colleges scattered throughout our land.

"Obviously, a government resting upon the will and universal suffrage of the people has no anchorage except in the people's intelligence. While the advantages of a collegiate education are by no means necessary to good citizenship, yet the college graduate, found everywhere, cannot smother his opportunities to teach his fellow countrymen and influence them for good, nor hide his talents in a napkin, without recreancy to a trust.

"In a nation like ours, charged with the care of numerous and widely-varied interests, a spirit of conservatism and toleration is absolutely essential. A collegiate training, the study of principles unvexed by distracting and misleading influences, and a correct apprehension of the theories upon which our republic is established, ought to constitute the college graduate a constant monitor, warning against popular rashness and excess.

"The character of our institutions and our national self-interest require that a feeling of sincere brotherhood and a disposition to unite in mutual endeavor should pervade our people. Who can better caution against passion and bitterness than those who know, by thought and study, their baneful consequences and who are themselves within the noble brotherhood of higher education?

LAWS AND TRUTHS.

"There are natural laws and economic truths which command implicit obedience, and which should unalterably fix the bounds of wholesome popular discussion and limits of political strife. The knowledge gained in our colleges would be sadly deficient if its beneficiaries were unable to recognize and point out to their fellow citizens these truths and natural laws, and to teach the mischievous futility of their non-observance or attempted violation.

"The activity of our people and their restless desire to gather to themselves especial benefits and advantages, leads to the growth of an unconfessed tendency to regard their government as the giver of private gifts, and to look upon the agencies for its administration as the distributors of official places and preferment. Those in the university or college have had an opportunity to study the mission of our institutions, and who, in the light of history, have learned the danger to a people of their neglect of the patriotic care they owe the national life entrusted to their keeping, should be well fitted to constantly admonish their fellow citizens, that the usefulness and beneficence of their plan of government can only be preserved through their unselfish and loving support, and their contented willingness to accept in full return the peace, protection and opportunity which it impartially bestows.

HONESTY AND GOOD FAITH.

"Not more surely do the rules of honesty and good faith fix the standard of individual character in a community than do these same rules determine the character and standing of a nation in the world of civilization. Neither the glitter of its power, nor the tinsel of its commercial prosperity, nor the gaudy show of its people's wealth, can conceal the cankering rust of national dishonesty, and cover the meanness of national bad faith. A constant stream of thoughtful men should come from our universities and colleges preaching national honor and integrity, and teaching that a belief in the necessity of national obedience to the laws of God is not born of superstition.

NECESSITY OF POLITICS.

"I do not forget the practical necessity of political parties, nor do I deny their desirability. I recognize wholesome differences of opinion touching legitimate governmental policies, and would by no means control or limit the utmost freedom in their discussion. I have only attempted to suggest the important patriotic service which our institutions of higher education and their graduates are fitted to render to our people, in the enforcement of the immutable truths and fundamental principles which are related to our national condition, but should never be dragged into the field of political strife nor impressed into the service of partisan contention.

"When the excitement of party warfare presses dangerously near our national safeguards, I would have the intelligent conservatism of our universities and colleges warn the contestants in impressive tones against the perils of a breach impossible to repair.

WORK OF COLLEGES.

"When popular discontent and passion are stimulated by the arts of designing partisans to a pitch perilously near to class hatred or sectional anger, I would have our universities and colleges sound the alarm in the name of American brotherhood and fraternal dependence. When the attempt is made to delude the people into the belief that their suffrages can change the operation of natural laws, I would have our universities and colleges proclaim that those laws are inexorable and far removed from political control. When selfish interest seeks undue private benefit through governmental aid and public places are claimed as rewards of party service, I would have our universities and colleges persuade the people to a relinquishment of the demand for party spoils and exhort them to a disinterested and patriotic love of their government and unperverted operation it secures to every citizen his just share of the safety and prosperity it holds in store for all.

"When a design is apparent to lure the people from their honest thoughts and to blind their eyes to the sad plight of national dishonor and bad faith, I would have Princeton university, peopled in her patriotic traditions and glorious memories, and joined by all the other universities and colleges of our land, cry out against the infliction of this treacherous and fatal wound.

"I would have the influence of these institutions on the side of religion and morality. I would have those they send out among the people not ashamed to acknowledge God, and to proclaim his interposition in the affairs of men, enjoining such obedience to his laws as makes manifest the path of national perpetuity and prosperity.

THE GOOD WORK DONE.

"I hasten to concede the good already accomplished by our educated men in purifying and steadying political sentiment, but I hope I may be allowed to intimate my belief that their work in these directions would be easier and more useful if it was less sensational and occasional. The disposition of our people is such that while they may be inclined to distrust those who only on rare occasions call among them from an exclusiveness savoring of assumed superiority, they readily listen to those who exhibit a real fellowship and a friendly and habitual interest in all that concerns the common welfare. Such a condition of intimacy would, I believe, not only improve the general political atmosphere, but would vastly increase the influence of our universities and colleges in their efforts to prevent popular delusions or correct them before they reach an acute and dangerous stage. I am certain, therefore, that a more constant and active participation in political affairs on the part of our men of education would be of the greatest possible value to the country.

POLITICS AND CLEANLINESS.

"It is exceedingly unfortunate that politics should be regarded in any quarter as an unclean thing, to be avoided by those claiming to be educated or respectable. It would be strange, indeed, if anything related to the administration of our government or the welfare of our nation, should be essentially degrading. I believe it is not a superstitious sentiment that leads to the conviction that God has watched over our national life from its beginning. Who will say that the things worthy of God's regard and fostering care are unworthy of the touch of the wisest and best of men?

"I would have those sent out of our universities and colleges not only the counsellors of their fellow countrymen, but the tribunes of the people—fully appreciating every condition that presses upon their daily life, sympathetic in every untoward situation, quick and earnest in every effort to advance their happiness and welfare, and prompt and steady in the defence of all their rights.

A VISION.

"I have but imperfectly expressed the thoughts to which I have not been able to deny utterance on an occasion so full of glad significance and so pervaded by the atmosphere of patriotic aspiration. Born of these surroundings, the hope cannot be vain that the time is at hand when all our countrymen will more deeply appreciate the blessings of American citizenship, when their disinterested love of their government will be quickened, when fanaticism and passion shall be banished from the field of politics, and when all our people, discarding every difference of condition or opportunity will be seen under the banner of American brotherhood, marching steadily and unfaltering on toward the bright heights of our national destiny."

After the formal exercises of the sesqui-centennial were over, a reception was tendered to President and Mrs. Cleveland at Prospect, and over 1,000 of the alumni and guests of the university enjoyed the privilege of taking the president by the hand.

At 3 o'clock, the president and party were escorted to the station, where the train to which was attached the president's car, left for Washington.

In the evening, a banquet was given to the visiting delegates, prominent alumni and the faculty of the university in the Casino building.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—President Cleveland returned to Washington from Princeton, N. J., tonight arriving at 8 o'clock.

REPUBLICAN PLOT EXPOSED

Chairman Butler Issues a Warning to the Supporters of Bryan ---Republican Plot Exposed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, chairman of the Populist committee, is said to be about to issue a circular advising the supporters of Mr. Bryan to keep "every eye open and to place cool men on guard" to watch and expose a game which he says the Republicans are contemplating in the middle west states and which he describes as follows:

"The plan as now revealed is for so much money to be put into the hands of township or ward managers, and so much to be given for a special Republican gain. It has been found impossible to buy enough individual votes to carry the election, and the plan forecasted is to be the one. Instead of the voter, the poll itself is to be tampered with. Our information is that this plan has already begun in Ohio."

Chairman Butler has not yet found Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance.

VENEZUELAN TANGLE.

HARDLY POSSIBLE THAT BRITAIN WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

Venezuelans Said to Have Supreme Confidence in the American Commissioners — The Commissioners' Decision Is Expected Some Time Early in December.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Venezuelan minister, Senor Andrade, made a call lasting about an hour on the secretary of state today, but declined to divulge the nature of the interview. It is well understood, however, that if the proposals which Sir Julian Pauncefote is said to be bringing from Lord Salisbury offer an impartial arbitration for the boundary dispute or the elision of any part of Venezuela's claims as a compromise substitute for Secretary Olney's plan for adjudicating the entire controversy, the Venezuelan government will decline to accept arbitration on any such terms.

The attitude of complete confidence reposed by Venezuela in the American boundary commission's final determination is declared to be absolutely unchanged, and Venezuela has determined to await the commission's decision, now expected early in December, unless England, in the meantime, consents to a reference of the entire question to an impartial tribunal.

An intimation has reached official quarters here that Great Britain may eventually consent to free and full arbitration, with, however, the same stipulation which was imposed upon Nicaragua, in the ultimatum of which the Corinto affair was the climax, and which, after demanding smart money for injuries to Consul Hatch in the Mosquito affair, proposed the reference of other claims to a tribunal of which each of the members should be "not a citizen of any American state." Venezuela, it is said, as an evidence of her confidence in the integrity of her claim, might be willing to consent to this unusual stipulation and the United States, after the precedent set in the Mosquito affair, would hardly be in a position to advise any other course.

The Venezuelan counsel before the high commission, Mr. James J. Storrow of Boston, reached Washington yesterday and completed the final touches to the Venezuelan argument. The first part of Mr. Storrow's brief relating to the Schomburgk line was published last summer. Secretary Mallett, provost of the commission, received a cablegram yesterday from Professor Burr, who was on the point of sailing on the Teutonic for home, Professor Burr is bringing the final installment of evidence to be considered by the commission.

With the receipt of the valuable documents discovered in The Hague archives by Professors Burr and De Haan, and the revised translations from originals made by the latter report, some of which are expected to throw new light on the earlier phases of the controversy, the commission will be in a position to rapidly conclude its labors, and draw up its report to the president, accompanied by its map bearing "the true divisional line."

Whatever foundation there may be for the belief that the minds of all the commissioners are made up on the question, the final definite consideration cannot be reached until Professor Burr's report is examined. Those who have transactions with the commissioners and who are aware of the character of the evidence which has been considered most important, express the opinion that the decision will not agree with the extreme claims of either contestant.

A STEAMER SUNK.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 22.—A telegram from Natchez reports the sinking of the steamer F. P. Leathers two miles above that place today. No further particulars have been received.

CAMPAIGNING IN BEAVER

A. J. Weber and Sam King Commence Work in the South.

ROUSING MEETING AT MINERSVILLE

Lesson Drawn from Cannon and Allen's Position.

Weak-Kneed Republican Candidates For the Legislature—Proutt and Barrett Inclined to Be Non-Committal in Talking of Senatorial Candidates—Are Weak On Silver and Will Be Likely to Obey the Party.

MINERSVILLE, Oct. 21.—Hon. A. J. Weber and Hon. S. A. King arrived at Milford at daybreak this morning to fill the appointments made in the south for Hon. O. W. Powers by the Democratic state central committee. Throughout Beaver county great disappointment is expressed because of the change in Powers' plans but all—Bryan Republicans and Democrats alike—applaud both King and Powers for their loyalty to the silver cause. At 9 o'clock the speakers' journey to Minersville was begun, and two hours later, behind Jack and Brownie, over which R. R. Tanner, a hustling Democrat, held the lines, they arrived in this oasis in the sagebrush desert which for miles greets the eye. Jack is famous in this region. For years he has been used in campaigns and in vehicles hauled by him he has carried Joe Rawlins, B. H. Roberts, John T. Caine, J. R. Letcher and others prominent in politics and is also known to fame as the friend of the newspaper man. Billy Igleheart of the Tribune knows Jack well and in a letter to his paper insulted the equine by referring to him as possessing "bronco" blood. Jack showed his disgust with Igleheart today when Tanner alluded to the newspaper man's remarkable letter to the San Francisco Chronicle in which he declared that Utah was safe for McKinley. Jack, when he heard Igleheart's name mentioned, cocked up his ears and groaned. When he heard what Igleheart had done he kicked and by words which only an equine can make expressed his disapproval.

WEBER AND KING AT WORK.

Minersville is 14 miles from Milford and is a silver town. It has a population of about 600 and its registered vote is 176. Of that number the McKinley electors will receive not to exceed ten. It was here that Weber and King fired their opening guns in the campaign to be waged by them in the south. The meeting was held in the school house and a good audience was in attendance although the hour was 1 o'clock p. m. when the chairman called for order.

Weber is rightfully entitled to the title of "the cyclone orator." He carried his audience with him from the beginning of his speech to the close. In his speech he explained Judge Powers' absence and eulogized him as "that loyal son of Democracy," to the delight of his hearers. Mr. Weber assumed that as he was in a stalwart silver community he did not deem it necessary to discuss the financial issues now agitating the people elsewhere, who were not as well informed, but would devote his time to a discussion of the state and legislative candidates. Holbrook was compared with King in such a convincing way that the Republicans present enjoyed the dissection of the straddle candidate as well as the Democrats did. Weber urged his hearers to be true to silver by voting for King; to vote for the Democratic legislative candidate in order to insure

THE ELECTION OF A SILVER SENATOR

to succeed Brown, and in conclusion advised them, in order that no mistake could possibly be made, to follow Powers' advice, which is, "mark an X opposite the rooster and let it go at that." In discussing Brown, Weber's county attorney said: "Brown claims to be for free silver and for McKinley; he might as well say that he is an honest accountant or a virtuous libertine. The man who votes for McKinley and advocates free silver talks one way and votes another. Either his professions are mere pretense—bait with which to catch gudgeons—or he is voting against his own convictions."

Hon. S. A. King followed in a historical narrative, in which Senator Frank J. Cannon and Congressman C. E. Allen were the principal themes. Said King: "Cannon and Allen for years past have declared in public addresses that the Democratic party was a party of empty promises; that silver would not be championed by it and that the Republican party could be depended upon to carry out the silver policy advocated by the people of Utah. They canvassed the state on that platform and in their zeal for silver the people gave a majority for the Republican ticket. Now," said King, as he reached the point he wished to make, "Cannon and Allen are supporting

BRYAN AND FREE SILVER;

are denouncing the Republican party's perfidy and, to all intents and purposes, are as loyal to the interests of the people as is the Democratic party. When they stumped the state for Republicanism many of the people believed in their sincerity and voted as they talked. To be consistent the people who followed their leadership last year should follow it this year, and not only vote for Bryan and Sewall, but the entire ticket, not forgetting King and the Democratic legislative candidates.

WEAK-KNEED CANDIDATES.

Before leaving Milford this morning I succeeded in securing interviews with H. B. Proutt, the Republican candidate for state senator, and W. H. Barrett, the Republican candidate for the house of Representatives. Mr. Proutt was born in North Carolina in 1850 and has lived in Utah for 25 years. For the past 16 years he has been in the employ of the Consolidated Implement company. He has always been a Republican in politics.

"Yes," he said, in reply to my query, "I consider silver the paramount issue."

"Do you endorse Senator Brown's course?"

"I do not think I do."

"If elected will you vote to return him to the United States senate?"

"I hardly think I will."

"If he should be the choice of your party's caucus, what position will you take?"

"That question will have to be decided by the circumstances which may confront me."

"But will you vote for Brown under any circumstances?"

"I do not think I will vote for him under any circumstances."

Mr. Proutt reminded me a great deal of Holbrook. While he answered like a true silver man his actions while talking impressed me with the belief that he is as undecided in his views as Holbrook's answers made that gentleman appear to be.

I did not have much better success with W. H. Barrett. He was born in New York in 1855 and has been in Utah about 13 years and for the past two years has been in the employ of the Horn Silver mine at Frisco as a machinist and engineer. He, too, considers silver the paramount issue.

I asked him if he endorsed Senator Brown's course.

"I do not endorse Brown in all of his movements," was his reply.

"What do you not endorse?"

"His attitude on the silver question."

"What part of his course, then, do you endorse?"

"His course in matters relating to protection."

"If elected, will you vote for him as his own successor as United States senator?"

"I do not think that I shall. I have declared that I would not."

"If your party caucus should declare for him what course would you take?"

"I believe that he has declared that he is not a candidate," was the noncommittal reply.

"But if he should be a candidate, what then?"

"I do not know," responded Mr. Barrett, in a hesitating way. "I shall use my judgment on that matter. But I believe in a silver man for senator.

"Are there any circumstances that could induce you to vote for him?"

"Well," was Barrett's reply, as he closed his eyes as though picturing the scene, "I don't know. I don't think there is."

Both Proutt and Barrett expressed themselves as being in favor of the eight hour law and as friendly to labor organizations, and to all questions bearing on those subjects they gave ready answers. But they are weak on silver and if elected will be prone to obey the lash of the party caucus.

Jas. B. Bloor

AMUSEMENTS.

STEVE BRODIE.—Last week we had occasion to mourn over the decadence of dramatic taste in Salt Lake evidenced by the light patronage bestowed on Julia Marlowe, and this week we are confronted by still further indications of a lack of histrionic appreciation in the appalling business done by Steve Brodie. Barring the gallery boys, the ushers and the orchestra, there were very few people on hand last night when the renowned hero of the Bowery stepped upon the boards, and the curtain went up on a facsimile reproduction of his noted saloon. It was emphatically the galleries' night to howl. The play is of the thrilling sort that one can order made by the yard in New York, but the scenery is great, and the lively scene on the Bowery is chock full of fun and variety as a Hoyt farce comedy. Nothing more rattling has ever been seen here than the hilarious act in Brodie's saloon, and the Hebrew suspenders vendor of Mr. Yorke and the "bum" of Mr. Mitchell were excellent characters. They kept the house in an uproar. The villain and the hero where alike excruciating. Mr. Brodie himself is simply an ideal bartender, as an actor, he ranks not higher than ninth in the cast. The piece goes two nights more, and the fun with which it is crowded, and the beautiful Brooklyn bridge scene, an effect in perspective never before equalled on our stage, are alone worth attending to see.

AT THE GRAND.—The town met at least awakening to the fact that "My Partner" is the best bit of work the new company has yet done, and last evening there was a very considerable jump in the attendance. The matinee promises to be sold out before the time for opening.

AT PLYMOUTH HALL.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF DEMOCRATS LAST NIGHT.

Mrs. La Barthe Makes a Convincing Address—The Issues of the Day Plainly Stated by Hon. J. H. Moyle.

Mrs. E. K. La Barthe and James H. Moyle addressed the voters of the Third municipal ward last night. Plymouth hall was completely filled, the greater percentage of the audience being composed of women. It was an enthusiastic gathering, too; "the greatest political meeting we have had in the Third ward this year," as Chairman Margetts put it.

Mrs. La Barthe made a finished and logical argument on the silver question, demonstrating the inconsistency of those Republicans in Utah who in former years have been telling the people their party was the only true champion of silver, and now go before the people and ask to send its nominee to congress. The speaker was very heartily applauded throughout her excellent effort.

Following Mrs. La Barthe, Schoolmaster J. R. Letcher instructed the people how to vote the Australian ballot.

Mr. Moyle devoted some time to county and legislative tickets. He would not ask the people to take his own statement concerning the fitness of some of the Republican nominees, but would read the leading editorial in the Tribune on the work of the county convention, in which the party's own organ branded the nominations of certain men as shameful. "And this editorial appeared," continued the speaker, "on the morning following the convention and before the Republican leaders could get around and whip their organ into line." The speaker also read the editorial comments of the News, referring to the reinstatement of the county court house ring which dominated the county convention.

Taking up the congressional ticket Mr. Moyle said: "Look at the inconsistency of asking believers in the white metal to vote for Holbrook. If elected where will Mr. Holbrook be in congress? The Republicans will not recognize him, because he is a silver man, and with the Democrats he will have no influence. He will simply be a political outcast. The more logical course is to elect Mr. King, who will be in touch with the majority in the house and with the administration if Bryan is elected."

Mr. Moyle then took up the silver question. He read from a speech delivered in congress in 1878 by James G. Blaine wherein he declared that the gradual attempt to fasten the gold standard upon the country would inevitably result disastrously. William McKinley, in a speech delivered at Toledo, Ohio, in 1891, denounced Cleveland as being "delegated to maintain the gold standard" and still today Mr. McKinley advocates the very same thing for which he condemned Grover Cleveland five years ago.

The speaker scorched the idea that the low prices of the product of labor were due to the tariff. Particularly did he refute this argument with regard to wool. The speaker himself, being somewhat interested in the sheep industry, had studied the question carefully.

In 1840 Ohio wool commanded a price of 62 cents in the market, and that at a time when it was duty free. The population of the country was then something like 40,000,000 and statistics gave the number of sheep to be about the same. The latest statistics show that the number of sheep has increased but slightly over that figure while the population of the country has nearly doubled. It was true that when a high tariff was placed on wool it advanced slightly at first, but soon began to decline and continued to do so. It did so under the McKinley tariff, continuing on a steady decline in 1890-91-92, but the greatest fall in the price was experienced in 1893 when all recognition of silver was wiped from the statutes. While wool had declined the ratio was not greater than the depreciation of property value, a conclusive proof that the price of wool is not entirely regulated by tariff, but that the striking down of one of the money metals of the country was the true cause.

Alice Bowring and Edna Dyer sang a duet and this was followed by some Irish character work by Lorenzo Haddock, who also sang a song entitled "Painting Galliazzi's Picture."

IN RAILWAY CIRCLES.

P. P. SHELBY, LATE MANAGER OF THE GREAT NORTHERN, HERE.

The Excursion to Mexico—Southern Branch of the Rio Grande Western Completed to Belnap—Last Company of the Sixteenth Leaves for Boise.

P. P. Shelby, a well known railroad man who has held high positions with numerous railroads, among them general manager of the Great Northern and assistant general manager of the Union Pacific, spent yesterday in this city shaking hands with the local railroad men, among whom he is well and favorably known, having been stationed here during his connection with the Union Pacific.

Mr. Shelby's health was very poor when he left the service of the Great Northern early last spring, and for its benefit he took a trip to Europe. He has just returned and is much better. He is not now connected with any railroad and does not expect to so associate himself in the near future, having numerous mining properties which are engaging his attention. Accompanied by his daughter he left last evening for Montana.

The Excursion to Mexico.

The Union Pacific's party to the City of Mexico has had laid out for it an itinerary for traveling that will prove exceedingly pleasing. Leaving Salt Lake, those going by the Union Pacific will travel by that line to Denver. From there they take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to El Paso, passing through Albuquerque, New Mexico. From El Paso they travel via the Mexican Central, traversing the states of Chihuahua, Durango and Zacatecas, and passing through the cities of Torreon, Aguas Calientas, Lagos, Salamanca, Queretaro and Tula.

Returning the journey is by a diverse route, passing through San Louis Potosi, where is located the famous Santana mine, to Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico. Leaving Tampico they pass through Monterey, Savinas and Cinnaw Porfirio Dio. They cross back into the United States at Eagle Pass, over the Rio Grande river, pass through San Antonio and take their choice of going either by way of Austin or Houston to Fort Worth. From there they take the Gulf line home, coming by way of Pueblo and Colorado Springs.

The Air Brake Suit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Just before the supreme court of the United States adjourned this afternoon the chamber took on the appearance of a carshop, by reason of that part of it where air brakes are put on in full operation. This was due to the exhibits made by counsel in the case of the Westinghouse air brake company et al. vs. the Boyden company. The litigation arose over the manufacture of an air brake for freight trains by the Boyden company which the Westinghouse company claimed was infringement of their patent. The court of appeals for the Fourth circuit decided against the Westinghouse company, holding that there was no infringement of two claims of their patent and that said claim was fatally defective. The judgment was in conflict with the decision of the Second circuit court of appeals, which sustained the validity of the patent. The supreme court at its last term ordered the case brought before it for review and advanced it on the docket for an early hearing this term. Mr. George H. Christy, counsel for the Westinghouse company, began the argument, but had not concluded when the court adjourned.

Railway Notes.

W. M. Newman of the Denver & Rio Grande is in the city.

Superintendent Bancroft of the Union Pacific is again in the city.

Passenger Agent Burley of the Union Pacific returned yesterday from Omaha.

Company A of the Sixteenth United States infantry, left for Boise last evening over the Union Pacific.

Colonel D. C. Dodge and Superintendent Welby of the Western are making a tour of inspection of the road.

The southern branch of the Rio Grande Western is about completed to Belnap. The rails are laid and ballasting is now in progress. The station buildings will be completed and everything be in shipshape to begin running trains to the terminus by the first of November. Building operations will not proceed below Belnap this season.

A TANGLE IN OHIO.

Legal Proceedings Threatened That May Cause Serious Trouble.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Chairman W. W. Durbin and Secretary W. A. Taylor of the Democratic state committee, notified S. A. Taylor, the state supervisor of elections, tonight that they proposed to enjoin the printing of the Australian ballot as he has certified it to the county boards, in every county in the state, and that the probable result of this would be that the ballots could not be printed in time after the courts had passed on the matter, and the whole election, both state and national, in Ohio would be prevented.

The trouble grows out of the refusal of the state supervisor to recall the ballot form and take off the name of W. F. Barr, the sole Populist candidate for elector, who resigned from the ticket today. The supervisor holds that the matter has passed beyond his control, and that in many of the counties the ballots have been printed. He also ruled that the ballot could not be recalled to substitute a name for that of W. K. Miller, a cousin of Major McKinley, who is dying from paralysis. He holds that the substitution must be made by the use of pasters. There is no provision for removing a name, even by paster, where no name is to be substituted. Barr refused to withdraw from the ticket, having been nominated before the fusion agreement was reached, until his resignation was demanded today by the state committees of both Democratic and Populist parties.

REV. WHIPPLE MARRIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, bishop of Minnesota, whom the Indians of the northwest years ago named "Straight Tongue," and who is now 74 years old, was married for the second time today in St. Bartholomew's church. The bride was Mrs. Evangeline Simpson, a widow, who is still comparatively young. She was a friend of the bishop's first wife. Her husband, who died a few years ago, was Michael Simpson, an aged millionaire cotton manufacturer of Massachusetts, much of whose wealth she inherited. She is now about 35 years of age. Her relatives live in Saxonville, Mass. Bishop Potter officiated at the wedding. The affair was a very quiet one. Even the Rev. Dr. Greer's assistants did not know that one bishop was to solemnize the marriage of another in Dr. Greer's church.

M'KINLEY MADE SIX SPEECHES

Delegations from Ohio and Indiana Call Upon Him.

PROTECTION, GOOD MONEY

TWIN THEMES OF HIS VARIOUS DISCOURSES.

"Our Honor Is Impugned; Our Currency Threatened; Our Courts Are Assaulted; the Very Fabric of Our Government Is Involved In the Controversy Which We Must Settle One Week From Tuesday Next" —Wraps His Party In the Flag.

CANTON, O., Oct. 22.—Major McKinley made six speeches today. Five of the delegations were from Ohio and one from the adjoining state of Indiana. The Ohio people were so numerous and so enthusiastic that Major McKinley told them this might properly have been called Ohio day. The weather was delightful.

Major McKinley, recognizing the fact that the arguments are all in, made his speeches shorter, crisp and inspiring. They inspired generous and at times tumultuous applause.

The first delegation was from Creston, Wayne county, O. It came at 10:30 o'clock, and numbered about 300. Major McKinley's response to the spokesman's address was brief and happy. He spoke on "protection" and "sound money."

A delegation from Medina county, O., numbering more than 1,000, called at 11:30. There were bands and a good glee club with it, which sang popular and campaign airs while the throng was marching into Major McKinley's yard. The delegation was an enthusiastic one and gave Major McKinley a rousing reception when he arose to speak. He said that he liked the spirit of the remarks of Professor M. F. Warner, the spokesman of the delegation, who is president of the Baldwin university, and who had stated that he was a lifelong Democrat who felt it his patriotic duty to vote the Republican ticket this year.

RISES ABOVE POLITICS.

"This is not a partisan campaign," he said. "It rises altogether above that. It is a campaign, as I view it, for the United States, its honor, its credit, its currency, its welfare; and I welcome the assistance which comes to our cause from every quarter of the country, from men who heretofore have not been identified with us in party associations. Professor Warner is a good enough Republican for me this year, (laughter) and he does not stand alone, (cries of "no,") for in every state of the Union there are good old-fashioned Democrats who love their country's honor and esteem it more highly than they do any political association and they have been members of it, and they are with us in this contest for the public honor. I am glad to meet the young men from the college of Berea. I am glad that in this political contest we can submit our principles with confidence to the educated men of the United States, and I rejoice that in every college of the country, east and west, where a poll has been taken, a large majority is always found in favor of financial stability and the national honor. (Cheering). Some people seem to think that the way to enrich this country is to coin the silver of the world at the ratio of 16 to 1. Well, if 16 to 1 is a good thing, 32 to 1 is better, for 32 to 1 better than 16 to 1. There is no commercial relation between gold and silver than 16 to 1. If we are to coin silver dollars we want enough put into every dollar to make it 100 cents everywhere so that the dollar will be cheap enough, either a public or a private credit. But, my fellow citizens, there is more involved in this campaign than the question of currency. There is the question of whether this is a government by law, whether the law is to be supreme over all, whether the courts of this country, which are a sheet anchor for us in every time of trouble, are to be sustained or to become the mere creatures of a party caucus. Away with it. (Applause). This is a government by law, and the people will render a verdict on the 3d day of November sustaining both law and courts."

DEBASING THE MONEY.

From Barnesville, Belmont county, and other small towns in the neighboring counties of Noble and Monroe, came the next delegation came. It was made up of workingmen, farmers and miners and it numbered nearly 1,000. Major McKinley said:

"I take it the people about me, at least those who can hear my voice, are opposed to debasing the money of the country. Every man, whether he has much money or little, wants it good. He wants a money stable in value, uncorruptable, incorruptable, a money that will be worth 100 cents on every dollar whether he keeps it or parts with it, whether he receives it in payment for labor or for farm products, or pays it to the merchant, or the banker. I think that no man in Ohio wants the obligations of the United States dishonored to the extent of a single farthing. We have fought this battle over and over again. The Democratic party, or one wing of it, at least, once declared that we must repudiate the bonds of the United States, but the Republican party said No, these bonds were issued to save the flag of the country and every dollar must be paid in as good currency as the world knows. And we paid off under that policy more than two-thirds of that great national debt."

The Barnesville delegation was closely followed by a great one from Marietta, O., which included some visitors from Morgan county. The Marietta delegation, coming from the first settlement in the whole northwest territory, and a country rich in historical associations and suggestions, caused Major McKinley to recall some scenes, incidents and events of the past.

IS FRIGHTENED.

Then he said:

"Our honor is impugned; our currency is threatened; our courts are assaulted; the very fabric of our government is involved in the controversy which we must settle one week from next Tuesday. This is not a partisan contest; it is a contest built upon genuine patriotism and looking to genuine Americanism. No danger can ever come to this Republic so long as we carry the American flag in our hands and keep it in our hearts, and I speak to all my fellow citizens of Ohio when I say that this is the year when you are to determine, each for himself, whether or not he wants a 50-cent dollar or a 100-cent dollar; whether or not he wants a return to that prosperity from which he ran away in 1892; and whether or not he wants to continue that industrial policy which increases debts of the government and decreases the people and wants and destitution for all of us. (Cries of "We want prosperity and we want McKinley.") The Republican party stands for an honest dollar; for the maintenance of the public honor; for sustaining the public faith; for giving honest money; and the people of this country and for proclaiming to all the world that this is a government of law (applause), and that the law must be supreme above all. In this great contest the Republican party has been designated to carry the banner that represents these great principles, and men of all political parties this year are rallying around that banner because it embraces what they believe to be the highest good of the people and the glory of the republic."

EXCUSES FOR A CHANGE.

Not one-third of the Marietta people had moved away when a delegation of 700 from Guernsey county marched before the stand where Major McKinley was speaking and which he had not left. Major McKinley said:

"I am one of those who believe that the majority of the citizens of this country—no matter what may have been their political relations in the past—are interested in everything that tends to the highest prosperity and the welfare of the people. I believe there have been a great many people who honestly believed that the free coinage of silver of the world might be a good thing, but after full investigation of the subject are satisfied it would be altogether the wrong thing. The American people want no dishonesty in their government; they want no dishonest standards of value; they want no false weights, false measures, false values or false economy. Now, I think the people of this country believe that we ought to have a protective tariff high enough to keep American shops running and American workingmen employed, and high enough to preserve the home market, the best market in the world, to the American farmer and agriculturist."

OUR SPLENDID INSTITUTIONS.

The last delegation of the day came from Indiana and arrived just before dark. It was composed of Republicans from Fort Wayne, Valparaiso, Plymouth and Stark county. Major McKinley said:

"We want to see to it, as citizens of this country, that the grand civilization that we enjoy and the splendid free institutions which we have inherited shall not be permitted to suffer, least of all, to suffer at our hands. A government of the people which rests upon the consent of the governed is a government that can be made by the people to express just such policies as they believe will best subserve their own interests. You will have an opportunity one week from next Tuesday to express by your individual ballots what you think of the great questions that divide us this year. They are questions which ought not to be troublesome in rightful determination. The question as to whether good money or poor money is wanted should not create doubt in any mind. We want good money—good at home and good abroad, and we want all the time, and when we have parted with our work and labor, or our products, we want something in return of stable value, and this is the kind of money we have now—gold, silver and paper, all alike, all equal in purchasing and debt-paying power, made good by the government of the United States.

"It is now proposed that we shall open our mints to the free coinage of the silver of the world. How is the working man to get any profit out of it? The only way he can get profit is by his labor. If you should coin all the silver in the world you could not get any profit from it. The trouble is not with money; it is that we want something to do. It is the job we want. (Cries of "Right.") I know the people of Indiana are in favor of law and order and of honest money. (Cries of "And of Major McKinley.") You are in favor of good money, good times and good markets. You know how you lost some of them and you know the direct route to get them back again, and if you do follow in that way I shall be very much surprised."

THE A. M. A.

Last Session of the Jubilee Held in Tremont Temple Was Largely Attended.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—There was a large attendance on the devotional exercises with which the third and last day's jubilee meeting of the American Missionary association was opened in the Tremont temple today.

Merrill E. Gath, LL. D., president of the society, presided.

Six minute greetings from sister societies were opened with an address by Rev. George L. Boynton, D.D., of Boston, secretary of the Congregational Sunday School and Publication society, who spoke in his behalf. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D.D., of New York, spoke for the Congregational Church Building society.

Hon. Thomas Weston presented the greetings of the Congregational Educational society.

Rev. D. D. Webb spoke for the American board of foreign missions.

Rev. Kincaid, D.D., for the home missionary society, gave a retrospection of the anti-slavery struggle.

Rev. James Brand, D.D., of Oberlin, O., spoke on the "American Highlanders," the whites in the southern mountains.

Rev. C. W. Hiatt, D.D., of Illinois, spoke on the "Patriotic Bearings of the Work."

"Universal Brotherhood" was the theme of Bishop Benj. Tanner Tucker, D.D., LL. D., of Springfield, Mo., bishop of the American African M. E. church.

The report of the committee on finance showed that the receipts of the year were $340,795, an increase of $43,311 over last year. Payments for the year were $341,322, a decrease of $26,119 from last year. The debt Sept. 30, was $65,572, a decrease of $29,853.

These officers were elected for the ensuing year at the business session:

President, Merrill E. Gates, LL. D., of Massachusetts; vice-presidents, Rev. F. A. Nobles, of Illinois; Rev. A. L. McKenzie, D.D., of Massachusetts; Rev. Henry Hopkins, D.D., of Missouri; Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D.D., of New York; Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D., of New Orleans; honorary secretary and editor, Rev. M. F. Strelby, D.D., Bible House, New York; corresponding secretaries, Rev. A. F. Beard, D.D., Rev. F. P. Woodbury, D.D., and Rev. C. J. Ryder, D.D.; recording secretary, Rev. M. E. Strelby, D.D.; treasurer, H. W. Hubbard, all at Bible House, New York.

Executive committee for three years—Charles Hull, Rev. Albert J. Lyman, D.D., Rev. Nathan Jensen, Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D.D., Rev. Edward Sampson Tead.

Two years in place of William S. Strong, Frank M. Brooks.

The closing session was held this evening in Tremont temple.

ARMENIAN VILLAGES LOOTED.

Sixty More People Added to the Number Massacred by the Bloody Turks—A Renewal of the Late Wholesale Massacres Looked For.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that news has been received there from eastern Anatoli that widespread fears exist of a renewal of the massacres. In the middle of September Kurds from Kharput district overran the villayet of Sivas and destroyed and looted six Armenian villages, killing many of the inhabitants. The village of Pinguien had 200 houses burned and 60 of its inhabitants were massacred. It is said that many women committed suicide by jumping into the Euphrates to escape the brutality of the Kurds.

An irade has been issued levying a poll tax of five piastres a-head on all Musulmans and increasing the tax on sheep, public works and education by 1 to 1½ per cent. These taxes will be used for military purposes. The military preparations in connection with the tone of the Turkish press against the Armenians, has excited comment.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

Friday Bargains.

Today's Shoppers will find some splendid values all over the Store—with 7 great Special Bargains thrown in.

DRESS GOODS.

A job lot—not pure wool, but two-thirds—splendid stuff, though, just the thing for children's school dresses. These goods are worth an even 25c.

Today, 11 Cents.

WRAPPERS.

Ladies' fleece flannel wrappers, dark stripes, well made, new sleeves, worth $1.75.

Today, $1.19.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' silver-gray Jersey fitting vests and drawers, elaborately finished down front with satin, regular, 35c.

Today, 25 Cents.

MEN'S PANTS.

Some great values here—Men's all wool working pants, neat patterns, at

$1.95, $2.85, $3.59, $3.85.

Fine dress pants at

$4.59, $4.85 and $5.85.

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Ladies' figured