



THOUSANDS TRY TO HEAR BIG DEBATE.

WOODRUFF GIVES REPLY TO M'CARREN CHARGES.

Cheers Greet Every Name Without Regard to Political Affiliations in Brooklyn Hall.

Thousands filled Prospect Hall, in Brooklyn, last night long before the time scheduled for the debate on the question of "President Roosevelt's Responsibility for the Financial Disturbance" between Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican State Chairman, and Senator Patrick Henry McCarren. The services of one hundred policemen were required to keep the mob in check, which thronged around the hall and blocked traffic in the streets. Fully as many were unable to gain entrance as there were in the hall, which seats more than four thousand persons.

Several persons were injured by mounted policemen in their efforts to get some semblance of order. It was almost impossible for the speakers to force their way through the crowd that surged around the door, although each was accompanied by a bodyguard of policemen. Justice Dickey, of the Supreme Court, presided, and he had to use his gavel frequently during the debate. No decision was given, and the audience had to decide for itself who had won the debate.

The audience was impartial, and cheered with great enthusiasm for both Mr. Woodruff and Senator McCarren, and, in fact, every name mentioned. Senator McCarren began the verbal tilt.

Senator McCarren opened his argument by comparing the American nation to a human body. He said that the blood was the life of the body and a good supply of it was the main source of strength to the human system. He then referred to the old custom used by doctors of bleeding their patients to cure them of their ailments. This custom has now become obsolete. This was the basis of "Long Pat's" argument. President Roosevelt was the blood drawing doctor, he said, and was sapping the life-blood from the nation. He said he did not think "Dr." Roosevelt was using the best method of curing the present evils.

PRAISE FOR MR. MORGAN.

"About March 4, if you refer to the files of the New York papers," McCarren continued, "you will find that Mr. Morgan visited the White House and had a conference with the President. The story reads that after Mr. Morgan left the White House he hid himself to New York and as soon as he got there he unloaded all of his stocks on the market. If there is any man here who owned stock last March I will remember as distinctly as I do what occurred at that time. Mr. Morgan immediately proceeded to Europe and remained there until a short while ago. And right here I want to compliment him on the good work he did two days ago. He deserves credit for preventing what would have been one of the greatest panics the world has ever seen."

The crowd cheered and howled at this reference to Mr. Morgan. It was several minutes before Mr. McCarren could resume his speech. He then tried to show how the condition of business and the markets in this country, following the White House conference, steadily pointed to the present crisis. In one of the newspaper articles printed at that time diagnosing the situation, it was stated that as one of the preventatives to threatened panics and hard times, "the deposits in savings banks are never speculated with." The "Long One" said speculation was necessary to realize profits on investments. "How, under the law, can a savings bank pay out all its deposits at one time?" he asked. "Speculation is a necessity in business," he continued. "I simply want to call your attention to one point, and it is that this startling information shows what the public can get from the men who control the newspapers."

SPECULATION BY BANKS.

"The money of the banks is deposited in railroads that have paid dividends for a certain time," he continued. "Here is where the speculation comes in. It may be possible that the railroads, through some mismanagement, may not have been able to earn the interest on the bonds that the savings banks hold." Then the Brooklyn Senator went on to show that speculation was necessary to protect our investments, declaring with much emphasis: "We are compelled to speculate by the laws of the state to get out money."

Mr. McCarren then referred to the banking laws and the kind of protection they give. He declared that the savings banks ought to be examined as to their collateral. He said that the banks ought to be in the control of business men because "men conducting the affairs of business and passing upon the investments of the banks do not accept cats and dogs as collateral for money. The value of the collateral depends entirely upon the business conditions of this country, and, knowing that fact, should not consideration have been given to the value of the collateral taken by the banks affected in the recent crisis?" The speaker argued that the collateral held by the banks had been reduced from 50 to 100 per cent of its value, and he blamed the business associations and dealers that produced the low value on these collaterals for bringing about the recent crisis.

To the extent that President Roosevelt brought about that condition I hold him responsible," said the Senator. The crowd howled itself hoarse. With the audience frequently interrupting him, he hurried question after question at Mr. Woodruff. Mr. McCarren then turned to the conditions previous to the present trouble.

CHEERS FOR ROCKEFELLER.

"I am told," said Mr. McCarren, "that Morse, the Thomases, Barney, Heinze and somebody else caused this bank crisis." Right here his reference to "somebody else" was interrupted by a cry from the audience, "and Rockefeller." After the laughter had died down Mr. McCarren said: "No. He is the man who saved the banks." The audience then broke into another cheer, and one of the men on the platform jumped to the front of the stage and yelled "Three cheers for Rockefeller." They were given with a vim. Everybody cheered for everybody and every time they cheered a cheer.

Turning to Mr. Woodruff, he asked: "Did Heinze, Morse, Barney and Thomas cause the Hilliken Brothers' firm, the greatest contractors in their line of business, to fail some time ago? Did they bring about the failure of the Westinghouse Electric Company, which went under for \$47,500,000 a few weeks ago? You are not going to insult me and this audience and say 'No.' If I ask you other questions. Did these men prevent

NEW AMERICAN RACE.

Professor Gordon Finds Hitherto Unknown Alaskan People.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—Dr. George B. Gordon, curator of the department of American archeology of the University of Pennsylvania, who reached this city to-day after penetrating the Alaskan wilderness for two thousand miles on the "Mrs. C. C. Harrison expedition," reports the discovery of a small tribe of aborigines hitherto unknown to ethnologists. Dr. Gordon calls these unknown American inhabitants "Kuskwagmites." He brought here a collection of their clothing, arms, utensils, etc. The tribe was found about eight hundred miles from the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, and they were few in number. This people, Dr. Gordon says, came of Athabascan stock, but have been conquered by the Eskimos and have been almost absorbed by them. They retain many of their ancient characteristics in speech and dress. Instead of wearing furs like the Eskimos they make the skins of loons and other great birds into robes for clothing.

THE LUTIN AGAIN SUNK.

Unlucky French Submarine at Bottom of Toulon Harbor.

Toulon, Oct. 29.—The French submarine boat Lutin, which sank with all hands off Bizerta in October, 1906, had another accident to-day and went to the bottom a second time. The Lutin was raised recently and brought into Toulon to be refitted. To-day she was in collision with a ferryboat in the harbor. The Lutin's bows were smashed in and she sank. No lives were lost.

GET ALLEGED SWINDLER.

J. E. Lytle Sold Bogus Stock, Police Say.

James E. Lytle, who has an office at No. 27 Pine street and apartments at the Hotel Knickerbocker, was arraigned yesterday in the Tombs court charged with selling fraudulent stock, and held in \$15,000 bail for examination on Thursday. The police say that Lytle is wanted in Minneapolis on a charge of swindling. Nelson W. Clark, an insurance man in that city, is said to have committed suicide because he had been ruined through Lytle's operations. According to the police, Lytle induced many persons to buy stock in the Automatic Needle Company of New York and the Self-Threading Needle Company of Minneapolis, and then pocketed the funds. Several letters of a suspicious character were found in Lytle's pockets, the police say. Three weeks ago the Self-Threading Needle Company failed. S. S. Smart, of No. 29 Cortlandt street, who was the holder of \$2,000 worth of stock in Lytle's New York company, brought suit through Honcker & Magen to recover that amount. Magistrate Walsh issued a warrant a few days ago, and Lytle was arrested at his office yesterday.

BEGINS WALK TO CHICAGO.

E. P. Weston, Sixty-nine Years Old, Leaves Portland, Me.

Portland, Me., Oct. 29.—Planning to duplicate his feat of forty years ago, of walking to Chicago, a distance of 1,230 miles, in twenty-six days, Edward Payson Weston started at 5 o'clock to-night from the Portland Postoffice amid the cheers and good wishes of fully one thousand persons who had gathered to see him start. He is sixty-nine years old. Mr. Weston was greeted by a number of friends, including ex-Mayor James P. Baxter, who watched his departure forty years ago, and was accompanied to the South Portland city line by Joseph C. Sterling, who as a police officer escorted him over the same route on the first walk. Mayor Clifford witnessed his departure and administered an oath that the conditions of the feat should be complied with.

Mr. Weston expects to arrive at the Chicago Postoffice at 2 p. m. on Thursday, November 28, averaging forty miles a day. He will go by way of Boston, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Toledo and Cleveland. There was an arrangement for Henry Schmehl, of Chicago, to start at the same time for Portland.

PORTER HOME GUARDED.

Servants Hear Noise, Call Up Police, Who Find No Trace of Burglars.

Several patrolmen from the Tenderloin station were called out to investigate what was supposed to be an attempt to rob the home of General Horace Porter, at No. 277 Madison avenue, last night. General Porter and his family are expected to return from Europe in a few days, and the servants, under the direction of Mrs. Emily De Treux, the housekeeper, are busy in putting the house in order. Yesterday a man called at the house and said that he had been ordered to lay all the carpets. The housekeeper knew that no one had been engaged to lay carpets and said so. The supposed layer of carpets apologized for his mistake and went away. Last night while the servants were grouped in the kitchen they heard what they believed to be a noise made by some one walking across the floor of the dining room. They called up Police Headquarters and asked for aid. Half a dozen patrolmen were hurried to the house, but a search failed to reveal any evidences of intruders. The housekeeper was unable to say before she had made a search whether anything had disappeared. The police had the house under surveillance last night.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Moving Picture Machine Explodes—Two Children Trampled.

Through the bravery of the Rev. Dr. Adam Chamber and five of the ushers a serious panic was averted when a moving picture machine exploded during a lecture in the Harlem Baptist Church, in East 123d street, last night. Four hundred women and children in the audience rushed toward the doors when the flames spread to some draperies near where Dr. Chamber was standing. Shouting to the ushers to maintain order, Dr. Chamber pulled down the flaming material and was burned on the face and hands. The audience would not be reassured when the pastor mounted a chair and said the danger was past. The ushers had difficulty in keeping several hysterical women from hurling themselves from the balcony.

Maud Englehart, six years old, of No. 2654 Second avenue, and Annie Becker, the same age, of No. 166 East 123d street, were trampled under foot, and after being attended by Dr. Ross, of the Harlem Hospital, were removed to their homes. The fire was extinguished before the fireman arrived. The damage is estimated at \$500.

WALDORF DEATH PUZZLE.

BODY FOUND IN ROOM.

Philadelphia Man's Skull Fractured—Held Up on Saturday.

Dressed in pajamas and lying face downward in a pool of blood, a man thirty years old, who registered at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday as H. B. Potter, jr., of Philadelphia, was found dead in his room on the fourteenth floor of the hotel last night at 10:30 o'clock by a chambermaid. His body and face and head bore marks of violence, as if he had been beaten with a blunt weapon. A letter addressed to his wife, Mrs. H. Bradley Potter, Doyletown, Philadelphia, showed that the man was an agent of the Michigan Commercial Insurance Company, of Lansing, Mich. When the police were called to the hotel they said they were informed that the man died a natural death, but when Coroner Harburger arrived to view the body at midnight he said after a hasty examination: "I am convinced that the man did not die a natural death. Those two wounds on the forehead, that one on the nose and the one on his head could not have been self-inflicted."

After a more thorough examination of the body Coroner Harburger stated his belief that the man had been murdered.

The man's skull was fractured and there were a number of wounds on the body beside those spoken of by Coroner Harburger. There was a deep one on the right ankle.

Blood stains were found on the vest and shirt that he had worn Saturday night. Coroner Harburger believes that he died as the result of the fight in which he was robbed. He thinks that a kick or a blow from some blunt instrument fractured the man's skull. The marks on the body showed that he had been beaten and kicked.

Prisoner was granted an undertaking of No. 255 Fourth avenue to remove the body to that address. Word was sent to coroner's physician O'Hanlon to perform an autopsy this morning. Potter, who arrived at the hotel October 24, told the house detective that on Saturday night he had been in a fight and had been robbed of his jewelry, a watch and some money. He did not appear to be injured. Mr. Potter then went to his room. Potter also referred to the attack in a letter to his wife in which he said:

Dear Wife: In the left hand drawer of the bureau you will find in the tin box an envelope in which are the names of all the insurance companies I represent. Write to every one of them and ask them to appoint you their agent.

The letter then continued to state some private family matters and closed as follows:

Goodby to you and the children. I forgot to say that on last Saturday night I was put out of business while on my way to the hotel. I was tackled by three toughs and I had quite an experience. I fought two of them to a standstill, but the third hit me with a sandbag on the left side of my head, knocking me out. They took my watch, locket, cigarette case, ring and pocketbook.

HERMAN.

Coroner Harburger advanced the theory that Potter, after being attacked, addressed the letter to his wife, so that in case he died it would be sent to her.

HELD ON BIG FORGERY.

Bookkeeper for Auto Company Had Check for \$37,000, Police Say.

Charged with the forgery of a check for \$37,198.57, Dem Berand, a young bookkeeper employed by the Renault Freres Automobile Company, at No. 1776 Broadway, was arrested yesterday while trying, it is alleged, to get the check cashed. After being taken to the West 100th street station the man was arraigned in the West Side court, where Magistrate Moss held him without bail for examination to-day. For more than a year, the police say, Berand, who is an Armenian, has been bookkeeper of the automobile firm, of which Paul La Croix, of No. 275 Central Park West, is vice-president. According to the police, Berand got a check for \$800 early in the day, and when he had it cashed returned the amount in small bills, with the exception of a \$100 bill, to Mr. La Croix. The latter told the bookkeeper to keep the smaller bills until he went to the bank again and then get them changed into bills of a larger denomination.

At noon Berand went to the bank with a \$700 check, and when he returned it is alleged that he handed Mr. La Croix \$700 in \$100 bills and said that he was unable to get the first \$700 in large bills. Mr. La Croix however, it is alleged, told him to keep the money and get the bills during the afternoon. Later Mr. La Croix received word from the bank that there was a man with a certified check for \$37,198.75.

SEA TURTLE UPSET NEW YORKER.

Narrow Escape of Produce Exchange Man Fishing on San Diego Bay.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 29.—Word has been received from Ennsada of the narrow escape from death of William J. Forbes, a commission agent in the New York Produce Exchange, who is a guest of Walter Nordhoff at his home at Puente Banda. Mr. Forbes was fishing on the bay in a small boat, accompanied by a boatman, when their line was taken by a sea turtle. The line held and the turtle towed the boat for some distance. The fishermen determined to land the turtle if possible. In their efforts they overturned the boat. The turtle got away with the tackle, and the fishermen were in the water for two hours before they were rescued.

TAFT ACCEPTS BOSTON INVITATION.

Will Attend Merchants' Association Dinner, He Says, "God Willing."

Boston, Oct. 29.—In response to a query whether he would be present at the annual dinner of the Boston Merchants' Association, William H. Taft, Secretary of War, called to-day the following brief answer from Manila to Secretary Erwin H. Walcott: "Yes, God Willing." The dinner will be held on December 20, and Secretary Taft will be the chief speaker.

STEAMER SUNK; CREW ESCAPE.

Houghton, Mich., Oct. 29.—At 2 o'clock Monday morning, in clear weather, the steamer Spokane of the Wilson Transit Company, of Cleveland, up-bound, with coal from Cleveland to Duluth, ran on a reef on Gull Island, ten miles from the north end of Isle Royale, in the direction of Manitow Island and off Keweenaw Point. The crew of eighteen men and Captain John McArthur got off safely in the ship's boats to Manitow. The steamer broke in half, and there is little chance of saving her.

The Winter Time Table of the LONG ISLAND RAILROAD will take effect Friday, November 1st.

PROSPERITY IN SOUTH WILL BRING IN GOLD.

New Orleans Exchanges Close as Precautionary Measure.

New Orleans, Oct. 29.—That the South is financially safe and in position to benefit greatly the other portions of the United States was the opinion expressed to-day by New Orleans bankers and business men. The immense exports of cotton and also sugar and rice are relied on shortly to bring in gold from abroad. An index of the South's prosperity was the amount of shipping at this port to-day. There were fifty seagoing vessels in the harbor, and in addition scores of river craft piled high with sugar, molasses, cotton and rice. The harbor actively was all the more significant because it followed on the heels of a month's strike of ten thousand levee men. In the last twenty-four hours alone twenty seagoing vessels have arrived. Partly as a guarantee for the unhampered movement of the crop staples, speculative activity involving any unnecessary risks in other lines of business was to-day suspended in New Orleans, both local stock exchanges closing until Monday. The Cotton Exchange continued open. The Louisiana Exchange will suspend all business without reservation, but on the floor of the New Orleans Stock Exchange state and city securities will be dealt in during the period through which the temporary suspension is in effect.

Reports came in to-day from rural districts in Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee, that small banks have followed the lead of the cities and have taken united action to protect depositors from loss of money or confidence.

Following a conference of New Orleans bankers, Charles Godchaux, president of the Whitney Central National Bank, to-day gave out the following statement:

New Orleans and the South can be of great benefit in relieving the situation throughout the country if the East will assist by allowing some of the currency deposited with it by the government to come this way in order to move the cotton and sugar crops. The cotton movement is slow, owing to inability of the banks here to supply the necessary cash. The banks are buying foreign exchange liberally, getting New York exchange in payment thereof, but they will soon be at a standstill, as currency cannot be brought down to supply their wants. If some plan can be found to remedy this condition in New Orleans and the immediate neighborhood will be greatly improved. This will also place New York banks in possession of foreign exchange with which to obtain gold from abroad. The sugar crop, which promised to be large, is not a disappointment, and the yield of sugar per ton of cane is fully up to expectations. The decision of the House here to move to issue Clearing House certificates to restrict the daily withdrawals of cash, and to enforce the sixty-day rule for savings deposits, has met with unanimous approval of the community at large.

Henry B. Schreiber, president of the New Orleans Board of Trade, said:

"Conditions throughout the South, as reflected in the finances and commerce of New Orleans, are most encouraging. The large movement of cotton through the ports of New Orleans, Galveston, Savannah, Wilmington and Norfolk, and large sales of other commodities to foreign points, are exciting a beautiful influence, and we are most sanguine as to the showing the South will make for the year 1907. The Clearing House Association of Little Rock, Ark., has adopted the rule that no bank shall pay out over \$50 a day to any one depositor. Montgomery (Ala.) banks decided today to limit withdrawals to \$25 a day for the time being, though any amounts can be paid through the Clearing House. There is money enough to meet all the local demands, and much more, but it was thought best to provide against outside pressure. The Mobile Clearing House voted yesterday to issue certificates, limiting the amount of withdrawals and putting into effect the sixty-day clause. Similar action was taken by Mississippi and Texas concerns.

Louisville, Oct. 29.—Louisville fell into line with the other large cities of the country to-day, when the banks began the issuance of clearing house certificates. Aside from this action, the financial situation remains unaffected by events in New York.

WESTERN BANKS SOUND.

General Satisfaction Expressed—Chicago Situation Good.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—The financial condition throughout the West to-day was satisfactory in general to the banks and to the majority of business interests. In all the money centres trade was on the check and certificate plan, and the banks were holding as closely as possible to their reserves of currency. The banks in Kansas reported themselves as in a particularly strong situation, many having fully 50 per cent in excess of the ordinary legal reserve. At Kansas City the Wyandotte State Bank, with deposits of \$500,000, was absorbed by the Commercial National Bank. The institution was entirely solvent and will be kept open for several days for the convenience of customers. James F. Downing, president of the New England National Bank, of Kansas City, and a leading member of the Clearing House Association, declared no trouble had been experienced excepting in the case of the Bankers' Trust Company, which closed yesterday to go into liquidation. The restrictions in the payment of currency were accepted cheerfully by all customers.

The Chicago banks began their second day's business under the check system, greatly encouraged by the manner in which the new method was received by their depositors yesterday. Out of four hundred thousand savings depositors in the city only fifteen hundred made application for the withdrawal of their accounts or gave notice of a desire to withdraw. The Clearing House issued to its members \$8,000,000 in certificates, yet the debit balances which had to be settled with the certificates were far smaller than usual, approximating barely \$1,500,000.

John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, which has the largest number of savings accounts in the city, said to-day:

"We are pleased and satisfied over the turn of affairs yesterday. This bank received notice from 809 depositors who wanted cash. As an offset to that we received 890 savings deposits, aggregating a sum far in excess of the amount for which withdrawal notices were received. Under the circumstances I think the situation is surprisingly strong." The day opened quietly at the Hibernian Savings Bank, which yesterday had the only trace of excitement visible in the banking situation. A few depositors were at the door when the bank opened, but a number went away without giving notice of a desire to withdraw funds. At all the other banks in Chicago which have savings accounts business appeared to be entirely normal, there being no more persons around than on an ordinary banking day.

STATES TO RAISE RATE?

Two and One-half, Instead of Two Cents, as Passenger Fare.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Asheville, N. C., Oct. 29.—An agreement has practically been reached, it is said, between the governors of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama whereby the existing low passenger rates put in effect by the last legislatures of these states will be set aside and a uniform rate of two and one-half cents a mile substituted. By the same tentative agreement, it is said, this two and one-half cent rate is to be applicable not simply between points in each state, but on interstate business throughout these three states, if not all Southern States. At present this interstate rate is slightly more than three cents a mile. Only the details of the arrangement, it is declared, remain to be worked out. It is added that a conference among Governor Glenn of North Carolina, Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia and Governor Comer of Alabama, and probably Governor Swanson of Virginia, was called to be held in Atlanta on Friday for the purpose of formally adopting the plan. The sole question to be settled, it is asserted, relates to the method of carrying the agreement into effect. The method which is said to be favored at present is for the Governors to call the respective legislatures to special session and send messages to the effect that experience has shown that the new rates, especially in North Carolina, are so low as to be confiscatory, and urging that the laws be changed so as to raise the rate to that suggested.

Another plan proposed, according to present report, is that so far as North Carolina and Virginia are concerned the evidence in the rate suits be closed at once, and that consent decrees be made by Judge Pritchard fixing the rate as agreed on. The objection to this plan is that the law as it now would remain on the statute books, and if persons insisted on bringing penalty suits the federal court would be kept busy restraining them all at the expense of the railway. Under the agreement said to be contemplated the 2½-cent rate would not be applicable to single way tickets, which, it is said, will be charged for at the rate of two and a half or three cents a mile, but would be applicable to round trip tickets and thousand-mile tickets.

U. P. MEN LAID OFF.

Annual Reduction in Construction Forces Earlier than Usual.

Omaha, Oct. 29.—The annual reduction in the construction and improvement camps of the Western railroads began to-day when the Union Pacific Railroad discharged several thousand workmen. The approach of cold weather and the necessarily shorter hours caused the action, which is similar to steps taken each autumn here. Vice-President and General Manager Mohler of the Union Pacific declares there is nothing out of the ordinary in this reduction of track forces. "We have been doing an exceedingly large amount of improvement work," explained Mr. Mohler, "and have put our property in the best physical condition in which it has ever been. Therefore the opportunity for reducing forces earlier than usual has been acted upon, and on account of the present national conditions a wrong motive has been applied by some few alarmists. "We are doing that which comes from natural conditions and in line with the general practice of all railroads at this season of the year. "We are continuing all improvement work which can be done to advantage and which we can utilize, but work which cannot be carried on at normal expense will be discontinued."

Salt Lake City, Oct. 29.—W. H. Bancroft, vice-president and general manager of the Oregon Short Line, said to-day that all construction work on that road will be discontinued at once. This will delay the completion of the Yellowstone Park branch and stop the double tracking of the short line. The road is a part of the Harriman system.

PENNSYLVANIA REDUCTION DENIED.

Railroad's Traffic This Month 11 Per Cent Increase Over Last Year.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—Rumors that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would lay off between twenty and thirty thousand men were denied to-day by high officials of the company. The following statement was given out at the company's offices: "There is no truth in the statements that twenty thousand men are to be discharged by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Nothing of the kind has ever been discussed. In view of the fact that the traffic for October is 11 per cent greater than for the same month last year, which will make the movement for the month the largest in the history of the company, any material reduction in the forces would not be practicable."

LOST IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Hunter Has Been Missing Since Sunday—May Have Followed Bear.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Ogdensburg, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Matthew Sherman, of Cherry Valley, a guest at the Mountain View House in the Adirondacks, started Saturday afternoon for Ingram Lake, accompanied by a party of five. The entire party started out hunting Sunday morning. Mr. Sherman was placed on "a run" about a mile and a half from Ingram Camp and was last seen about 7 o'clock in the morning. The entire party was to report at the camp at noon, and when 2 o'clock arrived and Mr. Sherman had not appeared a searching party was sent out, but no trace of him could be found. Mr. Boyce, one of the party, saw a large bear in the morning, and it is thought Mr. Sherman saw the same bear and may have followed it and thus lost his bearings. He is about fifty-five years old.

GROSSCUP DEPLORES INDICTMENT.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup was informed last night that he had been indicted by the Cook County Circuit Court at Charleston, Ill., as a result of the fatal wreck on the Charleston & Mattoon Interurban Railway last August. "This thing hurts me," said Judge Grosscup. "My friends, I am sure, know that I have a tender regard for human life and suffering, and a desire to deal justly with all men. In thirty years I have never been sued in a civil action. Beyond this, there is nothing that I can say except that the accident at Charleston was due to no defect in construction or machinery—was due solely to a human error in carrying out orders—and that my sole connection with the accident is that I was a director of the company at the time it happened."

Bench warrants were issued at Charleston to-day for the arrest of the persons indicted in connection with the wreck, including Judge Grosscup.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH THAT MADE THE HIGHBALL FAMOUS.—Adv.

BANKS WALKING ALONE.

FINANCIAL CLOUD LIFTS.

Stock Prices Slump, However, on Heavy Forced Liquidation.

Developments in the financial situation yesterday were in the main of an encouraging nature. The runs on the Lincoln Trust Company and the Trust Company of America showed signs of diminution; no further cases of institutions in trouble were reported, and the managements of some of the minor banks and trust companies which last week were obliged to suspend payment found conditions so improved as to lead them to believe that they might be able to resume business within a few days. The banks in the Clearing House were said to have cleared off all debit balances and to be in excellent shape. The Clearing House committee and the loan committees were at the Clearing House all morning passing upon the collateral for Clearing House certificates. Additional heavy sales of copper for export were made at advancing prices, and large export orders in grain and cotton were executed, the effect of which will be to increase materially the foreign credits of the United States. J. P. Morgan & Co. announced that all coupons due and payable at their office on November 1 would be paid on presentation, thus anticipating payments by three days. GOLD IMPORTS CHECKED. There were no further gold engagements, a sudden and sharp advance in foreign exchange rates operating to check the import movement. On the Stock Exchange call money loaned as high as 75 per cent, and prices of stocks declined under pressure of forced liquidation on an extensive scale. There was practically no short selling. For the first time in more than a week out-of-town banks made loans on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Several of the local trust companies also made loans on the exchange, nearly all of them at 75 per cent. Shortly after 2 o'clock the rate fell to 50 per cent, and a few minutes later it was offered at 30 per cent. Just before the close a few small sums were loaned at 6 per cent. Time loans were still unobtainable. The Russo-Chinese Bank cancelled \$500,000 of the \$1,000,000 gold engaged by it on Monday for import. An official of the bank said the reason for the cancellation was that the bank considered the import movement to have assumed proportions which exceeded actual necessities here. The Second National Bank of Boston has engaged \$400,000 in gold coin for import. This makes a total of \$18,250,000 engaged in the present movement, the Russo-Chinese Bank's cancellation being deducted. SIGHT STERLING ADVANCES. So urgent was the inquiry for sterling exchange that the price of demand bills advanced from 483¼ at the opening to 484½, or about 2½ cents above the low level of last week, and cable transfers rose as high as 487. It was said that the advance in sight sterling was due in part to the fact that considerably less than the amount of exchange required to cover the gold engaged for import had already been purchased, and also that many brokers who had gone short were anxious to cover their commitments at once. The sharp rise in cables was thought to be due to the necessity of making immediate payment for gold engaged, and was ascribed also to the delay of the crippled Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in arriving at Plymouth, which meant a delay of perhaps another business day in getting to London the remittances carried by that steamship. Commercial bills representing wheat and cotton exports were in fair supply yesterday, but not large enough to meet the heavy demand. The Imperial Bank of Germany raised its discount rate from 5½ to 6½ per cent, the highest level for this date in more than twenty years, and its action, which is regarded as practically certain to be followed to-morrow by the advancing of the minimum discount rate of the Bank of England from 4½ to 5, or possibly 5½, per cent, was among the factors deterrent of efforts to obtain additional supplies of gold for New York. SIGNS OF UNREST MISSING. Aside from the generally unsatisfactory local conditions, reports from all out-of-town points showed a favorable tendency. In New England there was no sign of serious unrest, and the recent disturbance in Rhode Island is, practically over. No failure was recorded anywhere throughout the country. It was pointed out yesterday that the failure of a minor bank is immediately known from end to end of the country, while the public overlooks the fact that about twelve thousand five hundred banks are open for business as usual, and that not one of the really important banking institutions anywhere has shown the slightest signs of unsoundness. On the whole, the banking community takes a favorable view of the outlook and is particularly encouraged by the large foreign credit secured through the enormous shipments of American products abroad. The news that the planters in the South were beginning to release their cotton, which they have been holding for higher prices, and that a break in the price of wheat has brought large European orders was regarded here by bankers as significant of the powerful aid which the South and West were thus bringing to the financial situation. The announcement from Oklahoma that a week's holiday had been officially proclaimed by the acting Governor did not disturb the officers of the Rock Island or Santa Fe Railroad companies, who said they would take business as usual and in every way endeavor to accommodate themselves to the situation and extend the utmost limit of relief to the merchants and shippers along their lines. A similar policy was announced in the offices of the Union Pacific in respect to the week's holiday proclaimed in Oregon. "The close of the banks in Portland and the proclamation of a week's holiday by Governor Chamberlain do not seriously disturb us," said E. H. Harriman. "We have the machinery for moving the products of Oregon and we purpose to use it and do anything we can to relieve the situation."

STATUS OF THOSE SUSPENDED.

First Deputy Attorney General White said in the absence of Attorney General Jackson that the condition of things generally showed a marked improvement. His attention was called to a statement emanating from an attaché of the State Banking Department that some of the suspended institutions were thinking of resuming business, and that the matter was one to be referred to the Attorney General. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. White, "we have been informed by the State Banking Department that in the opinion of the banking superintendent it would be inadvisable for the banks or banking institutions in question to continue business. Now, we don't want to take the responsibility of telling such an institution to go ahead and take deposits. It will be necessary, therefore, for those who desire to resume

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

"Its curative has made it famous."—Adv.