial at this place. Hanging, if not lynching, will end the existence of this family of slayers.

The bloody chapter of Kansas history which chronicles the events which occurred in this (Labette) county between the close of the civil war and 1875. No more brutal or daring crimes were committed in the whole West, for that matter. Men and women were murdered by the wholesale. Their bodies could never be found. They would start out along the public highway and the earth seemed to swallow them up.

The Bender family are comprised of William Bender and wife, his son John and daughter Kate. The children were by a former wife of old man Bender. They were of German descent.

Early in 1870 the Bender came to Kansas and took possession of a quarter section of land, the title of which was clouded. It was located near here and in thick woods. It fronted the public road, then a main trail to the West. Home seekers from the East were forced to pass along this trail in their search of unoccupied land out West further. If this road had not been such a public one the crimes of this noted family would have been less. But it is supposed that murder was contemplated when they erected a log hut along the trail, at the top of a hill. Their plans were well laid.

Travelers arriving at this rude log hut were told that it was a tavern for their accommodation. Kate Bender, then a young woman of thirty, quite good looking for a farmer's daughter of the hardy West, used to beguile the weary travelers to stop over night. That was the last ever seen of them by their friends. Once having entered the Bender tavern a man's fate was sealed. The dining room of the Bender place was built over a cellar into which the victims were thrown, after having been murdered. It is claimed that some were buried alive, the first blow not having been fatal. No attention was paid by the blood-thirsty murderers to a matter like that.

The method generally employed by the Benders in killing their victims was to hit them in the head with an axe. Kate Bender and her brother John, being young and strong, took their positions behind heavy curtains when the guests sat down to their meals. The old people engaged the visitors in conversation. When the time was opportune, a signal was given, the axe descended and the guests fell with a broken skull. A trap door was sprung, their bodies fell into a cellar, where the remains were buried.

Victim followed victim so rapidly that the Benders then began burying their victims in the corn field. Of course, everything valuable was removed from the bodies beforehand.

Horses and wagons belonging to the travelers were driven into the Indian territory by accomplices and sold to the Indians, who, if they remembered their sellers, refused to give any information to officers as to their identity or whereabouts.

If the time was not opportune—that is, if the guest did not place himself in a handy place for being slaughtered during the meal—he was attended to later on in the night. The beds were each placed over a trap door, and, after having retired, the Benders dropped the trap, and when their victim fell into the darkness of the cellar he was killed in a hand-to-hand battle.

No one ever visited the Bender home, and escaped to tell the tale. Like a prison galows, every man who set his feet inside was doomed from that very moment.

The horrors of the crimes which have been committed in the Bender home have so incensed the people of this section with fear that even today the place stands idle, gradually rolling away. The little score building, which was used by the Benders as a means of getting people to stop at their place more than for the profits they made in selling goods, has been burned, but the log hut stands back in a clump of trees unharmed. Once in a while a traveler comes along, and, not knowing the fate that followed his previous fellows, stops over night, camping in the hut, he next day carrying away a raft of it for kindling wood. In a few more years there will be nothing left of it.

When the Benders first started on their murderous mission they found the surrounding country well adapted to making a murder trap out of the home. The country had but lately been vacated by the Osage Indians and the cow-punchers and getasers ran at large killing any one who they thought had money. That is why suspicion was not centered upon the Benders for some time. The Benders saw the society into which they had fallen, and planned to make a murder trap of their place

for years. To this end they set out an orchard and planted crops, making a bluff at farming.

After they began their work of slaughter, commencing in 1871, many plans were used to decoy strangers into their tavern. Kate Bender inserted an advertisement in the Thayer Headlight, then a weekly paper of this place, in which she called herself a professor, and able to cure all kinds of disease. She also inserted an advertisement in the Cherryvale Banner stating that she would be willing to marry any young man who showed his ability to work and care for her. Many a young man who sought this young messenger to wed her found his fate at the end of an axe handle.

A peculiar thing about the murders committed at the Bender home every one of them was done with an axe. No drug was ever used. The axe was considered sure.

Many people at Independence, and Coffeyville remember some of the victims. One was Samuel Garber, a storekeeper of Independence, who with his young wife set out across the plains for Colorado. He was met on the road just outside the Bender farm limits by friends. It was then growing dusk. It is supposed that they stopped over night. When the premises of the Benders were searched in 1873 a ring worn by Mrs. Garber was found in the pile of bones. A small necklace worn by Miss Anna Koran, a young woman of New Orleans, who came West to write up Kansas in novel form, was also found beside the skeleton of a woman. She had disappeared in September, 1871, and it is supposed that she was a victim.

Although when a rail was made on the Bender premises in 1875 over fifty skeletons were found in the cellar and the cornfield. The old citizens of this place who took part in the digging up of the bodies are of the opinion that fully one hundred people were murdered by the Benders in their two years of slaughtering. Some of the known victims of the Benders are Dr. W. William York, Independence, Kan.; W. F. McCroley, Springfield, Ill.; Benjamin Brown, Coleraine, Kan.; H. F. McKenzie, Noblesville, Ind.; G. W. Lansford, Independence, Kan., and others whose identity was never known.

Hundreds of unknown travelers passed along the road by the Benders tavern, and undoubtedly many of them were beguiled into the place and killed for their money.

But the undoing of the Benders commenced in the fall of 1873, when Dr. William York, a prominent physician of Independence, disappeared. York was also a member of the state legislature and had a great many friends. His horse was found near the Bender place, and a brother of the doctor caused the report to be circulated that the Benders had murdered him for his money. This brother organized a searching party, and they made a rail on the Benders. They were routed at the point of shotguns. The posse retired to get more help. While they were away the Benders left. Immediately all the citizens gave chase to the family they had so long suspected of murder, but of which they were now quite certain. William G. Adkus, now an expert accountant in the Fisher building of Chicago, but for years a resident of this city, now claims that the Benders were lynched. He says that certain persons followed them down the Verdigris river into the Indian country and lynched the whole number. But this story is denied by the intimate friends of Dr. York, who says that no attempt was made to follow the Benders. They disappeared from sight completely, however, and after awhile the story became generally accredited that they had escaped to Colorado and were living there under assumed names.

Governor Stanley, of Kansas, has issued warrants for the arrest of four persons living near Fort Collins, Colo., whom he believes are the noted Benders. He has asked the Governor of Colorado to issue a requisition for their return to the scene of the crimes. The warrants are issued as follows: For John Bender, alias "Charles Reed"; Mrs. Bender, alias "Mrs. Reed"; John Bender, Jr., alias "William Baker," and Kate Bender, alias "May Grant," alias "May Avery."

Although the officials of this county were so sure that the Benders had been lured, they furnished money to four deputy marshals to go to Fort Collins, Colo., and bring back the suspects. These four men are E. L. Burton, G. M. McPherson, G. P. Edwards and W. A. Deane. These men are confident they will get the right parties. They had a posse taken while they were enroute to the house of the Reeds, near Fort Collins, and sent it to the sheriff there.

The Benders were betrayed by the name of Kate Bender, whom it was supposed had been poisoned. His name is Frank Reed, and he sent word to the officials that his wife had given him a package which she had hidden in the trunk of her trunk. He left her and at once came to this place and gathered evidence enough to convince Governor Stanley that the notorious murderers had been lured. Kate tried to escape when she learned that officers were at Fort Collins for her. She is under surveillance here. As soon as a requisition is issued they will be returned here and placed in jail.

The supper of the old citizens who recall vividly some of the crimes is anything but mild, and the suspects may be lynched if not well guarded.

IOWA SAILS FOR PANAMA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The navy department has been informed of the sailing of the battleship Iowa for Panama. The trip from San Francisco to Panama will occupy about twelve days.

SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE IS STILL FAR FROM SETTLEMENT

Apparently the Warring Factions Cannot Get Together and Thousands of Dollars Are Lost Daily—The Situation to Date From Strikers' and Employers' Standpoints.

Representatives of the employers give the following resume of the situation, and condition of business at the close of the third week of the strike of the City Front Federation, and the fourth week of the teamsters. These figures have been secured, the employers say, by a careful investigation of all the docks on the city front and by an inquiry among the wholesale firms and members of the Drymen's Association.

Apparently the San Francisco strike is farther from an amicable settlement than it was the day the members of the City Front Federation first walked out. Efforts to bribe the leaders of the labor unions have so incensed the strikers that they have grown to view any offer of arbitration with suspicion and refuse to be bound by the findings of individuals, proposed as mediators.

As will be seen by a table published elsewhere the strikers and employers differ as to the number of non-union men who have filled positions made vacant by the walkout. The laboring men say that 30,000 men are idle who would receive in wages \$45,000 a day but for the strike order. But one-fourth of the commerce of San Francisco is being carried on, say the strikers; the employers estimate the percentage at twice that amount.

A representative of Stewart, Menzies, the millinaire grain exporter, recently offered a substantial sum in consideration of the strike of the grain handlers at Port Costa being called off. In Sunday's issue of the Examiner the direct charge is made that Chris Buckley, the big political boss, had offered to pay money if a certain designated individual should be named as arbitrator and the labor leaders would agree to abide by his findings. The Examiner is enthusiastic and persisted in its loyalty to the strikers as against the Employers' Association. The other papers are keeping hands off, and though continually urging the warring factions to get together and settle their differences, are taking no sides in the contention at issue.

Special policemen to a number exceeding a hundred have been sworn in to protect non-union laborers, but to date very few clashes have occurred. A battle between union men and non-union workers took place Saturday night in which one striker was seriously wounded and passers-by were in imminent danger from the fusillade of bullets from revolvers handled by the strikers.

The San Francisco Labor Council has issued the following circular denouncing the Employers' Association and its principles:

"We would beg of you to notice the fact that the Employers' Association which is so loudly claiming the right to attend to its own business and so pitifully protesting against outside influence exists of its very nature for the purpose of interfering with the purpose of uprooting, cutting to pieces and bringing to naught the business of men who are and should be entirely independent of them. Remember, it was the Employers' Association that instigated the draymen to break faith with the teamsters. Remember, it is the Employers' Association that for-

bade the draymen to come in terms with the teamsters. Remember, that it is the Employers' Association that is now paralyzing the whole trade of the city and state. These are the men that talk about interference and running their own business, while it was they who began it by interfering and are keeping it up by prohibiting other people from minding and managing their own affairs.

"In addition we would have you notice that this Employers' Association is a secret body. Its members are afraid or ashamed to have their names known. It has no discoverable place of business. Its representative is only a mouthpiece, with no responsibility, no discretionary power—a mere organ to make vocal the mandates of this dark brotherhood that like a mysterious and ever to be executed council that trampled out liberty and annihilated commerce in Venice is now striving to crush out liberty and annihilate commerce in San Francisco."

The Call of Sunday, says: "A phase of the strike which has not hitherto been thought of was brought to the attention of the merchants and labor leaders last night by the arrival in the harbor of the sailing ship Santa Clara, the first vessel of the salmon fleet to arrive. There are about fifty vessels in the fleet, and there are about forty union men on each vessel who are all subject to the orders of the City Front Federation. The ships, now that the first has arrived, will be coming into port daily, and with each arrival the army of strikers will be increased.

"The salmon pack which these vessels are bringing to this city is one of the largest made in years. The entire pack is contracted for and under the agreement entered into between the packers and the purchasers should be delivered by a certain date. The present condition of the labor world renders the accomplishment of the terms of the contract almost impossible. What action will be taken by the men who have the immense quantity of canned fish on their hands has not yet been decided upon."

Sincere efforts have been made to unload coilers and other ships in port and considerable headway has been made. Ocean steamers carrying passengers and United States mails have been able to sail but their holds were nearly empty and cargoes for shipment to the Orient are accumulating rapidly. Coasters and ocean freighters are moving slowly. Reports from the hopfields around Sacramento say that a number of strikers are employed there in harvesting the crop. The large orchards and vineyards are also furnishing employment to hundreds of the strikers.

Table with columns: RATE OF EXCHANGE RISING, GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS, FREIGHT SHEDS BURNED, OMAHA, WHEAT MARKET, PORTLAND, TACOMA, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, SILVER MARKET, NEW YORK.

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Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, 'An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory,' as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Wm. H. Cogswell, of Astoria, County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5459, for the purchase of the southeast 1/4 of section No. 15, in Twp. No. 13 N., Range No. 19 W. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City on Thursday the 23 day of October, 1901. He names as witnesses: Geo. McFarland, of Olney, Oregon; August Adolph, of Olney, Oregon; James Burr, of Hemsdale, Oregon; and Thomas Hildwell, of Astoria, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before noon of the 23 day of October, 1901. CHAS. B. MOORE, Register.

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