Morning Oregonian.

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EARTHQUAKE IN FLORIDA.

Eight Distinct Shocks Felt in Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 31.—Eight distinct earthquake shocks were felt in Jacksonville today. The first shock was at 11:15 o'clock A. M., and shook some of the large buildings in the city. At 11:25 another shock, nearly as severe, was felt, and continued at 15-minute intervals until 12:30 o'clock. At 4:02 this afternoon the seventh shock was felt, followed several seconds later by a report and shock, the severest of the day. The last disturbance made the window-panes rattle in several sections of the city. There was no disturbance in the water, nor were the shocks severe enough to cause any damage.

Effects of Venezuela's Earthquake.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 31.—Further details regarding the earthquake of Monday last show that San Casimiro Cua and Charallano were entirely destroyed. An islet situated at the mouth of the Neveri River has disappeared. At Tucarina Brochico and Curiepe the damage done was considerable. There are many dead and injured. Railroad and telephonic service between Caramar and Rio Chico is interrupted. Railroad service between La Guayara and Caracas was resumed this morning.

A TRUST GOES UNDER.

Screen Door Combine Was Forced to Dissolve.

DETROIT, Oct. 31.—The Continental Company, Ltd., the National screen door and window screen trust, formed about a year ago in Detroit, closed its business here today. M. K. Kemp, for the board of directors, gave out the following statement:

"After a year's experience as a combine, we decided to quit rather than to build up further competition. On account of outside firms who have created a prejudice against us, we thought it best to dissolve at once. The combine did a business during the first year of $1,500,000 in the United States and Canada.

TO BE THE FASTEST SHIP.

Arrow, Guaranteed to Make 42 Miles an Hour, Launched at Nyack.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Charles R. Flint's Arrow, under contract to be the fastest ship ever designed, was launched today at Myers' shipyard at Nyack, N. Y. She has been built under a guarantee by her designer of 42 miles an hour, and it is expected that under pressure she will be able to make 50. It has been generally given out that she was constructed as a yacht for Mr. Flint's personal use, but rumors have been persistent that she was built under contract with one of the South American governments for use as a torpedo-boat. Her plans, so far as they have been made public, show her to be fully equipped for torpedo service. The Arrow will go in tow to Newark, N. J., where her shafting and engines will be put in. Her destination after she is fitted out at Newark has not been announced.

Woolley's Campaign.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 31.—The Prohibition Presidential candidate, John G. Woolley, spent a short time in Pittsburg this morning and then went to Connellsville, where a large meeting was held. Mr. Woolley was so hoarse that he could scarcely be heard. He said that the Prohibitionists granted Pennsylvania to the Republicans, but he wanted the people to show their interest in decent government and reform by voting the Prohibition ticket. This afternoon a large meeting was held at Uniontown. Yesterday 17 meetings were held in New York and Eastern Pennsylvania. Following the meetings at Connellsville and Uniontown was one at Scottdale. As the train pulled into that town a rousing reception was tendered the party by the blowing of whistles.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption shows:

Available cash balance $135,900,488
Gold 90,511,589

A CHANGE IN SPOKANE

Reasonably Sure to Give McKinley a Majority.

SILVER NO LONGER AN ISSUE

A Mighty Difference in Four Years—What Prosperity Has Done for the City.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 31.—(Staff Correspondence.)—Four years ago Spokane went crazy on the silver question, and gave the enormous majority of 3000 for Bryan. Next Tuesday it is probable that the county will go for McKinley by a safe vote. Spokane is therefore crazy no longer. Its recovery from its intense aberration of 1896 has been comparatively sudden, but it is complete. You do not hear anybody say anything about silver. Even Wheat Chart Jones has given up and gone to the more congenial latitudes of Butte, where there are a few of them left. Down in the headquarters of the McKinley Club is a large picture of McKinley inset into a suggestive background comprised solely of a $20 gold piece, and the strange device, "Gold Standard" surmounts it all. True, Democratic orators still declaim awesomely about the Money Power, but the average voter is a trifle restive over it, and perhaps a little sensitive about even this vague reminder that four years ago he really feared its dreadful might. Now the usual feeling is that Spokane would like some more tangible and satisfactory evidence that it really exists and is in business. There is a great deal of money in Spokane, and many estimable citizens who once thought civilization was imperiled and existence likely to prove a useless monotony unless we had 16 to 1, have done very well indeed financially under the "accursed gold standard." These gentlemen welcome with a great deal of heartiness and enthusiasm the invasion of this territory by foreign capital. If it had been excluded, none of them would have fared so well.

At Republican headquarters they tell curious stories about the changes four years have wrought. The City of Spokane gave Bryan something like 1500 in a total vote of about 5000. Now the party managers have no doubt at all that the Republican ticket will get 1000 plurality, at a low estimate, and many Republicans expect 1500. The country will, they think, do as well. At Spokane Bridge, for example, McKinley had 10 votes out of 120 in 1896. This precinct had never gone Republican in its entire history. Now the chances are declared to be favorable to a Republican majority; and an even break is the least any Republican expects. Pleasant Prairie and Peone were two to one for Bryan. Now they are almost as strongly the other way. Rockford was carried by Bryan with 20 majority. Now McKinley will get about 50. Douglas Precinct, in the Fourth Ward, City of Spokane, will, it is believed, give 200 majority for the Republican ticket, where it was about 50 for Bryan in 1896. In the First Ward, Republican estimates are for a margin of 300 in 1400 votes, where it was two to one for Bryan. And so the story goes throughout the county and city.

The Bryan flood was so overwhelming in 1896 that Republicans carried just one precinct in the city (by one vote) and one in the county, and in the entire list of public officers they rescued just a lone Justice of the Peace. In the following Spring the first signs of the fusion break-up appeared, and Olmstead (rep.) was elected Mayor of Spokane by 750 majority, on a Citizens' ticket. The movement was engineered by Republicans, and their success was so surprising and unexpected that it fairly took the fusionists off their feet. Then in 1898, Republicans carried the county, and elected practically all their nominees; but they admit that their success was due to the imperfections of the fusion machinery. The Democrats knifed the Populists, and the Populists the Democrats, and by this simple but very effective method managed to put one another out of business. Now there is fusion under the Democratic name, and it was brought about in this easy and felicitous fashion: The Populists had a convention, and nominated a ticket, leaving certain blank spaces for the Democrats to fill in. This they learned about with some display of resentment. The Democrats did not like the take-it-or-leave-it way the Populists had of doing business. But after splitting the air with much impotent oratory, the Democrats did not leave it, but took it. Peace was afterwards restored on the waters of the angry deep, but the recollection of the Populist ultimatum still abides in the Democratic bosom. At Democratic headquarters, they say they are going to carry the county by 500 to 1000. About 700, they think, will be the proper figure. The election of 1898, they declare, is no standard for judgment, as to 1900, and Republicans admit that it is not. On their part, they regard with much satisfaction the results of a county poll, which shows a comfortable Republican plurality. The Democratic poll, as might be suspected, indicates quite a different state of affairs. It is not yet completed, but the party managers intimate that it discloses a certainty of a Democratic majority there, numbering something like 750. They expect, or say they expect, the Republican margin in the city to be very small, and thus in the final analysis of things they will pull out a victory.

From this abundance of testimony of all kinds and from all quarters I have been able to reach a conclusion as I have already indicated. I found nothing up to this point that I did not expect to find. But I discovered another thing, and that is that there is a somewhat more active and healthy Frink sentiment than I have seen elsewhere. The Republican managers and other Republicans who are not managers, talk about Mr. Frink's chances with a considerable degree of enthusiasm. It may be that the Republican organization here, which is in the hands of John L. Wilson's friends, is responsible for this apparent Frink sentiment; or it may be that the county is so far removed from the controversies which preceded Mr. Frink's nomination that it was not in any way affected by them. It may be, too, that a contrary state of affairs exists in the country; but if it does, I did not run across anybody in position to know who said so. Republicans here do not hesitate to say that Frink will be freely scratched. Some work has been done among business men for Rogers, on the ground that he is a "taxpayers' candidate"; and others work against Frink for the reason, or alleged reason, that he is Wilson's candidate. Undoubtedly some votes have thus been gained, and no one appears to have any idea that Frink will get as many votes as McKinley. But Republicans seem to think that Rogers is going to lose some Democratic votes because he defeated Voorhees for renomination; other votes because he is said to be a Populist masquerading as a Democrat; and still other votes because Rogers has ice water and not blood in his veins. None of these things has made any deep impression, as being sound or weighty, but doubtless they will net some votes.

Withal, it is probable that in city and country Frink will be more generally cut than Rogers. The grain-rate question is undoubtedly the most potential factor in Eastern Washington politics. Not much is said or heard about it in the City of Spokane, but it is of moment to every farmer and producer; and this is the basis of the movement for Rogers, who is friendly to remedial freight-rate legislation and against Frink, who is said not to be. I would not undertake to say that Spokane is sure to give 100 or 300 or 1000 Republican majority, or to name any figure at all, but simply to record my impression that it appears reasonably certain to go Republican. The situation throughout all Washington is so perplexing in its details that any man may be safely challenged to guess within 5000 or more votes how the majorities are to be distributed. Many men can, of course, estimate McKinley's aggregate majority (or Bryan's, as the case may be), with much accuracy. But it will take rare wisdom to tell precisely where these majorities are to come from. The general belief that Washington is going Republican is based on the uniform stories of Republican gains in every part of the state. That there will be variations from this general trend no one ought to doubt.

Betting is more general here than anywhere in the state. At one resort is posted a great variety of Republican offers. For example, $1000 that Frink is elected; $1000 that McKinley carries Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane; $2000 to $1000 on McKinley; $100 on every county in Washington going Republican; and so on. It is reported that one bet of $350 to $50 was made today that McKinley would be elected. Many wagers on Frink and Rogers have been made. Two to one is offered on Spokane County going Republican. Democrats, it is said, demand that Republicans wager that they will carry at least 25 out of 27 nominees on the ticket. The liveliest possible interest is taken here in the Idaho election, and some money, it is said, has been wagered that the state will go for McKinley.

E. B. P.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Member of Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Frank J. Carpenter, treasurer and general manager of the Nye & Jenks Grain Company, and a member of the Board of Trade, died from injuries received in alighting from an Illinois Central train last night.

Mrs. Sarah Burtis.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Sarah Burtis is dead at Rochester, in her 90th year, says a dispatch to the Times. Mrs. Burtis was born in Saratoga, in 1810. She was one of the first active workers in the cause of woman suffrage.

A. M. McGregor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The death of A. M. McGregor, a director of the Standard Oil Company, was announced here today.

Earl of Darnley.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Edward Henry Stuart Bligh, seventh Earl of Darnley, is dead. He was born in 1851.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Political.

Large crowds continue to attend Roosevelt meetings in New York. Page 1.

Eastern Republicans are over their scare. Page 1.

Jones approves of Croker's riot programme. Page 1.

Expert Berry puts Washington in the Bryan column. Page 2.

Bryan devoted yesterday to Ohio. Page 2.

Senator Hanna is touring Indiana. Page 2.

China.

Hay's reply to the Anglo-German agreement is made public. Page 3.

Japan approves of the alliance. Page 3.

France objects to the third clause. Page 3.

Foreign.

England is not pleased with the promotion of Lansdowne. Page 2.

George Gould was appointed trustee for his sister, Countess of Castellane. Page 3.

The Carlist uprising in Spain was planned for tonight. Page 3.

Domestic.

Twenty-six persons may have perished in the Tarrant fire. Page 3.

The screen-door trust has collapsed. Page 1.

Pacific Coast.

Spokane County, Washington, will go for McKinley by a safe vote. Page 1.

Coos and Malheur Counties, former Populist strongholds, are conceded to McKinley. Page 4.

The Astoria division of the Oregon Naval Reserve has been mustered out. Page 4.

A Washington Judge decides that "Peoples Party" should not appear on Spokane County ballots. Page 4.

Construction of the Washington ship canal may be said to be under way. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.

Chartering ships for next century loading. Page 5.

Grain and flour shipments for October. Page 5.

British ship Dalcarnie loaded in 18 hours. Page 5.

German ship Gertrud damaged by a hurricane. Page 5.

Close of Lipton's deal in pork. Page 11.

Record-breaking sugar receipts at Philadelphia. Page 11.

Local.

Right of way for the O. R. & N. spur to St. Johns has been secured. Page 8.

Gamester who lost sues a gambling house for $2300. Page 8.

Boy while playing Halloween pranks shot by an angry man. Page 12

WESTERN NEW YORK

Respectful Crowds Heard Roosevelt Yesterday.

THE STRAIN IS TELLING ON HIM

The Day Closed With a Rousing Meeting at Buffalo—Speeches at Other Points.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Governor Roosevelt is feeling the strain of his continued talking more more today than at any time since he started the state tour. His chest is sore and his voice does not carry as well as it did. The sun came out just after the Roosevelt special left Rochester, giving promise of a pleasant day. The first stop was made at Brockport. Here the Governor said:

"Mr. Bryan invokes the Declaration of Independence as applying to the Philippines. Nebraska was acquired by Thomas Jefferson without the consent of the Indians in it, and he ought to have known how to apply the Declaration of Independence because he wrote it. We cannot afford to let Mr. Bryan's principles and the present Bryanized Democracy continue a formidable danger to American political life. I appeal to you not merely to beat it, but to stamp it under foot so that no similar appeal will ever be made in our time. While we can afford to differ on questions of policy we cannot afford as good Americans to differ on the underlying principles the lack of which makes any party whatever it is a standing danger to the country."

At Holly it was raining. Nevertheless the Governor spoke to a great crowd. He said:

"We do not want to cut into the National honor by cutting in two the National debt. If Mr. Bryan's policies ever should be enacted into law they would bear with an especial weight of woe upon the very people concerning whom he affects to be most interested.

"Mr. Bryan speaks of polygamy in the Sulu Islands and says it ought to be stopped. Why, his proposal is to establish a protectorate over those islands, and therefore guarantee both slavery and polygamy in Sulu."

At Medina.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 31.—At Medina, where his train stopped for 20 minutes, Governor Roosevelt stepped from his car to a temporary platform. The rain had ceased, and the Governor occupied the full time in addressing the crowd. He devoted most of his attention to imperialism and militarism. While the Governor was talking, a man in the audience said:

"Governor, I would like to have you explain the trust question?"

"What about the coal employes in Pennsylvania?" asked another man.

"One at a time," said the Governor. "As to the coal employes of Pennsylvania, they have won a strike for an increase in wages. Do you think they would have won that strike four years ago?"

"No, no," shouted the crowd.

The Governor then discussed the trust question at length, referring to Mr. Bryan's remedy of taking the tariff off articles used by the trusts, and the remedy of the Republican party to get at the evil by Constitutional amendment. In speaking of militarism, the Governor referred to the posts located near Oswego and Buffalo, and said the sentiment there was rather for an increase of the soldiers stationed there. He cited the fact that regulars had been stationed at the forts around New York for 118 years, and said:

"Some little time ago a number of our citizens got up a petition to the War Department to increase the number of soldiers in these forts, because the existing number was not enough to keep the big guns clean.

"I want to ask if any of you have ever seen a single imperialist. I have not found one from the Rockies to the Atlantic. I have met lots of expansionists. I am one myself."

At Lockport.

Reaching Lockport, Governor Roosevelt was driven in a carriage to the Opera-House, which was filled, while hundreds had been unable to gain admission. The Governor's address was devoted in large part to the question of prosperity.

"Now, as to Mr. Bryan's prophecies," said the Governor, "here is exactly what Mr. Bryan said in his Minneapolis speech: 'The gold standard means dearer money, cheaper property, harder times, more people out of work, more people destitute, more people desperate and more crime.' Now look around in your city, in your own state, and compare with those prophecies their fulfillment.

"Mr. Bryan says he is the champion of the people. I think it is a mighty poor man of whom Mr. Bryan is champion. Mr. Bryan says the trusts flourish more than they did four years ago. He is quite right. Everything flourishes more than four years ago. A good year for crops is a good year for weeds. Hoe out the weeds, but don't plow under the crops. Here in this city you have bag factories and your mechanics are all employed. Don't try to help the workmen by shutting up the factories."

The Governor for the first time during his New York State trip was besieged with circulars asking why he had signed certain local legislation, particularly amendments to the Lockport charter, and if he had not refused to grant a hearing to the labor unions. The questions were not asked in the assemblage place, but merely thrown into the streets in printed form. The Governor said he did not feel that he was compelled to answer these questions.

At Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—At Niagara Falls the Roosevelt train was greeted with the Governor's salute of 19 guns, and the Governor was taken to the Opera-House, where he adressed a large audience. The chairman introduced him as the friend of the workingman and a workingman himself. The Governor said:

"I do not believe that in this campaign I have been introduced in a manner that pleases me so much, because I do not believe any American is worth his salt unless he is a workingman. Work comes in many different ways, and I honor every form of honest work in others, and I claim in return the right to be treated as being as much of a workingman myself as any of my fellows. If a man does not work, he cannot do anything for his fellows, and he cannot do anything for himself. If there exists a class in the community which, instead of regarding with envy, we ought to regard with that pity which is akin not to love, but to contempt, it is the idle class, and I do ont care whether the idle class is the gilded butterfly at the top or the tramp below; in either case the man who will not work, but who sits down with the purpose of making his work the pursuit of pleasure or the absence of effort; in either not only is the man useless to his neighbors, but he is not even able to gratify his own mean ambition; for, mind you, a man who deliberately devotes his life to the pursuit of pleasure gets infinitely less of it than the man who tries to do his work and then finds that the greatest possible pleasure comes in the sense of work well done."

When the Governor finished his remarks a gray-whiskered man in the audience arose and said that, in all respect and all sincerity, and all honor to the Governor of the Empire State, he would like to have the privilege of asking him a couple of questions. The Governor immediately arose and nodded his assent.

"Do you believe in taxation without representation?" asked the man.

"What do you mean?" asked the Governor.

"Do you believe in taxation without representation?" again repeated the questioner.

"You take the census statements which have been published in the papers, and I think you will find the Indians are the only ones not taxed," said the Governor, which reply was followed by a howl of applause.

"We are not Indians. Two years ago—" But the interrupter got no further. Cries of "Shut up!" "Put him out!" came from different parts of the hall, from those who seemed impatient at the interruption of the meeting.

At Tonawanda, the last stop of the Roosevelt train before reaching Buffalo, a large crowd gathered. The Governor addressed them from a stand near the train, speaking in the same strain as he had at other places during the day.

At Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The Roosevelt train arrived in this city shortly after 4 o'clock, after making a stop at Black Rock, an industrial suburb of Buffalo, and the northbound railway center of the city. The Governor was accorded a splendid reception at this place and addressed a few remarks to the laboring people. From the time of his arrival until the time of retirement there was one continuous ovation. The streets through which he had to pass on his way from the station were crowded with people. It had been planned that the Governor should hold a reception this afternoon, because of the early hour of his arrival, but he was so fatigued with the day's work that he compromised by addressing the assembled people as a whole, explaining that he was deeply touched by the magnificent reception which had been accorded him, and that he desired to thank them for it. Being booked to make three speeches this evening, he said he would not make a speech at that time, but hoped to see them at one of the meetings.

Governor Roosevelt spoke at three meetings tonight. One on the East Side, the industrial portion of the city, was an open-air affair, and so many people were gathered that less than one-half of them could hear the speaker. Another followed in a small hall, where the major part of the audience was composed of Italians, and the third and last in the immense convention hall, which was filled to the doors. In addition to touching upon many subjects, the Governor said:

"Our opponents, having no case on the facts, are constantly obliged to alter facts in order to make a case. I have noticed placards in your city, put up by them, stating that the cost of coal was $7.25 per ton, and that this was due to the anthracite coal trust. As a matter of fact, the retail price, delivered, is

(Continued on Second Page)

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE

WHO SUCCEEDS LORD SALISBURY AS FOREIGN MINISTER OF ENGLAND.

OVER THEIR SCARE

Republicans Felt Better With Bryan's Departure.

BOTH SIDES ALLEGE CORRUPTION

Croker Stands by What He Said Tending to Incite Riots on Election Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Republican scare seems to have abated to a considerable extent with the departure of Bryan from New York. The effervescence which he caused has subsided, and all signs indicate that the McKinley majority will be very large.

Both parties are crying corruption in Indiana. The Republicans have raised the cry of fraud in Kentucky, and the Democrats are charging corruption in Maryland.

Croker reiterates his declaration and stands by what he said tending to incite riots.

CROKER'S PROPOSED RIOTS.

Chairman Jones Says the Suggestion Is a Good One.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, speaking of Croker's suggestion that Democratic voters congregate about the polling places on the evening of election day, count noses, and then, if the election returns for Bryan don't tally with their count, go into the polling-places and throw those fellows in charge of the returns into the street, said:

"I don't see anything wrong with that suggestion. Senator Hill, I believe, suggested a baseball bat as being peculiarly appropriate to render justice to a corrupt election judge. In my own opinion the best way is for Democrats to be at the polls when they are opened and to remain there in good, strong relays until the count is completed. It should be the duty of these Democrats to watch the judges and the count, and to see to it that no fraud is committed, and if any fraud is attempted, to stop it then and there.

"The Democratic party is opposed to violence, but at the same time I feel warranted in saying that the Democrats fully intend to reap the fruits of their victory. If intimidation is attempted at the polls, or fraudulent counting tried by election judges, there will be Democrats in the vicinity ready to take just such action as may be necessary to stop it. There will be neither intimidation at the polls, ballot-box stuffing nor fraudulent counting this year. If either is attempted, it will be stopped there and then. And if any one gets hurt in this process of prevention, I hope it will not be the honest man who is doing his duty fairly and well. The Democrats have made an honest campaign. We have appealed to the heads and hearts of the American people. We have won the fight, and, by heaven, we will not be defrauded out of our victory by the chicanery of election judges. If our Republican friends will be honest, there will be no trouble, but intimidation at the polls or attempted dishonesty in the count will be met by such methods as may be necessary and entirely effective."

EVASIVE ANSWERS.

Bryan's Reply to Two Questions Asked Him by Republicans.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 31.—Francis J. Hall, president of the University Republican Club, has received a letter from Mr. Bryan, dated New York, October 29, in which he answers the two questions sent him by the Republican Club when he addressed the students at Princeton Junction last Thursday. After expressing his appreciation of the courtesy shown him by the Republicans at that meeting, he answered the questions:

"First—Will you, if elected, redeem the coin obligations of the Government in gold or silver?"

To this he replied that he would enforce the law as he found it; that the Republican party has the Executive, House and Senate, and, as there is one more session of Congress before another President is inaugurated, he had no way of knowing what law regarding this matter would be in effect by March 4. He also stated that his views on the money question could be found in his letters of acceptance.

"Second—Do you approve of the disfranchisement of the negroes in North Carolina by the Democrats of that State?"

Mr. Bryan stated that this question was not an issue in the campaign, and said:

"You should hold the President responsible for what he had done in Porto Rico, and not me responsible for what has been done in North Carolina."

He adds that there is but little, if any, difference between the race question law in North Carolina and that in Porto Rico.

DEMOCRATS GIVE UP OHIO.

Concede McKinley's Plurality Will Be 25,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 31.—Secretary Charles Williams, of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, today telegraphed to the Minnesota Democratic State Central Committee that Ohio is lost to Bryan. Mr. Williams informed his Minnesota sympathizers that he had secured reports from all portions of his state, and from the most reliable information obtainable he estimates that McKinley's plurality in Ohio will be at least 25,000.

Stevenson in Indiana.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Oct. 31.—Adlai E. Stevenson addressed a large meeting here this afternoon. He spoke for two hours, dealing mainly with the trusts. Mr. Stevenson was followed by E. W. Barker, of Oregon, in a brief address.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Oct. 31.—Adlai E. Stevenson was given a rousing reception upon his arrival here this evening. He was met at the station by a committee, accompanied by 100 horsemen, three bands and about 500 voters, who formed a torchlight procession. Delegations from La Porte and other near-by cities, headed by bands, were in the city, and with the local clubs formed an escort for the distinguished visitor from the station to the Armory, where Mr. Stevenson spoke to a crowd which completely filled the auditorium.

To Restore Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The Tribune says: Traffic managers of the Eastern trunk lines have been asked by President Ingalls, of the Big Four road, to meet representatives of Western railroads in Cincinnati, the latter part of this week, for the purpose of taking steps to restore tariff rates on westbound freight traffic.