been one of their greatest enemies, the thistles growing in such profusion in some localities that small grain has been completely crowded out.

OVERCOME BY HEAT.

After Succumbing Died in Withdrawn from the Meeting.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—While sitting on the platform at the Bryan political meeting held at Tattersall's, Vice President Adlai Stevenson was overcome somewhat by heat and was compelled to withdraw from the stage. Fainting for a slight time, it is said, effects of the excitement, the Vice President had his cab called and he went at once to the Palmer House, where he has rooms.

In leaving the stage door at the place of the mass meeting, Mr. Stevenson asked the assistance of a policeman who was unable to recognize the man he was helping, carrying the latter saw him safely away in his cab.

After arriving at the hotel the Vice President still felt the effects of his experience, but was able to go to his apartments without further assistance, and he did not think it necessary to call a physician. He was, however, quite pale, and showed that he had been so the point of prostration. No serious results are anticipated.

AT CANTON.

Delegations Arrive in Detailing Rain —Reception to the Tabernacle.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 28.— Nine cattle of Buffalo people reached Canton at 11:20 this morning. In the party was the Buffaloian league club in handsome uniforms, headed by Powell's Sixty-fifth Regiment band, and the Central Italian club, headed by Scionia's band, and unorganized attendance. Detraining rain was falling and the formal reception was held in the tabernacle where J. B. Cless made the introductory address.

After welcoming and thanking the Buffalo party, McKinley continued: "It has been given few parties in the history of the American republic to take the position occupied by our grand old party today, standing as it does for country, sound money, public honor and supremacy of law and the great federal courts that have been incorruptible in the past and have been our safeguards in every time of peril. [Applause.] The Republican party assumes the responsibility which has been assigned to it and congratulates itself that this year, carrying the flag of our country, carrying the standard that represents the best things in government, that around such a banner will rally not only Republicans but Democrats from every section of our common country—men born beneath our flag and men born beneath another flag. Men belonging heretofore to other political parties are with us this year in heart and purpose to save the nation from dishonor and repudiation. We are all interested, whatever may have been our political faith in the past, in the prosperity of our country. We have now suffered three years and a half from depression and the absence of business confidence and people are only waiting the year—waiting impatiently the day for an opportunity to overturn the policy adopted four years ago and to inaugurate that splendid American protective policy that sustains American labor. [Tremendous applause.] We have had all the free trade we want in the United States. We have not only suffered in our occupations and employments, in our income and earnings, no matter in what profession we have been at work, but we have suffered also in the revenues and credit of the government itself. We want to return to the policy that protects and defends American labor, the American workshop and American market, and take into account always that the best thing for any country is that which gives work to men at the country and insures independent homes. [Cheers.] Then we shall be able to pay our debts enough money from individuals to pay as we go. (Cries of "That's the talk.")

To stop debts and deficiencies and bring to a close of peace. [Applause.] Then, my fellow citizens, we want a national dollar, a dollar equal in every other dollar, and when such a dollar is equal to a dollar everywhere."

[Renewed cheers.] We don't want a 50 cent dollar, 60 cent dollar, 70 cent dollar, 80 cent dollar, 90 cent dollar, 100 cent dollar everywhere." [Renewed cheers.] We don't want a 50 cent dollar. We have tried that three years and a half. [Tremendous laughter and applause.] When we pay our national debt, the work we want to remove from our shoulders our work a dollar that will depreciate every night. I am glad to know the great state of New York is almost so sober to set the little of honor currency. [Applause.]

I am glad to be sure of the first great state in matching almost to a man for national honor and national security. I am glad to know that party lines are almost totally effaced, for it is no longer a question of party triumph, but a question of the triumph of right. [Renewed cheers.] I for you to take care with you the message for Ohio and the great work of will, with you, move in moving a grow victory that shall be significant for the honor of our country, the upholding of public law, peace and tranquility and against every proposition that would debase or degrade the American name and American honor." (Hires cheers, waving of hats, handkerchiefs and flags.)

ATTACKS ON BISMARCK.

French Papers on the Hamburger Nachrichten Revelations.

The Dissolution of the Triple Alliance and the Isolation of Germany Predicted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

Two of the most conservative of the Paris papers—the Figaro, the representative par excellence of the Bourgeoisie of France, and the Gaulois, the organ of royalist society—publishes sharp attacks on Prince Bismarck on account of revelations regarding the Russo-German relations in the Hamburger Nachrichten, for which he is held responsible.

The Figaro says the events in which Bismarck is concerned can now only be qualified as posthumous. Since his fall from power he seems to content to leave no say in the less important affairs of his country.

The predominant idea of Bismarck's administration was to make use of Russia to crush the western powers. Napoleon's alliance with England in the Crimean war for the benefit of England served as a pretext for attacking Russian influences within the orbit of the German foreign policy, where they remained until after 1870.

The results of the Franco-German war terminated by the treaty of Frankfort, opened Russia's eyes and the views of the court of St. Petersburg were modified on account of the conditions of the equilibrium and her future interests.

Prince Bismarck, continues the Figaro, was the only man in Europe who would not understand this evolution.

This is really the principal cause of his fall, for William II was more interesting on the point than his minister understood it.

If the affirmations of the Hamburger Nachrichten to the effect that a secret treaty existed in 1887 between Germany and Russia, assuring the neutrality of the latter in the event of a war with France, are false, they are merely criminal, disgraceful and impotent maneuvers. If true, what man Austria think who only made an alliance with Germany on condition that she would be aided against Turkey?

The Vienna papers demanded explanations which it will be difficult for the German government to give.

The Figaro concludes:

Prince Bismarck ought to furnish these explanations, either confessing that he is an impostor or that he has not foreseen the consequences of his own policies, which have been to alienate Russian sympathies from German egotism.

The Gaulois says prince Bismarck's attitude lacks dignity and will make a gap in him in the eyes of posterity. It is to reply the author or inspirer of the Hamburger Nachrichten revelation, or lose a very great deal of his prestige in the credulity or ignorance of his readers. He should remember that the alliance of the three emperors was broken in 1887, when Alexander III withdrew on account of the intrigues to put a German prince on the Bulgarian throne.

He must be aware that it was a simultaneous publication in Berlin and Vienna in 1888, at the treaty concluded by him with Austria in 1887, that united Russia and France to cause to gather.

The Gaulois does not see where Capivi's responsibility comes in and concludes that the main effect of the Hamburger Nachrichten article will be to weaken the triple alliance, which is already tottering in place.

The Gaulois adds that it would be curious and instructive if he whose ideal was to isolate France should with ease. The isolation of his own country and be obliged to admit he himself contributed to it.

MAY BE PROSECUTED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A special from Berlin says the German government is probably irritated at the disclosure made by the Hamburger Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's organ, in stating that a secret treaty existed between Russia and Germany during the last years Prince Bismarck was in office. It is evident that the government is thinking of prosecuting the Hamburger Nachrichten and "those by whom it is inspired," evidently referring to the ex-chancellor.

THE DREYFUSS IN PERIL.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Prince Bismarck's revelations of the existence of a Russo-German entente during the last years of his tenure of office have set the world talking and speculating afresh with all Berlin and Vienna, to say nothing of Paris, and is regarded as imperiling the Dreyfussi. A rolling interpellation will be made in the Reichstag and doubts are expressed whether the Dreyfussi will be released in 1897.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, Oct. 28.—The famine outlook in India is increasing in gloominess. It is not probable rain will fall now, and the prospects are serious in the northwest and central provinces to the extent that it is certain to extending to Behar. At Bombay, prices have risen heavily. Large imports of foreign grain are expected.

About thirty lakhs of rupees have already been given from the imperial revenue in advance of needs, and the relief work in the north and central provinces, the Punjaub, central India and Rajputana are being started. In addition irrigation works are projected in the Punjaub. The government will issue a detailed final forecast of the distress in December.

Exportation as a Wager.

The most remarkable election bet yet recorded, says the Philadelphia Times, is one in which the parties stipulated is that the loser shall promptly leave the United States and remain an exile from his native land for the remainder of his life. The parties to this wager, which entails as great a sacrifice, are C. N. Donaldson and Fred W. Burke of Milwaukee, Wis. Both are men of prominence in the business and social circles of that city and in the prime of life, and neither has made any definite plans in regard to the exportation he will follow on taking up a residence in foreign lands.

Mr. Donaldson is an ardent admirer of the Republican candidate, and one night announced in a party of friends that if silver won he did not want anything more to do with such a country and such a people, and he asked him if he was in earnest, and Donaldson gravely announced that if Bryan was success he would pull up stakes and make tracks for a gold-standard country. The only condition was that, in the event of his party winning, some other citizen of Milwaukee should suffer expatriation, while he remained at home.

So, if it was well known about town that Burke was as rabid a silverite as Donaldson was a goldbug, and a self-appointed committee, made up of prominent men of both parties, called him aim of the McKinley men's defiance, and he could not say quickly enough that he accepted the challenge and would pay the penalty, should he lose, though it satisfied the loss of every dollar he had in the world.

Word has never got around town that two men of means and position had made such an extraordinary wager their acquaintances, who knew whether one or the other would have to move, learned that they were bluffing and that the whole thing was a practical joke. This got to the ears of Burke and Donaldson, and in order to show that they were in dead earnest they met at a prominent club and drew up a paper setting forth explicitly the conditions of the bet.

Then the principals, accompanied by a big crowd of their friends, adjourned to the office of a prominent lawyer, who, at the signatures of both men had been affixed to the contract and they witnessed, placed upon it his official seal. While each man was willing to sacrifice everything and start for other shores just as soon as one of the objects of his affections was proved to have been elected, their friends insisted on the time of departure being extended, to enable the poor to settle up his business affairs and make the necessary arrangements for his lifelong sojourn among strangers in a strange land. Recognizing the strength of the argument both men agreed that the defeated one should take pains not to be found within the borders of the United States after the first of January, 1897. Both men are now busy studying up on geography, and welcome all information regarding the commercial opportunities offered by any inhabited section of the globe, from the Transvaal to Van Diemen's Land.

MINOR MENTION.

John Nolan, who stands charged with vagrancy and who is said to associate with known thieves, will have a hearing in the police court tomorrow morning.

Dan Dantzenn, a small boy with a solid front, pleaded not guilty to a charge of begging in the police court today. His hearing is set for tomorrow.

At a conjoint Mutual Improvement meeting in the Fifth ward last night the voters were instructed on the Australian ballot and how to vote it. Review W. H. Ingham of the Fourteenth precinct was the lecturer.

The Utah Woman's Press club will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at the Exponent office in honor of Mrs. Ivy Baldwin of Chicago, president of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, who is now visiting in this city, and is pleased for success, honors, as she said, he was a worthy to support. The club meets this evening, but suspended sessions. He admitted having served time on a charge of murder.

OBJECTION TO VOTE.

Registry Agents Will Hear Complaints on Friday Next.

GROUNDS OF DISQUALIFICATION.

One Watcher and one Challenger For Each Polling Place—Watcher Inside, Challenger Outside.

Considerable speculation has arisen in the minds of many citizens as to how and when objections to voters would be heard prior to next Tuesday's election, and by whom and under what circumstances. For the benefit of such individuals, the announcement is made that the registry agents must hear objections to their respective precincts at the same place where they registered voters on the 15th and 17th inst. respectively.

Friday next is the day set apart for such work. The registry agents must receive objections to the right of any person registered until 6 o'clock p. m. on the fourth day (Friday) previous to the day of election, and also receive all persons whose names may be erroneously entered in the list to appear at the proper precinct. Objections may be made great carelessness. Objections to the right to vote of any person registered must be made only by a qualified elector, and the only reasons for challenging the right of a person to vote are the following:

Alien, not naturalized, or citizen of another state or country.

Not a citizen of the United States.

Not a citizen of the United States.

Not a citizen of the United States