INDIANS ARE STRICKEN

Smallpox Is Epidemic on Many Reservations.

BAD AT FORT HALL

AGENT CALDWELL SAYS THE DISEASE IS INCREASING.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Smallpox has broken out on a number of Indian reservations in the west and it is feared that when the cold weather sets in the epidemic will become more widespread and assume a more malignant form.

Every possible effort is being made to stay its progress and the Indian bureau is forwarding vaccine virus to the various agencies. Lieutenant Colonel Randlett in charge of the Kiowa Indian agency in Oklahoma, telegraphs that smallpox is epidemic on the Wichita reservation and that fifty cases have occurred among the children at the Riverside Indian boarding school on that reservation. The disease also has appeared at the Cache Creek mission and at the St. Patrick mission, on the Apache, Kiowa and Commanche reservation. No deaths have been reported thus far and no alarm is manifested by the Indians.

From the Colville agency at Miles, Wash., Agent Anderson reports that smallpox is prevalent among the Indians on the Coeur d'Alene reservation, nine cases having developed so far. A strict quarantine of the infected district has been established and disinfectants and vaccine have been purchased by the agent.

From the Fort Hall agency in Idaho, Agent Caldwell reports that the smallpox is increasing in that vicinity and that many cases are predicted when cold weather begins. A thorough vaccination of pupils is the only protection from the Fort Hall school pupils. Complaint is made of the vaccine available, only three out of fifty primary vaccinations of small children proving successful. United States Senator Shoup of Idaho, reports that smallpox is prevalent at Blackfoot and Pocatello, and that fear is entertained that it will extend to the Indians.

The disease also has been reported from Valentine, Neb., the shipping point for the Rosebud agency.

MEXICO PROJECT DROPPED.

Death of Chiefs Stops Indian Migration Plan.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The probable collapse of the movement that has threatened to result in the removal of Shawnee, Delaware and other Indian bands to Mexico is announced in a report received at the interior department from Assistant Special Agent Bentley telling of the death of two Indian chiefs who led in the project. The report announces that Big Jim, principal chief of the band of Shawnees, died at Sabinas, Mexico, Sept. 30, of smallpox, and that Jack Harris, one of the chiefs of the Delawares, who accompanied Big Jim, died the same day of the same illness.

Big Jim's party consisted of six persons, four of whom died. These two chiefs were bitterly opposed to civilization and their people have long been to move their people to Mexico, there to live in exclusion, away from the white man, and his influences. Their death, the agent thinks, will result in the total abandonment of any further disposition on the part of their people to leave the United States. The report says that instead of being received with open arms in Mexico as the chiefs had anticipated when stricken with the disease, the Mexican authorities refused them shelter or aid of any kind and they were compelled to lie in the brush and their party was compelled to pay $8 for the privilege of burial. A son of one of the victims brought the details from Mexico.

BRYAN QUITS NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 1.)

ready abandoned their principal campaign argument, which was the full dinner pail. Starting with the proposition that the Republican platform was largely devoted to the subject of prosperity, he said:

"Compare the space devoted to congratulation with the space devoted to all other questions and you will find that the Republicans expected to make the issue on the grand prosperity argument. The full dinner pail is full of holes; the full dinner pail is the most completely battered and beaten up emblem that any party ever had. Why is it that the dinner pail is referred to more by Democratic speakers than it is by Republican speakers? If a Republican attempts to refer to the dinner pail cow they ask him, "How about the anthracite coal regions?" I do not believe that the laboring man today is receiving his fair share of the wealth he produces or his fair share of protection from the government."

How Trusts Rob the Public.

Mr. Bryan then took up the subject of trusts and said the combinations of that kind increase the price of the necessities of life faster than they do the wages of their employees and that if there was complaint on that score or any other the only response was a large army. He went on to say that if the New York officials were disposed to do so, they could get rid of the ice trust just as the Democratic and Populist officials had gotten rid of on ice trust in Nebraska.

"We'll have a president from Nebraska, too" some one shouted. Mr. Bryan responded:

"If you do have a president from Nebraska you will have the same kind of trust policy in the United States at large that we have in Nebraska. We prosecute them out there."

Arguing that the country does not need a big army for Democratic purposes, Mr. Bryan said:

"All the nations on earth combined could not whip this nation in a defensive warfare and we should have no desire to fight wars of conquest to go out and take other people's lands, thus violating the commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.'"

At Alfred, the seat of Alfred university, he had an interesting meeting. He said:

"I am told that Mr. Teller was once a student here. That would be enough to distinguish your institution if you had produced no other great men, for I regard Senator Teller as not only one of the ablest men of our country, but he has shown strength of conviction and a willingness to follow his convictions, that ought to be an example to every young man in this country, for a young man can afford to be in minority but he cannot afford to be wrong. You will find as Jefferson said, that 'a firm adherence to a great principle is the best handmaid, even unto ambition.'"

Continuing his remarks to the students, Mr. Bryan admonished them to form high ideals and to hold fast to them, even after they enter upon their respective careers in the business world.

A middle aged man in the crowd with a large colored picture of President McKinley's face on his chest advanced to a position in front of Mr. Bryan and said in a loud, shrill voice:

"You can talk about free silver without any paper." To this Mr. Bryan responded:

"Yes sir, if I had no regard for human rights I would talk about dollars, but I am talking to your heads and not to your pocket books."

To the audience Mr. Bryan said:

"For the benefit of that poor, sordid soul that wants to talk about money, I want to ask him why it is that he is so worried about a 50-cent dollar and not worrying about an 85 per cent citizen in Porto Rico."

Apparently the questioner in the crowd was not dismayed, for he broke into Mr. Bryan's remarks with a question, wanting to know "how it happened that you can go to Mexico with a dollar of American money and get two dollars of the money of that country with it."

Mr. Bryan's reply was as follows:

"You try that and you'll find they know enough in Mexico not to let you have them. When Lincoln was here he talked about human rights, but now Republicans cannot talk about anything but dollars, and when we wanted to talk about dollars in 1896 they wanted to talk about the tariff, and before this campaign is over they will go back to the civil war and their only argument will be, 'who put down the rebellion, anyhow?'"

Speaks of Money Question.

At Cuba Mr. Bryan discussed the trusts and the army question, but took occasion to explain why the subject of finance was not receiving more attention at his hands. On that point he said:

"In order that no Republican may go away and say that I did not say anything on the money question, I want to tell you that there are two reasons why we do not spend our time talking about the questions of 1896. The first reason is that our platform sets forth the party's position so that everybody can go to the platform and find out just where our party stands, but you cannot say that of the Republican platform.

"The second is that the Republicans have done so much since 1896 that was bad that they keep us busy indicting them for high crimes and misdemeanors committed in the last three years and a half, and we are not going to abandon our contest against them on new issues merely because they are not prepared to defend their record of the last three years and a half."

Mr. Bryan was introduced to the large audience which assembled at the railroad station to welcome him to Wellsville by Manton Marble Wyvell. Mr. Wyvell is a resident of Wellsville, but a student of Cornell university. Mr. Bryan met him upon the occasion of his visit to Ithaca on his first tour of the state and took such a fancy to the young man that he invited him to make this tour with him. In responding to the introduction, which was gracefully delivered, Mr. Bryan said that he was pleased to be presented by the young man, and then he came nearer delivering a lecture on the aspirations and possibilities of young manhood than to making a political speech. He said that he wanted this government to be such a good that any man in it could aspire to the highest position in either politics or business, and that he was not willing that it should be a government for corporation lawyers and trust magnates only.

While Mr. Bryan was speaking at Wellsville two boys, one of them much larger than the other, got into a quarrel and the large one struck the smaller one with his fist. When Mr. Bryan had stopped speaking and the rush to shake hands had begun, Mr. Bryan walked across the platform of the car and called for the boy who had received the blow, saying that he wanted to shake hands with a youngster who had become a victim of the policy of force. The boy seemed to forget his affliction in the hand-shaking, and when Mr. Bryan handed him a rose from a bunch held in Mrs. Bryan's hands, his cup of joy seemed quite complete.

In a speech at Olean Mr. Bryan again talked to an audience composed almost exclusively of men, and among them were a great many laborers. The crowd was large and the reception enthusiastic. Here he again referred to charges that he was evading the old issues and spoke at some length in explanaton of his course and that of his party in the campaign.

Democrats Prompt In Work.

Mr. Bryan spoke for about forty minutes at Salamanca, and while he was speaking Mrs. Bryan was entertained by a committee of women. The crowd at this place was large and a fair degree of enthusiasm was manifested.

Introducing his speech, Mr. Bryan made an appeal for Republican votes. He said:

"No one makes a greater mistake than the man who assumes that any large number of the people lack patriotism. You remember the campaign of 1896, and you remember how deeply the people were stirred, and you remember that those who were with me in the campaign were called all sorts of names, and I, myself, did not escape; and yet within two years after that campaign a war broke out and the president asked for volunteers, and the people responded, and I think it is safe to say that more men responded who voted for me than responded who voted for the president. There you found political differences forgotten, and I think it is safe to say that in every company and in any regiment we found men differing in politics, but loving their country. I know that in my own regiment a majority of my own officers were Republicans and a majority of the privates were with me, and so it was throughout the various regiments, and then people found that the men whom the Republicans called anarchists in 1896 were the nation's protection in 1898. I believe that if I were elected and a war broke out and I called for volunteers, Republicans would respond just like Democrats. Our people are patriots, and these differences from time to time on political questions ought not to blind people to the fact that back of all political questions there is the purpose of the citizen to do the best with the light that he has for his country and for posterity, and therefore when I talk to you, when I talk to Republicans, I talk to them not as Republicans, but as citizens; not as people who love a party, but as people who love the country better than any party. If I cannot show a Republican a better way to serve his country than by voting the Republican ticket, I do not expect him to change his politics, but if I can show him that the Democratic party offers him a better opportunity to voice his own sentiments, protect his own rights and advance his moral welfare than the Republican party does, I have a right to believe that I can appeal to his judgment and his conscience and draw him out of the Republican party."

Trusts and the Tariff.

At Jamestown, giving his remedy for trusts, Mr. Bryan said he would take the tariff off every trust made article as one means of preventing the formation of trust combinations.

"But here," he said, "you have been in favor of protection. Your votes show that your country has been largely devoted to a protective tariff. But how can any man defend a protective tariff when a trust hides behind it and plunders the American citizen and then treats foreign nations more kindly than the home country?"

In closing, Mr. Bryan said: "I believe from what I have seen in this state that the Democracy of this state are united for victory. You have laid up here in this section your distinguished ex-senator, and it is not necessary for me to make a speech in the parts of the State where Mr. Hill has discussed the issues of the campaign. You will find down in New York our people are united there. In New York City, in Brooklyn, all over the state they are fighting, and they are determined that in this contest between an American idea and a European idea New York shall be on the side of the United States and not on the side of Europe."

MORE SNEERS AND ABUSE.

Roosevelt Continues His Campaign of Contumely.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Roosevelt train arrived here tonight. When Geneva was reached at 5:30 o'clock the governor was driven to an open stand in the rain. In the windows of some buildings opposite the stand were a number of men who, assisted by the usual crowd of small boys, called "Hurrah for Bryan."

"Why?" roared the governor. "Because he is for Dick Croker? Because he is afraid to say what he will do about free silver? Does the gentleman say 'Hurrah for Bryan' because he wants to haul down the flag? Is that the reason he says 'Hurrah for Bryan?'"

"I appeal to you for the honor of the flag," he said.

"Prosperity, like this rain, falls upon the just and unjust. It is falling on the just at this moment, but still it is falling on the unjust, as Mr. Bryan is making a tour of the state."

At Rochester the governor declared: "Bryanism means widespread and far-reaching business calamity and disaster, and therefore it necessarily means grinding poverty for the many and even for the few more fortunate, anxiety and business disaster."

At Corning he said: "Every citizen who believes in orderly liberty under the law and who is against mob violence in all its forms will stand with us and not merely overthrow Bryanism, but stamp it under foot so it shall never come up. When Mr. Bryan's supporters, his chief supporters on the stump and in the press, appeal to the basest passion in mankind and seek to persuade some of our people that they are being cruelly wronged by others and must avenge themselves, when that is done it is simply a provocative to violence. It is an outrage that any party should so conduct a campaign so as to arouse and inflame a spirit like that which was manifested last evening."

DEBS SAYS "FREE YOURSELVES."

Social Democrat Defies Flag as Emblem of Slavery.

New York, Oct. 30.—Eugene V. Debs, candidate for president on the Social Democratic ticket, spoke at Cooper Union tonight to an audience that filled the seats and crowded the aisles. The rush at the doors in getting in was so violent that women were more or less roughly handled. The audience comprised almost as many women as men.

Mr. Debs was accompanied by his wife and two other women and was welcomed with tumultuous applause.

The speaker referred to the recent coal strike in the anthracite region in Pennsylvania, where the mine owners, he charged, fix the rate of wages. Continuing, he said:

"Let me ask both parties what they will do to rescue the wage-earners from serfdom? No matter whether the Democrats or Republicans win, there will be no change in the condition of the laborer. In a few years longer the middle class, which is left of it, will join the working class. The era of small production has gone. If you have a few dollars left the best thing you can do is to invest it in social propaganda."

In the concluding part of his speech Mr. Debs said:

"I would scorn to hold public office. We want only the votes of those who are intelligent enough to know what they are voting for. Free yourselves before you free the Filipinos. You are the property of your masters. Captain owns the tools and the tools own you.

"If the flag is the symbol of slavery I defy it and if this be treason, let them make the most of it."

STEVENSON IN INDIANA.

Addresses Crowds at Several Hoosier Towns.

La Porte, Ind., Oct. 30.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for vice president, began speaking today at North Vernon, Ind.

After that he spoke at Seymour and Columbus during the day and at La Porte at night.

EMPIRE ADDS TO DEFENSE COST

Washington, Oct. 30.—The success of coast defense is the one subject considered in the annual report of J. M. Wilson, chief of engineers. Generally speaking, he reported the most gratifying progress in the execution of the various projects during the fiscal year. Some of the points of interest treated by General Wilson are as follows:

"Attention has been given to the subject of coast defenses for Porto Rico and the Hawaiian islands, and in view of the importance of these island possessions General Wilson says improvements for their defense should be deferred no longer. San Juan de Porto Rico harbor improvements involve an estimated expenditure of $1,800,000 for defense. Preliminary projects for Pearl harbor and Honolulu are also already available and ready for execution as soon as congress shall appropriate the funds."

War Causes Haste.

The war with Spain had the effect of hastening the work on the coast defenses, and soon after the news came the work began in earnest, the chief engineer is able to report that 50 per cent of the defense work is complete. Twenty-five of the principal harbors of the United States now have a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars in place to offer an effective defense against naval attack. Existing projects contemplate the mounting of about 480 guns for sea coast defense, of 580 rapid fire guns and about 900 mortars, at an approximate total cost of $56,000,000. Up to the present time provision has been made for the emplacement of 309 heavy guns, 368 rapid fire guns and 372 mortars. The armament placed during the war in temporary emplacements will be transferred in time to permanent works, but the temporary work will be held in reserve for an emergency.

Attention is nvited to the urgent need for an increase of the artillery arm of the service, which is now too small to take care of the costly and complex defense works.

The total of the estimates submitted on account of fortifications for the next year is $5,715,000, and of this amount $4,710,000 is on account of the construction of gun and mortar batteries and position finders.

Estimates For the West.

Among the estimates above $25,000 for the river and harbor works next year are the following:

Missouri river, between Stubbs Ferry, Mont., and Sioux City, Ia., $200,000; San Diego harbor, Cal., $238,000; San Pedro harbor, Cal., $150,000; San Luis Obispo harbor, Cal., $75,000; Coquille river, Oregon, $65,000; Siuslaw river, Oregon, $35,000; canal at Cascades, Columbia river, Oregon, $90,000.

Another item is $380,000 for improvements in the Yellowstone National park.

CHINA OFFERS TO PAY BIG SUM

London, Oct. 30.—"The Chinese plenipotentiaries opened negotiations," sais the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, "by proposing that China should pay an indemnity of £20,000,000 sterling in sixty installments, agreeing that the Likin and customs service should be under foreign control until the obligation should be discharged.

"They also agreed that Prince Tuan should be imprisoned for life, that Tien Tsin should be treated as an international district and that other places should be opened to foreign trade.

"China undertakes to abstain from purchasing war material abroad. In order to raise the indemnity she proposes to double import duties."

Reformers' Arsenal Explodes.

Hongkong, Oct. 30.—A serious explosion occurred at Canton, Sunday morning. Four houses near the governor's yamen were destroyed and many persons were killed. It is said that the scene of the explosion was the reformers' arsenal which was full of powder and guncotton and that the object was to destroy the yamen.

General Wilson Ordered Back.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Orders have been sent to Pekin detacning General James Wilson from duty as chief of staff under General Chaffee and directing him to return to the United States. It has been the purpose of the government to make General Wilson of the projected American commission to treat with the Chinese government for a settlement, but the abandonment of that plan in favor of direct negotiations through Minister Conger made it unnecessary to retain Wilson in China.

BRITISH WAGING WAR ON BOER WOMEN AND TAKING PRISONERS

Craddock, Cape Colony, Oct. 30.—The Dutch church is the only building left standing in Bothaville, owing, it is said, to the strong British measures.

More Boer women have been deported from Jagersfontein. They were sent to Bloemfontein, where they are imprisoned with others a few miles outside the city.

Cape Town, Oct. 30.—General Brabant, who has been appointed to superintend the recruiting of the Cape Irregular forces, appeals to the men to come forward, alleging that under present conditions anything like a general return of refugees is impossible.

Bloemfontein, Friday, Oct. 26.—The telegraph lines are still interrupted and mails delayed owing to the Boers derailing a train ten miles south of Edenburg. All Boers over 14 years of age living outside a radius of ten miles from Bloemfontein are surrounded by British troops and brought here to prevent their rejoining the commandoes.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION FINDS REPUBLICANS GUILTY OF ROBBERY

Washington, Oct. 30.—The civil service commission has just completed investigations of charges of violations of the civil service law, mostly of political assessments and circulation, against federal officials whose names are withheld, in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Topeka, Kansas City, Birmingham, Jersey City and in Iowa.

In some of these cases the commission has recommended to the various executive departments to which the accused officials belong the prosecution and dismissal of the latter, and in other cases action has not yet been taken. Investigations in other cities are in progress. The commission refuses to disclose names or any details concerning these cases.

SALISBURY GIVES UP THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO LORD LANSDOWNE

London, Oct. 31.—The following important announcement appears this morning in the Daily Telegraph:

"We understand, that, after mature consideration, Lord Salisbury has decided to resign the foreign secretaryship, which will be transferred to the Marquis of Lansdowne. Although the health of the prime minister gives no cause for anxiety, we believe that he is largely influenced by the counsels of his medical advisers."

Referring editorially to the appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne to the foreign office, the Daily Telegraph approves it, "especially in view of the fact that Lord Salisbury's influence will still preside over the foreign policy of Great Britain."

Lord Salisbury came to London yesterday and paid a long visit to the foreign office, where he received Lord Lansdowne and after him the Duke of Devonshire.

"There is little doubt that the Daily Telegraph's information is correct. The appointment of Lord Lansdowne, whose control of the war office has been so severely condemned, will probably cause some dissatisfaction.

PREMATURE CARLIST UPRISING CAUSES ACTIVITY BY GOVERNMENT FORCES

Madrid, Oct. 30.—Several bands of Carlists have appeared in the neighborhood of Barcelona. Three priests have been arrested there in connection with the Carlist activity. Their quarters were searched and important documents found.

The Carlist movement was timed to commence a fortnight hence, but it broke out prematurely.

A band of thirty Carlists are reported to be near Berda, a town forty-one miles north of Barcelona.

Gendarmes searched the country house of a brother-in-law of the Duke of Solferino, and seized several rifles.

The troops have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to set out for Catalonia at a moment's notice.

The Forces who are following the Carlists in the Badalona district have already arrested sixteen. Passengers who arrived in Barcelona today say that they saw a few bands in the districts crossed by their trains.

The Duke of Solferino has disappeared. More than 100 workmen have left Bofoga for a destination not disclosed.

WITNESS ADMITS HE COMMITTED PERJURY TO CONVICT CALEB POWERS

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 30.—The Evening Post today prints an affidavit of Finley B. Anderson, a telegraph operator, who testified against Caleb Powers, convicted of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, in which Anderson denies certain important statements that he made on the witness stand in the Powers trial. Anderson tells of meeting Attorney Campbell in Cincinnati, and continues in his affidavit:

"Colonel Campbell told me that Joe Owens had told him that I had said that Caleb Powers, at the hotel in Barbourville prior to the 25th of January, had used these words, speaking of William Goebel:

"'If we cannot get him killed, and it is necessary, I will kill him myself.' I said to Mr. Campbell that I had told no one of such thing, and that Powers had not made such a statement to me. Campbell and Owens insisted I had made such a statement, and I afterward, upon Campbell's suggestion, sat down and wrote out a statement in which I included the foregoing statement of Powers, which was untrue in every particular, and upon the trial of Caleb Powers I swore to it as a fact, when, in truth, it was not a fact."

"I remained in Cincinnati after this conversation with Mr. Campbell, and some time after that Mr. Arthur Goebel, in his store upstairs on the fourth floor, where I had gone at his request, asked me if Powers had not in my presence at Barbourville in January said to me in substance these words, referring to William Goebel: 'They say he wears a coat of mail, but it won't do him any good,' or something similar to that. I told Mr. Arthur Goebel that Powers had never said anything of this sort in my presence to the best of my knowledge. He told me to think and see if I could not remember. I could not remember such a remark, and I know that Powers never did make such a remark or anything resembling it in my presence, but being urged by Arthur Goebel, I finally concluded to state that he did make such a statement, and so swore upon the trial, which testimony was false.

"Before making my statement to Campbell, Wharton Golden told me to make it as strong as possible, as they (referring to Campbell and Goebel) would take care of me and protect me. I desire now to say that I never had but one conversation with Caleb Powers, and that was in relation to my going Frankfort with the prisoner on the 25th of January, and at no place was the name of William Goebel mentioned or referred to in any way or in any connection by Caleb Powers.

"I desire, furthermore, to state that either upon the occasion of the first conversation with Campbell or the day after I received from him $10 in cash, and since that conversation I have received from him, both before and after I was a witness at Georgetown in the Powers case, various sums of money, and I have since such conversation with Campbell and Arthur Goebel received from Arthur Goebel various sums, aggregating about $200, and upon one occasion $10 from Augustus Goebel. The last sum I received was on Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1900, which was $5 given to me by Colonel Campbell at his office in Cincinnati. Just prior to giving me this $5, Campbell had telephoned to Arthur Goebel to come to his office, which Goebel did, and when he arrived at Campbell's office he went into a private office with Campbell, and Campbell came out and handed me $5."

Anderson further gives alleged dates and details, and concludes his affidavit thus:

"I believe my testimony in the trial of Caleb Powers aided in his conviction, and I am unwilling longer to suffer in conscience by the thought that the falsity of my statements have aided in convicting Caleb Powers."

NEW YORK COURT DECIDES THAT PORTO RICAN CANNOT BE CITIZEN

New York, Oct. 30.—The application of Frank Juarbe, a Porto Rican, for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the board of registry to register him as a voter on the ground that he became an American by virtue of the cession of Porto Rico by Spain to the United States, has been denied by Justice Friedman in the supreme court.

Justice Friedman in his decision says that the treaties taking over the island of Porto Rico did not make the inhabitants of the territory citizens of the United States, but, on the contrary, left the determination of their civil rights and of their political status to the future action of congress, which has not yet acted.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Kenyon—W. M. Leiper, New York; A. Morris, Chicago; F. S. Dickenson, New York; W. H. Rand, Kansas City; M. L. Maginnis, Ogden; J. H. Shadinger, Chicago; William Scott and wife, L. C. Young and wife, Kansas; A. E. McKenzie, William G. Helf, Denver; P. L. McDermott, New York; V. C. Metcalf, Pullman, Ill., B. E. Rayhom, Walla Walla, Wash.; S. L. Smith, Eureka; J. R. Winchester, New York; Tom Bottenill, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. F. Burton, Ogden; H. A. Boyer, Denver; Mrs. E. J. Thompson, St. Joe, Mo.; Edwin H. Neill, Bismarck, N. D.; S. Hexter, New York; E. P. Bacon, Logan; H. P. Moser, Milwaukee; Gus Lippman, Philadelphia; Charles Zenner, New York.

The White House—A. J. Evans, St. Johns, Utah; S. C. Lleap, J. Bonne, Grand Junction, Colo.; F. Duball, Salmon City; D. R. Varley, Silver City; H. C. Jensen, Manti; J. E. Allen, Draper; J. M. Johnson, Scofield; E. Gustaveson, Grantsville; Dr. T. G. Wonderly, Galena, Ill.; Jens Forester, Welland, Ont.; Alma Eldridge, Coalville; Percy M. Gates, North Danville, N. H.; John Hill and wife, Coalville; Charles H. Roberts, John Morgan, Bingham; Hugh Hunter, Scofield; R. S. Judd, Grantsville; J. F. Howard, G. W. Whiteside, Omaha; E. M. Stockender, Chicago; Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Corinne.

The Knutsford—W. Keuffel and wife, New York; H. B. Nichols, Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardiner and son, Washington, D. C.; H. O. Rose, Petersburg, Mich.; J. R. Hoges, Detroit; Robert G. Wordvard and wife, New York; W. B. Rodgers, Springfield, O.; Harry Brown, Milt Argoli, J. J. V. O'Connor, New York; William Bayly, Los Angeles; Rich A. Parker, Boston; Mrs. H. Tobin, San Francisco; Mrs. George L. West, George West, Denver; W. V. Rice and wife, Park City; Warren C. Wilkins, Dawson City; Bayard Veiller, New York; D. B. Dick, Toronto; Miss H. G. Davidson, Toronto; C. Turnbull, J. Turnbull, Hamilton; A. W. Callaghan, San Francisco.

The Cullen—Donald Kirkpatrick, Utica Slew; Thomas Burke, Baker City, Ore.; Mrs. E. J. McElin, Hamilton, Nev.; M. L. Marker, Chicago; O. K. Cook, New York; L. M. Milner and family, L. D. Milner and wife, M. Greenfield, St. Louis; G. Smith, T. Smith, Logan; B. C. Macfarlin, New York; L. E. Goulet, Chicago; Charles Scanlan, Boston; Mrs. H. M. Robinson and child, Frisco; N. B. Whitaker, California; W. R. Moore, Moulton, Colo.; James L. Berry, Park City; Clyde West, Illinois; C. E. Osterloh, Provo; J. W. Crisling, Omaha; W. McMillan, Denver; T. J. Allen, Kansas City; G. W. Driver, Ogden.

The Walker—J. T. Knappman, Bingham; H. Jacobs, E. W. Erickson, G. M. Morton, Utah; Mr. McElary, Keokuk, Ia.; Mr. Titius, Keokuk, Ia.; S. Schenck, Utah; G. A. Hanger, A. B. Hanger, Galveston, Tex.; Charles King, Utah; W. G. Saulz, Nebraska; S. W. Lesser, Provo; Victor R. Bolman, Peterson; C. H. Godman, Virginia; Antone Okes-n, Utah; Tom Morgan, Butlerville; H. C. Thomson, Hyrum; Mr. M. Mossop, Mrs. M. Mossop, Grass Valley, Cal.; Thomas Donahue, Green River, Wyo.; M. Schwartz, Pocatello; Philip Schwartz, Park City; Dr. R. Manna, Denver; J. J. Brown, Pocatello.

The Property Man.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Mr. Hanna does not seem to realize that he is merely part of the show.

To Cure a Cold In One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

COL. TRUMBO IS BACK

Prominent Utah Republican Says Bryan Will Carry State.

AN EXPANSION TALK

REFERS TO "BOLTERS" AND TELLS OF HIS GOLD MINE.

After an absence of a little more than a year, Colonel Isaac Trumbo has returned to Utah to tarry a few weeks, renewing old friendships and enjoying a vacation from close attention to his mining interests in southern California and eastern Oregon. The colonel still retains his legal residence in this city, and arrived in time to register for the election.

After a day's observation, Colonel Trumbo expressed the opinion last evening that Utah is safely Democratic for the presidential electors. He is an ardent administration Republican, and regretted that the outlook seemed so unpromising for Republican success in this state this year. He expressed the hope, however, that he had misjudged the situation. As to California, the colonel is certain that it will go Republican by a larger majority than ever.

In a reminiscent way, Colonel Trumbo referred to the time four years ago when he was one of the delegates from this state to the presidential convention at St. Louis.

"I notice," he observed, "that my colleagues who bolted that convention are now back in line, that is, with one exception. I stand now as I stood then, and think I have less regret than the gentlemen who bolted and are now recanting on the stump."

With a merry twinkle in his eye, the colonel added that his enemies must not think that they can lose him, nor that his friends can have reason to doubt his loyalty to them and to the welfare of the state.

The Colonel's Mines.

Of his mining operations, Colonel Trumbo gives ample assurance that they are fast making him far removed from the condition of financial want. At the Free Gold group of mines at Hedges, Cal., owned principally by himself, a daily average of 900 tons of ore is mined and milled by the cyanide process, yielding a handsome margin of profit. Three hundred men are employed in the enterprise. The mine is developed to a depth of 1,000 feet, but no stoping has been done below the 300 level, although the ore bodies run to the deep. The workings are all dry, and in this venture he believes he has a world-beater gold mine.

Only forty men are employed at his Eureka & Excelsior gold mine in eastern Oregon, and the problem of pumping the water has somewhat retarded the payment of larger dividends. A sale of the property for a large sum is now pending, the colonel reports.

Relative to the proposed construction of a railroad from Los Angeles to Salt Lake by Senator Clark and his associates, Colonel Trumbo fears that the Southern Pacific will yet head off the project. He believes that the two cities will ere long be connected by rail direct, but it is his opinion that the Southern Pacific or the Santa Fe will be the moving power in the construction.

HURT IN EARTHQUAKE.

President of Venezuela Injured—Twenty-Five Killed.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The state department has received the following cablegram from Mr. Russell, secretary of the legation at Caracas, concerning the earthquake in which Cipriana Castro, the president of the republic was injured:

Caracas, via Hayti, Oct. 29.—Secretary of State, Washington:

"Severe earthquake this morning, great damage to property; several killed; president jumping from second floor of the government house, leg broken; details from interior later. (Signed)

"RUSSELL."

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 30.—Yesterday's earthquake destroyed the town of Guarenas, resulting in the loss of twenty-five lives.

Nearly the entire population of Caracas passed last night in the streets or squares of the city. Slight tremors following the severe shocks, have occurred at varying intervals, and still continue.

NEGRO BOY IS LYNCHED.

Eighteen-Year-Old-Youth Attempted to Assault a Girl.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 30.—At Duke, sixteen miles north of Anniston, an 18-year-old negro boy named Abernathy attempted a criminal assault on the 14-year-old adopted daughter of W. N. Thompson, a section foreman on the Louisville & Nashville road.

The negro was captured three hours afterward, identified and lynched.

Archduchess Weds Duke.

Vienna, Oct. 30.—The marriage of Archduchess Maria Raineria of Austria to Duke Robert of Wurtemburg, was solemnized yesterday in the chapel of the Holburg, in the presence of Emperor Francis Joseph and the court.

MOVE IS SIGNIFICANT

Kansas City Southern Purchased By Combined Interests.

UNION PACIFIC IN IT

LOOKS LIKE ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS A RAILROAD TRUST.

New York, Oct. 30.—It is learned on excellent authority that John W. Gates, who recently purchased a controlling interest in the securities of the Kansas City Southern railroad, has just sold such control to a syndicate representing various connecting roads. The new purchasers include James Stillman, representing the Rockefeller interest in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Cohen Loeb & Co., representing the Union Pacific; E. H. Harriman, representing the Chicago & Alton, and George Gould, representing the Missouri Pacific.

The sale is regarded as a decidedly important one in southwestern railroad circles, as well as regarding Pacific coast business. In the first place, it does away with an active disturbing element in the railroad situation, and in the next place it relieves the Kansas City Southern of the old imputation of being a road "starting nowhere and going nowhere."

By means of the new control it now becomes a direct road from Chicago to the gulf, and by means of the Union Pacific a direct route to the Pacific.

Securities purchased by Mr. Gates and by him resold comprise about $6,500,000 bonds and about $2,500,000 stock. The deal, it is considered, is only another step towards concerted financial control of the railroad world.

INVITE FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

New Policy For Southern Pacific Under President Hays.

New York, Oct. 30.—The Mail and Express says today: The appointment of Charles M. Hays to be president of the Southern Pacific company will mark the beginning of many important changes in the western railroad situation as well as in the management of the Southern Pacific system itself.

In the first place, Mr. Huntington's aggressive and independent policy with reference to competitors will give way to a more friendly spirit, and it can be said that early steps will be taken to renew the old traffic alliance on a basis closely resembling a pool.

Mr. Hays, while with the Grand Trunk railway, pursued a policy that was calculated to make friends with western roads, and his intimate knowledge of the Grand Trunk's rival, the Canadian Pacific, will enable him to protect the Southern Pacific's through traffic to the Pacific coast without irritating all of the other trans-continental lines, as Mr. Huntington sometimes did. So far as the Pacific Mail Steamship company is concerned, it is now considered likely that it may be controlled in the joint interest of several of the big western railroads, and that it will no longer be used as a whip handle by the Southern Pacific. Such a joint control would make for the improvement of the business of all the railroads and all would be great gainers.

It is said that Mr. Hays has been given to understand that closer alliances between the western roads are contemplated, and he will manage the Southern Pacific along these lines.

In regard to the Southern Pacific itself, Mr. Hays will pursue much the same policy that he has on the Grand Trunk and Wabash. His constant aim has been to cut down operating expenses without injuring the road.

A more friendly policy toward the Atchison will be pursued, and it is expected that there will be some understanding between the new companies as to new construction wherever their territory overlaps, just as in the case of the New York Central and Pennsylvania.

AN EASTERN INCENTIVE.

Views of Railway Age on Los Angeles Project.

(Railway Age.)

The proposed construction of a railway between Salt Lake and Los Angeles appears to be conditional upon negotiations which are still pending. Senator Clark of Montana, who has undoubtedly become largely interested in the Los Angeles Terminal railway, gave the people of Salt Lake City to understand, at a recent public meeting, that such a road would be built provided certain inducements were offered in the way of terminals, but made no definite promises in regard to time or route.

It is now reported that an understanding has been reached with the Union Pacific whereby that company's branch to Uvada, a point on the Utah & Nevada line, 306 miles southwest from Salt Lake City, will form part of the new route, leaving about 400 miles to be built to Los Angeles. It does not seem at all probable that this long stretch of existing line will be paralleled and left uncompleted, and its sale to an independent interest appears possible. It is also possible that the Union Pacific may be directly interested with the Los Angeles Terminal people in constructing a short cut to Southern California, which would be a serious competitor with the Southern Pacific, but it is hardly likely that the two great Pacific roads are going to dissolve partnership. When the veil of mystery is removed it may appear that the Salt Lake-Los Angeles project has its incentive as far east as Lake Michigan.

Likes American Management.

London, Oct. 30.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cuban Central railroads was held here today and a 5½ per cent dividend was declared on preferred stock. President Todd expressed complete satisfaction with the American management of Cuba, and said he was convinced the commercial outlook for the island was hopeful.

Railroad Notes.

Mr. Bancroft has returned from the north.

W. H. Firth returned to Denver on Rio Grande Western No. 2 yesterday.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Kennedy of the Rock Island went on toward Portland yesterday.

Messrs. Eccles, Burley and Hills of the Short Line left last evening for Portland, to visit the O. R. & N. people.

"Farmer" Burley passed around some luscious apples from the Idaho orchard yesterday, this particular assignment coming from Payette.

The five monster engines recently purchased by the Colorado Midland to handle its big passenger trains over in the Colorado mountains, are attracting a great deal of attention, having been put on the road within the past couple of weeks.

Sent to Jail For Stealing Coal.

Nephi Vaughn, a laborer, was in police court yesterday charged with stealing 25 cents' worth of coal from the Rio Grande Western railroad company. It was alleged Vaughn had pilfered about 100 pounds of coal from the yards and appropriated it to his own use. Vaughn declared that he didn't know he was doing wrong. He said he saw others taking the coal and he supposed he had as much right to help himself as they. Unfortunately for him, though, he was caught and by way of a reminder not to do it again he was given two days' imprisonment.

Pleasure Drive Ends Fatally.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 30.—A horse today became unmanageable, kicking Miss Lillie Henlie to death and fatally injuring her escort, Lon Laswill, who was taking her for a drive.

SPAIN BUILDS NAVY.

Places Order In France For Twelve Warships.

Paris, Oct. 30.—According to the Matin, the rebuilding of the Spanish fleet will be entrusted to French builders. The Spanish government, says the paper, has given an order for eight iron-clads of 15,000 tons burden, four armored cruisers of 8,000 tons burden each, and 100 torpedo boats.

The order is to be executed within ten years.

Notice of Sale of Delinquent Stock.