M'KINLEY'S JOURNEY ENDS.

SPEECH AT YOUNGSTOWN FORMALLY CLOSES THE TRIP.

A Great Outpouring Greets the Chief Executive at Cleveland—The President Attends the Wedding of His Nephew at Youngstown—Speeches of the Day.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 18.—President McKinley and party reached Cleveland at 9 o'clock this morning. The train was held at Oberlin four hours to enable the President to rest. At midnight, Secretary Cortelyou telegraphed to Senator Hanna that the President was much fatigued and that the train would not enter Cleveland until 8:45 o'clock. This was an hour later than the time scheduled for the train to arrive, and was a disappointment to the Reception Committee.

Aboard the train were the President and Mrs. McKinley, and maid and manservant; Miss Barber, Secretary Griggs, Secretary Long, Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock; Secretary Wilson, Dr. P. M. Rixly, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, and the newspaper correspondents.

The President brought yesterday's speech-making to a close last night about 11 o'clock, at Jackson, Mich., where a large crowd was in waiting. Addressing the people from the platform of his car the President said:

"MR. MAYOR AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I have very great regard as well as sympathy for the patience you have exercised in the long wait you have had to give us a greeting. I thank you most heartily for the expression of your kindly feeling of good will. It is gratifying to see not only here but everywhere throughout the country, the increasing interest of the people in public affairs. The vigilance of the citizen is the safety of the Republic. So long as the people exercise a high degree of care and interest for the Government, so long will the Republic be safe. There would seem to be no danger from indifference at the present hour. I think there never was a time when there was so much thought and interest in public affairs as now.

"Every citizen is deeply concerned for the welfare of his country. He is fairly well satisfied with conditions at home. He is satisfied with the conditions of the Treasury. He is satisfied with the condition of business and the universal prosperity which everywhere prevails. His thought is not so much at home as it is in the new possessions which have been added to American territory through the valor of American arms and by the treaty of peace.

"The thoughts of the country are now in the Philippines. They follow the brave men, the soldiers and sailors of the United States who are upholding the flag of our country in those distant islands of the sea. We all want peace—not only peace here, but peace there. We want the sovereignty and authority of the United States recognized in that territory as fully as it is recognized in every other territory belonging to the American Government. [Applause.]

"The American people regret sincerely that the very people whom they emancipated, the very people whom they relieved from oppression should have turned upon the soldiers of the United States, foully assaulted them and resisted the sovereignty of the United States. But, having done it, there is nothing left for the Government of the United States to do but to establish at whatever cost may be required its undisputed authority in those ceiled islands [applause], and as the boys at the front are carrying that flag the hearts of the people follow them, and the Government will stand behind them until that flag is carried to a triumphant peace. [Great applause. Good night."

Early this morning the people of Oberlin learned that the President's car was sidetracked there. The moment that his presence became known, bells were rung and whistles sounded. Almost the entire population came to the train and the President greeted the crowds from the rear platform of his train.

ENTHUSIASM IN CLEVELAND.

The President was met in Cleveland by members of the School Council, the Tippecanoe Club and Mayor Farley and his Cabinet. The entire party drove to the Hollenden, where the President and Mrs. McKinley and Miss Barber left them, going direct to the home of Mrs. Duncan, the President's sister, on Oakdale street. The remaining members of the party drove about the city and an hour later were joined by the President at the Hollenden. After the reception the President was the guest of Col. Myron T. Herrick at luncheon. The other members of the party had luncheon at the Union Club.

The reception at the Hollenden was a non-partisan affair. The hotel was crowded long before the President arrived, and he received a most hearty greeting. Mr. McKinley was feeling remarkably well and expressed himself as delighted to get back to Ohio once more. The city gave the President a constant ovation from the time he arrived until he left. When the train reached the Union station the impatient crowd set up a loud cheer. The gates were opened and the reception committee burst to the train. Mayor Farley and Senator Hanna entered the President's car and returned a moment later with the President. When he appeared on the platform he was greeted by tremendous applause from the crowd in the station, which had waited patiently to get a glimpse of him. The applause was repeated again and again, and the President acknowledged the compliment by bowing. Cheer after cheer rang through the street, and the crowd pressed so closely around the gates that officers had to hold it back. There was a constant ovation all the way uptown. After luncheon there was a military parade in honor of the President.

At the close of the public reception at the Hollenden, President McKinley responded to calls for a speech in the following words:

I cannot withhold an expression of satisfaction in being once more in the city of Cleveland. Many friends have greeted us in the past two weeks as we have journeyed through the country. Our welcome has been warm and generous and heartfelt; and it is especially pleasant to come back to the early friend, the friends of a lifetime, whose heart throbs I have felt for more than a quarter of a century, and whose unfaltering fidelity to the cause which for the moment I represented and to the country which I have been trying to serve, has never for a moment been interrupted. [Applause.] Whether they are new friends or old, whether they are in the far Northwest or in the great centre of our country, all of them are devoted to our free institutions and to the honor and integrity of the flag wherever it floats. [Applause.]

I think I never have seen such a demonstration of patriotism, such an exhibition of public consecration to the public good, as I have witnessed in the last two weeks. The grave and serious problems which rest upon account for this unusual interest on the part of the people in public affairs. The problems are grave—the responsibilities are great. Nobody feels them more than I do. Nobody feels them more than I can. And yet, my countrymen, our duty is plain, straightforward, unmistakable, to stand by the national honor and preserve the territory we got by solemn treaty. [Enthusiastic applause.] Our soldiers carrying our flag in Luzon will be supported by the people of the United States. [Applause and hostilities will stop in that distant island of the sea when the men who assulted our flag and our soldiers shall lay down their arms. [Cries of "good"—applause.] Peace will come, and I trust and believe, come shortly, and we will be able to give to those people in the Philippines a government of liberty and law, a government which will encourage their best aspirations and their noblest aims—a government under the undisputed sovereignty of the United States." [Great applause.]

HANNA MAKES A SPEECH.

There were many calls for Senator Hanna at the close of the President's earnest speech and the Senator responded:

I do not think there is anything I can say to bring me nearer to my neighbors and friends than that my acts and efforts have been to do what I might in their interest. In public affairs we are all one people, striving for the same object—the advancement of our own interests; and in that part I am simply your hired man. Laughter.] Anxious and willing to do everything for the interest of my city, State and country. I am glad to see such an outpouring of the people to welcome our beloved President again in our midst. He belongs to us here in northern Ohio, and we always hail the occasion when he can be with us. I thank you for this compliment. [Applause.]

President McKinley then presented Secretary Long, who was received with great enthusiasm and spoke briefly.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 18.—The President was compelled to leave Cleveland at 2:30 P. M. for Youngstown. His departure made another scene of enthusiasm. The train stopped for half an hour at Warren. The President, with Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney-general Griggs, were driven to a stand in the centre of the town and all of them addressed the large crowd gathered there. The President said:

Not to forget that from this centre there went forth the best citizenship of the country, and from here radiated throughout this entire State, indeed through the nation, the sentiment of liberty, devotion to country, love of the flag and patriotism. Great men were produced on this great Western Reserve, and their influence has been felt in every village and hamlet of this great land. There is one thing can be said truthfully about the people of the Western Reserve—that they have always adhered to principle. They were never sidetracked by mere policy. Whatever in their minds and consciences was right, that they did; and they always pursued the path of duty, which they believed was the path of right.

We have now before us some problems quite as serious as any that have ever confronted the Republic. No appeal can be made to this constituency in vain. We are in the Philippines. We have acquired that territory, not by conquest alone, but by solemn treaty, and with the sanction of the Senate and the National House of Representatives. That territory is ours just as much as any part of the great public domain over which our flag floats. [Great applause.] It came to us not of our own seeking. We did not go out after it. We didn't send Dewey to Manila to conquer those islands. We sent him to Manila when we were at war with Spain to destroy the sea power of a Government against which we were fighting. [Great applause.] Dewey found there the ships in the harbor of Manila and obeyed the orders of his Government to capture or destroy them. [Continued applause.] When that was done there was a duty cast upon the Government of the United States by the act of Dewey's fleet, a duty to protect life and property and preserve the peace within his jurisdiction. [Applause.] There is a little rebellion in the islands now, but it will be put down as we put down all rebellions against the sovereignty of the United States. [Enthusiastic applause.] Our flag is there, rightfully there—as rightfully there as the flag that floats above me is here, and it is there not as the flag of tyranny or as a symbol of slavery, not for exploitation; it is there for what it is here for, what it is everywhere [applause]—justice and liberty and right and civilization. And wherever the American nation plants that flag, there go with it the hearts and consciences and civilization and humane purposes of the American people." [Long continued applause.]

SPEECH AT THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHPLACE.

When President McKinley reached Niles, the place of his birth, he found an audience largely composed of workingmen. Laborers working along the tracks near the station dropped their implements and ran toward the rear end of the President's car when they saw the train draw up at the station. Mechanics with dinner pails in their hands were in the crowd. Mr. McKinley said:

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I fear I will not be able to make myself heard by this great audience. It is to me a matter of extreme pleasure to be able after so many years of absence to come back to the old town in which I was born [great applause], and I need not tell you that many cherished memories crowd my mind as I stand in this presence. The old frame schoolhouse and the church have disappeared, and in their places splendid structures have been built up.

"This town has had its ups and its downs. [A voice—'Not since you went in, though; no downs since then.'] I am glad to know that it is enjoying the upward rise at this time, and that prosperity is in your shops and factories and happiness and contentment in your homes. I know, my fellow citizens, that you will be certain of the high appreciation I feel to have the school children of my native town here in such vast numbers waving the flag we love. [Great applause.] We never loved that flag as we love it to-day.

There never were so many people devoted to it, willing to sacrifice life for it, as there are in the United States to-day, and wherever that flag floats raised by the soldiers of the United States it represents just what it represents here, the highest privileges, the broadest opportunity and the widest liberty to the people beneath it." [Enthusiastic applause.]

LAST SPEECH OF THE LONG TRIP.

The next stop was Youngstown, where the train was to remain five hours, and the President was to attend the wedding of his nephew. Before the hour of the wedding, Mr. McKinley delivered the following speech before 8,000 persons at the railroad station:

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS: This seems to me very much like old times and recalls many scenes of former days. I do not conceal in this presence the very high pleasure I have in meeting once more in this city, so dear to me, many former constituents and my old friends of the Eighteenth Ohio district. I was a boy in the county. I served you in the Congress of the United States. I served you as Governor of your beloved State, and while holding these several offices was always and everywhere greeted by you with generous and heartfelt welcome, and I can but make public acknowledgment here that in all my public and political life, covering now a period of nearly twenty-five years, I have enjoyed the support and encouragement of these good people who have assembled about me this evening. Nor can I fail to congratulate this community, devoted as it is to industry and manufacture, upon the improved conditions of the country in the last two years and a half.

"Nothing in this whole journey of nine of more than 5,000 miles into the great Northwest and through the Central and Western States, nothing has given me more genuine pleasure than the welcome I have had from Cleveland to Youngstown by the workingmen employed in the mills and factories along the line. No cheer has been more encouraging to me or more helpful to me than the cheer given by the men as they came out of the mills and wved their shining dinner buckets, now full where once they were empty. [Applause.] I felicitate with you, for no man could have had a deeper interest in the welfare of this city than myself. I rejoice with you upon the wonderful growth and development of this Mahoning Valley, and of the marvellous advancement of your city in population and in industry.

"We are in the Philippines. Our flag is there. Our Boys in Blue are there. They are not there for conquest. They are not there for domination. They are not their for exploitation. They are there because in the providence of God, who moves mysteriously, that great archipelago has been placed in the hands of the American people. [Great applause.] When Dewey sunk the ships in Manila, as he was ordered to do, it was not a conquering act in Philippines. It was to destroy the Spanish fleet, the fleet of the nation against which we were waging war, and we thought that the soonest way to end that war was to destroy the power of Spain to make any. And so we sent Dewey [applause] and the islands came to us. It was no responsibility we sought, but it was a responsibility put upon us. Will the American people shirk it? [Cries of 'No.'] Have the American people ever been known to run away from a great high moral duty? Repeated cries of 'No.' Our flag is there. [A voice, 'It will stay there, too'], not as the symbol of oppression, not as the token of tyranny, not as the emblem of enslavement, but our flag is there, as our flag is here, representing liberty, humanity and civilization. [Great applause.]

"There was no cloud on Dewey's victory, and there will be no doubt or hesitation in preserving it, but, my fellow citizens, I have talked longer than I intended to. I only appeared to make my acknowledgments for this most gracious welcome from old constituents and old neighbors. I owe you much. I owe you more than I can ever return to you for your unfaltering support and the early encouragement you gave me as a struggling young man in this city, and I thank you and bid you all good night." [Enthusiastic and long continued applause.]

ATTENDS A HOME WEDDING.

Immediately after making his address to the people at the railroad station, the President returned to his private car for dinner. At half past 7 he and Mrs. McKinley were driven to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Detrick, where he attended the wedding of his nephew, William McKinley Duncan and Miss Anna Viola Detrick. Only the intimate friends of the two families concerned were present. Mr. Duncan is the son of the President's sister, Mrs. Duncan, at whose house in Cleveland he visited to-day. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. R. Frazier of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Youngstown.

The members of the Cabinet did not attend the wedding, but Mrs. McKinley accompanied the President to the Detrick home to witness the ceremony. Aside from the marriage no formality was observed and the wedding was of the home sort, without ostentation of any kind. The presence of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, however, had created such public interest that there was a large crowd in the vicinity of the house while the ceremony was taking place.

The members of the Cabinet joined the the President at a public reception held in St. Columbanus Hall at 9:15 o'clock. The President and Cabinet party were escorted thither by the Youngstown Military Band, the local Grand Army Veterans and the Logan Rifles. There was a great crowd at this reception and Mr. McKinley shook hands with as many of the people as time would permit.

The President's train left here for Washington at 10 o'clock to-night and will arrive there to-morrow noon. The tour of the President ended at Youngstown so far as speechmaking was concerned. In the whole trip, characterized as it was by the most fearless and emphatic declarations of the President on the leading policies of his administration, Mr. McKinley has not been subjected to a single intentional discourtesy, unless the incident at Michigan City last night be excepted. In that case a lot of drunken roughs tried to disconcert the President during his speech, but they were promptly drowned out by the cheers of the rest of the crowd.

At Sioux Falls on Monday some members of the Cabinet who were being driven in carriages following the President, thought that part of the street crowd was trying to embarrass the President by showing a hostile spirit. A lot of young men were shouting "Hurrah for Bill!" very persistently. The Cabinet concluded that William J. Bryan was the person the crowd was cheering for. At last one of them asked a young man walking in the crowd nearest the carriage who they were shouting for. "Why, Billy McKinley, sure," was the reply. "He's the one." "I thought you meant Mr. Bryan," said somebody else in the carriage. "Oh he's a faded flower," was the answer.

Price of Steel Rails Goes up $2.

The Federal Steel Company announced yesterday an advance in the price of steel rails of $2 a ton, which makes the price $35 a ton at Chicago. The advance will go into effect on Saturday next for all future deliveries.

DR. HADLEY AS PRESIDENT.

YALE'S NEW EXECUTIVE FORMALLY INSTALLED IN OFFICE.

Simple Ceremonies in Battell Chapel with an Address by the New President—Many College Dignitaries Present—Much Undergraduate Enthusiasm Is Let Off.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 18.—Yale University, its corporation, fellows and visiting dignitaries inaugurated Arthur Twining Hadley as President this afternoon, with all the ceremony that was befitting an event of such importance. The ceremonies were begun and ended with prayers by the venerable retiring President, the Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight. The inauguration procession and the ceremonies were participated in by Presidents Harris of Amherst, Faunce of Brown, Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Low of Columbia, Tucker of Dartmouth, Gallaudet of Gallaudet, Stryker of Hamilton, Eliot of Harvard, Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Brown of Lehigh, Seeley of Smith, Barrows of Oberlin, Patten of Princeton, Taylor of Vassar, Hazard of Wellesley, Waters of Wells, Carter of Williams, and Thwing of Western Reserve. The Japanese Minister was present with a number of his attaches. The Governor of Connecticut and his staff in all its glory was there.

To-night New Haven between the Yale College quadrangle and President Hadley's home on Whitney avenue has been the scene of the noisiest and most spectacular undergraduate celebration that Yale University or any other university has ever known, not excepting 250th anniversary of Harvard and Princeton's 150th anniversary celebration of recent memory. Ever since the end of the summer vacation the Yale undergraduate has bent all his energies to making the night o the inauguration of President Hadley a memorable occasion in the history of Yale. It is significant of the policy of the coming administration that the boy's were rather encouraged to make the demonstration as noisy and as full of red fire as they could. They could not have done much more. Before the formal exercises began in the chapel to-day men without coats or waistcoats were working like ship's riggers stringing lines for lanterns from elm branch to elm branch and from building to building.

There were more who wanted to help than there were wires to string and the rest stood about in groups of from five to a hundred criticising the labors of their brethren aloft and letting off the ratchet wheel long cheer, first for President Dwight and then for President Hadley. The fence was lined four deep, and the old college choruses rolled up and down from Alumni Hall and Old North College as they seldom do. All recitations for the day were dismissed.

The people who came out of chapel after the ceremonies there were concluded found that the quadrangle had been changed into a fairy land. Loops of Chinese lanterns followed every row of elms, high up among the branches. The roof of Dwight Hall, the Old and New Library and Alumni Hall, were outlined with red lanterns. Between the remnants of the old Brick and the row of newer dormitories parallel to them were hung Chinese lanterns in the form of great Y's half as high as the buildings themselves.

The evening procession began to form on the quadrangle at 7 o'clock. Every undergraduate had been supplied with a red, yellow, blue, green or orange-colored academic cap and gown, according to his class and rank in the parade. Each one had a torch. They gathered by classes and therefore by colors, the three upper classes along their section of the fence and the unfortunate freshmen out in the open. The scene was brilliant before the torches were lighted, and while only the electric lights and the lanterns lit up the masses of color. But once they saw themselves and one another in the light of their own torches, the young men went beside themselves for joy. Their transports were only exceeded by a delegation from the Yale Club of New York, which all in gowns of dark blue wandered about in darkness looking for a band from Hartford, which the delegation plaintively insisted it must have. When the band was found the New Yorkers, with some of the resident graduates, lit their torches and pranced about it to the stately measures of a cake walk melody. Great was the edification of the simple undergraduate at a man of letters whose name is known wherever the mails carry newspapers and who was a not inconsiderable part of this pleasing diversion.

Football Capt. McBride, who was the Grand Marshal of the parade, gave the word to start. The college men had by this time been joined by the representatives of every part of the University, more than two thousand men pranced out through the Phelps gateway after McBride, keeping fanciful steps to the strains of brass bands. They left behind them a quadrangle in which every window was lighted. From every window hung a Yale flag. Great beacon bursts of red fire flared up every minute or two from the roofs of the higher buildings. The procession went out to Chapel street, around the New Haven green and was reviewed by Mayor Driscoll before going on its way to President Hadley's house. It was led by a most remarkable float: A locomotive and a train of three cars each thirty feet long and four feet high. The engine puffed real smoke. The engine and each car displayed in transparency a a college numeral. In the car windows were Silhouttes Yale celebrities from "Mose," the old clothes man to Walter Camp, the athletic mentor of the University.

Each car bore the label "Hadley Transportation Co." In the door of the baggage car was outline sketch of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, in a baggageman's jumper and with red cap hustling a trunk. Transparencies born on either side of the train bore the inscriptions "A new Train of Thought," and "Yale is on the Right Track."

The Sheffield Scientific school float was a blast furnace in full operation. The theologues carried a church and also the legend, "Hurrah for the first layman", in reference to the fact that Dr. Hadley is Yale's first president who has not been a Congregational minister. The Law school had a transparency portraying Judge William K. Townshend and the Hon. Simeon Baldwin riding Elihu Yale on a rail over the legend: "The Bench and Bar support Yale."

The procession passed in sections before President Hadley's house and was there addressed in lighter vein by President Hadley, President Eliot of Harvard and by Dean Chittenden.

The procession went on at the dead run to the quadrangle and the whole kit and boodle got inside the gates and locked them and lit pineknot torches and marched and sang and burned red fire and danced about their lands, until from without the place looked like a glimpse into the pit eternal. Yet for one of the few times in the the history Yale processions

At the head of Hillhouse avenue, on the porch of Judge Townsend's house, the procession found itself face to face with Dr. Depew and Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. The beauty of Mr. there had not been a beer keg introduced into the proceedings from beginning to end. The fun lasted until long after midnight.

The formal inauguration of President Hadley took place in Battell Chapel earlier in the afternoon and the ceremonies were befittingly solemn and dignified. The undergraduates were not represented in them. In fact most of the younger graduates were crowded out of the chapel. At 2 o'clock, an hour before the time set for the beginning of the chapel ceremonies, presidents of universities and colleges, and Yale graduates who hold professorships in other colleges began streaming into the great quadrangle. There were forty or more presidents and hundreds of lesser officers and they were all glorious in silk gowns with gorgeous hoods lined with the various colors that designated their degrees and colleges. Mingled with them were hundreds of graduates from all over the United States, from Europe and Japan, who had come to take their places in the unadorned ranks of the simple bachelors of arts from the 40's to '99 in the procession that marched into chapel after the new president. A full orchestra was in the large gallery at the rear of the chapel and what space there was left in that and the other galleries was occupied by ladies. The main floor was tightly packed with the guests of the university and the graduates.

At President Hadley's right hand, as he was seated on the platform at the head of the chapel, sat the retiring president, the Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight. On either side of them sat the deans of the various departments of the University, and behind and all about them the Yale corporation and the visiting presidents. After the orchestra had played, the entire congregation sang the Sixty-fifth Psalm to the same old tune, "York," to which it was sung when ground was broken for the first college building in New Haven in 1716. Ex-President Dwight offered an opening prayer. Then the senior member of the Yale corporation, the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell of Yale, with a few of the simplest of words, handed to President Hadley the charter of the college and the great seal.

When President Hadley came forward to deliver his inaugural address, the great audience rose and beginning with applause broke into cheers loud and long. The address was frequently interrupted by hearty demonstrations of approval. His remarks about the policy of his administration in solving the problems of compulsory chapel observances, to the college traditions and to athletics were listened to with eager attention and approval.

President Hadley traced the development of education in colleges and their development into university, dwelt on the evils of the elective system, and the decadence of the college spirit, objected to the subordination of the intellectual to the material in college life and declared the Yale of the future must "come into closer touch with our political life, and be a large part of that life." He dwelt on the need of educating students to realize their duties in citizenship. He discussed secondary schools and college expenses. He favored beneficiary aid in the shape of attractive dormitories and remitted tuition to all worthy students, with numerous scholarships for undergraduates.

President Hadley said Yale was a Christian institution, and added:

"The question of compulsory attendance on religious exercises is one which is seriously discussed by the faculty, the students and the graduates; nor can we predict the outcome of such discussion. But this I know: that it is approached by all, young as well as old, in a spirit of wise conservatism and reverence for past usage, and that no change will be made unless it shall surely and clearly appear to those in authority that we are but modifying the letter of a tradition for the sake of preserving its spirit."

The new President pleaded for "outside co-operation" with Yale and mentioned college athletics as important to this end. He had this to say on athletics:

"The value of athletic sports when practised in the right spirit is only equalled by their perniciousness when practiced in the wrong spirit. They deserve cordial and enthusiastic support. The time or thought spent on them, great as it may seem, is justified by their educational influence. I rejoice in Yale's victories, I mourn in her defeats; but I mourn still more whenever I see a Yale man who regards athletics as a sort of competitive means for putting the University ahead of some rival. This is professionalism of the most subtle and therefore most dangerous sort. I know that the condition of athletic discipline in a college makes a difference in its attractiveness to a large and desirable class of young men, and rightly so. Whether a victory or a series of victories makes such a difference, and increases the numbers that attend the university, I do not know and I do not care to know. The man who allows his mind to dwell on such a question, if he is not tempted to violate the ethics of amateur sport, is at any rate playing with temptation in a dangerous and reprehensible way.

"I am glad to believe that our colleges, and our nation as a whole, are becoming better able to understand the love of sport for its own sake. The growth of this spirit through three generations has relieved English universities of some of the problems which to-day confront us in America. To the growth of this spirit we must ourselves trust for their solution here. I am ready heartily to cooperate in any attempts that other colleges may make to lay down clear rules for the practice of intercollegiate athletics, because the absence of such co-operation would be misunderstood and would give cause for suspicion where none ought to exist. But I cannot conceal the fact that the majority of such rules can only touch the surface of the difficulty; and that so far as they distract attention from the moral element in the case which is beyond all reach of rules, they may prove a positive hindrance to progress. If we can enter into athletics for the love of honor, in the broadest sense of the word, unmixed with the love of gain in any sense, we may be sure that they lose a few students, but we shall grow better year after year in all that makes for sound university life."

In closing Dr. Hadley discussed the form of organization and government in Yale. He closed:

"Yale's seal bears the motto 'Light and Truth.' Yale's history has been worthy of its signet. Never have there been wanting torch-bearers to take the light from the hands that relinquished it. In this place, hallowed by the deeds of our fathers, all words of formal acceptance of the duties which they have left us are meaningless. It is a God-given trust: may God bless the issue."

The cheering with which the President had been received was repeated and doubled and quadrupled as he concluded. The Rev. Dr. Fisher came forward and read a congratulatory address to the President. Edmund Clarence Stedman's commemorative ode was sung. The Rev. Dr. Dwight pronounced a benediction. The benediction marked the close of his administration. He spoke in tones that betrayed great feeling; it was apparent that every one who heard him shared in what he felt. The audience stood quietly for some time after he had finished and had stepped back beside President Hadley.

Right after the inauguration ceremonies in the chapel President Hadley held a reception in the chapel, which was followed by a collation.

At the Yale corporation meeting to-day Morris F. Tyler of this city, President of the Southern New England Telephone Company, was elected Treasurer of Yale University to succeed Prof. William W. Farnam who offered his resignation as Treasurer of Yale at the time President Dwight and Prof. Dexter resigned last commencement. Prof. Farnam has been Treasurer of Yale for eleven years.

Mr. Tyler was born in this city on Aug. 22, 1848. After his graduation at Yale in the class of 1870 he entered the Yale Law School but left in May, 1871 to do editorial work on Connecticut papers. He finally graduated from the Yale Law School in 1873. He was Executive Secretary to former Gov. Hobart B. Bigelow of Connecticut in 1881 and 1882. Mr. Tyler has been an instructor in the Yale Law School since 1883 and a professor of general jurisprudence since 1894. It is understood he will resign this professorship soon.

Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., of New York, the new Secretary of Yale Corporation, also announced that to Harry W. Gillespie, Yale '98, organist at Yale for several years, there had been given a new assistant professorship in the theory of music. Stanley Knight of New York city was appointed instructor in pianoforte. The Storrs lecture in Yale Law School for the next year was named as Dr. Jacques Dumas of France, a distinguished French jurist. His lectures will begin in April.

The Prudential Committee chosen for the next year consists of the Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, D. D. of New Haven; the Rev. James Cooper, D. D. of New Britain, Conn., Buchanan Winthrop of New York city; Thomas G. Bennett of New Haven; the Rev. Theodore T. Munger, D. D. of New Haven and Henry P. Dimock of New York city.

FISHERMEN'S LUCK FINE.

Recent Big Hauls of the Men Who Fish off Eastern Long Island.

The fisheries centring at East Marion, L. I., report unusually large hauls during the past week. Menhaden, which are valuable for their oil, have been gathered in by the thousands. At a single setting of her nets the steamer Cora P. White took 200,000. Sea bass appear to be equally abundant. The smack S. A. Greenwood, with a crew of three, took over 1,000 bass last week. Each fish had to be hauled in with hook and line. The butterfish fishery on the north shore of Gardiner's Island filled seventy-five boxes containing 250 pounds each last week.

Trolley Injunction in Bronxville.

BRONXVILLE, Oct. 18.—Corporation Counsel Alfred E. Smith to-day secured an injunction from Justice Barnard in the Supreme Court in Poughkeepsie restraining the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company from laying any more tracks on the White Plains road within the village limits of Bronxville until the validity of its franchise is fully determined. The Union, or "Huckleberry" Railroad also quit work in the adjoining village of Tuckahoe.

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BROWN QUESTIONS BRYAN.

ASKS HIM TO EXPLAIN UTTERANCES IN KENTUCKY.

The Free Silver Leader Evades a Direct Answer to the Bolting Democratic Candidate for Governor—Says the "Counting Machine" Must not Be Kept in Safe Hands

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—W. J. Bryan's tour of Kentucky closed to-day. An audience of probably 20,000 greeted Bryan, Goebel and Blackburn this afternoon at the Louisville Jockey Club grounds. The crowd completely filled the large grand stand down to the bottom of the steps, and several thousand people were packed and jammed together on the ground. The paddock and homestretch were packed. The speaking stand was immediately in front of the grand stand. The crowd had been swelled by an old-fashioned barbecue at which about 15,000 were fed on hot burgoo and beef. The Cook County Marching Club, 300 strong, had also paraded the city and stirred up enthusiasm.

The sensation of the day was a letter to Bryan from John Young Brown, the bolting candidate for Governor. The letter was handed to Bryan as he left the train. It was as follows:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 18, 1899.

"Hon. William J. Bryan, Louisville, Ky.:

"SIR: I desire very respectfully to submit to you for an answer in your speech to-day the following questions:

"If it be true that a secret written bargain was made prior to the late Louisville Music Hall Convention between Messrs. Goebel and Stone, Democratic candidates for the nomination, which provided that the friends of Mr. Goebel and Mr. Stone should unite their votes upon the temporary chairman to be named by Mr. Goebel; that in all contests as to delegates between Hardin and Goebel, Goebel's delegates should be seated, and in all contests between Hardin and Stone, Stone delegates should be seated.' And, if it be true that this bargain was executed, thus placing in this convention over three hundred men selected by this conspiracy instead of the delegates selected by the 94,000 Democratic voters of the State, do you state that the action of such substituted delegates could give Goebel the nomination of the Democratic party? Was not such a contract fraudulent? Has the chairman of a sovereign body of Democrats, met in State convention, the right to deny an appeal from his decision when demanded, and thereby take away from them, who are the people's representatives, the right to govern themselves and the proceedings of the convention?

"If such things were done by the aid of armed police, drawn around the sovereign body, was and is not this a menace to free government? Do you endorse the Goebel election law, which deprives the people of Kentucky of the right to govern themselves? If so, please explain why you advocate free government for the people of the Philippines and deny it to the people of Kentucky? Have you any plea save that of political expediency to justify submission by American citizens to the outrages above indicated? Very respectfully,

"JOHN YOUNG BROWN."

Mr. Bryan dodged the replies. He said on the subject of the letter:

"I want to say that I did not come to sit in judgment on any convention. I did not come to discuss the merits of an election law. I came to say, and I say with emphasis, that if there was anything done in that convention that a Democrat does not think ought to have been done, I ask of that Democrat what his remedy is. Is it to elect a Republican Governor and Republican officials? The man who tries to correct a Democratic convention by electing a Republican Governor assumes responsibility for all that Governor does after he has been elected.

Mr. Bryan said the bolting Democrats had endorsed him for President at their convention in Lexington, and for that reason they had expected him to keep hands off in the Kentucky fight.

"Well, it is a compliment to be endorsed for President," said he, "but because they did that they expected me to stay in Nebraska while they were trying to elect a Republican. I want to say to Brown men that while I am glad they have confidence in me, I would rather that every one of them would vote against me and stand by the principles of democracy."

Mr. Bryan spoke at length upon what he termed the "Un-American Philippine policy." He quoted the following from a recent speech of McKinley's: "It is my sincere trust and hope that Congress will provide for the Filipinos a government which will insure their prosperity and happiness." Then he said:

"In place of 'Congress' insert 'Parliament' and in the place of 'Filipinos' insert 'Colonists' and you have the sentiments of King George III in the last century. Or insert in the same places 'Cortes' and 'Cubans' and you have the sentiments which brought down upon Spain the indignation and wrath of the American people. Why is it that we sit idly by when the Boers are battling for their independence and say never a word, although the sympathy of the whole American people is for them? It is because we are afraid. If we expressed our sympathy with the Boers in their fight for independence England would calle back 'What's the matter with the Philippines?' My friends, I want the American flag loved, but not feared."

Mr. Bryan said that it was all-important to keep the "county machine," by which he evidently meant the Goebel law, out of the hands of the Republicans. With the exception of the Brown incident, Bryan's speech did not differ materially from the others of the past few days. It is estimated that during the day Bryan has spoken to fully 40,000 people; 20,000 here, 10,000 at Covington, 3,500 at Harrodsburg, Hardin's home, 3,000 at Shelbyville, and 2,500 at Sanders.

After the Covington speech to-night Mr. Bryan crossed over into Ohio for his tour of that State.

FAITH CURE BELIEVER ACQUITTED.

An Indiana Judge Holds That a Parent Need Not Call a Doctor for His Child.

LA PORTE, Ind., Oct. 18.—The trial of James Chenowith, a believer in faith cure, who was indicted by the grand jury of Clinton County for murder, being held responsible for the death of an infant child, because he failed to summon a physician, has been acquitted. The case was taken from the jury by Judge Kent, who held that there is no law requiring a parent to provide medical attention for his children. The State will carry the case on appeal to the Supreme Court. The decision of Judge Kent is regarded as a great victory by believers in faith cure.

OBITUARY.

Henry Frohman, the father of the theatrical managers, Charles and Daniel Frohman, died yesterday at noon after a brief illness. He was about until yesterday, although his health had been failing gradually the past few years. Mr. Frohman was born 73 years ago in Darmstadt and came as a youth to the United States. He was married here and settled in Sandusky, Ohio, where all his children were born. About twenty years ago he moved with his family to New York. He was in the tobacco business in Sandusky and for a while here. Some years ago he retired altogether. Mr. Frohman died at the family residence, 153 West Seventy-ninth street. His wife died six years ago. Mr. Frohman leaves five children besides Charles and Daniel. Gustave is also a theatrical manager. The other four are daughters, of whom one is married. The funeral services will be on Friday morning at the house.

John K. Cowperthwaite, who died at his residence, 2031 Fifth avenue, Monday evening, was the last surviving son of John K. Cowperthwaite, the founder of one of the large furniture businesses now conducted under the name Cowperthwait. He was born in New York city in 1829. After graduating from the public schools, he entered a branch of his father's business, in which he had been actively engaged up to a short time previous to his death. He married Mary Elizabeth Brush in 1853. She survives him, as do their four children—Charles C. Cowperthwaite, Mrs. Edgar K. Brown, Mortimer T. Cowperthwaite and Henry W. Cowperthwaite.

Herman Marcus, senior member of the firm of Marcus & Co., jewellers, of 857 Broadway, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 15 Central Park, West. He was born in Germany in 1828, and was educated in Dresden, where also he began work under the court jeweller. He came to this country in 1850, working for a time for Tiffany and for Ball, Black & Co. He began business for himself with Theodore B. Starr in 1853, subsequently joining Jacques A. Marcus, a firm to which his son belonged. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

William Meredith Watts, son of the late Henry M. Watts, Minister to Austria during the administration of Hayes, died at his home in Philadelphia, last evening, of paralysis. He was in his fifty-second year. Upon the establishment of the Commercial Museum he was appointed secretary by Dr. William Pepper, at that time president, but this place he was forced to resign a year ago because of failing health.

Horace S. Smith, the First Vice-President of the Illinois Steel Company, and one of the organizers of that corporation, died on Tuesday at his home in Chicago. He was born in New England 73 years ago. He was associated with Jay Gould in the railroad business, and was connected with the Chicago and Alton road before he helped to organize the Illinois Steel Company in 1875.

Capt. Henry Guiter, famous as the commander of Guiter's battery during the Civil War, died at Mullanphy Hospital, St. Louis, yesterday. Capt. Guiter served under Gen. Price and his battery saved the day to the Confederacy in the battle of Wilson's Creek.

Charles Henry Dibble, who died at 75 Willow street, Brooklyn, on Monday, in the 73d year of his age, was formerly a well-known organist and for some years had charge of the music in St. George's Episcopal Church, Manhattan