

WALS FROM WALES

About the Loss of Its Big Tin Plate Industries to the United States.

Due to McKinley's Bill.

Ex-Congressman Milo White Reported to Be a Chronic Bolter.

Most of the Speaking is Over.

The Last Meetings of the Campaign to Be Addressed Chiefly

By Orators Who Are at Home to Vote

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Some interesting literature was issued to-day from Republican headquarters, devoted chiefly to the attitude of the papers of Wales upon the effect of the McKinley bill upon their chief industry. The idea is mainly to convince voters that the McKinley bill has made the tin plate industry in America of sufficient importance to call forth from Welsh producers a wall, showing that in their own country the tin plate industry has been almost entirely suspended.

Most of the quotations are made from the World, printed in Swansea, the chief tin plate district of Europe. The paper says that within the past few days "work has been almost suspended in the tin plate works district," and further, that they hope for an increase in trade in the next few months, based upon the probable reduction of the tariff in America and the hope of the probable abolishment of the whole thing in 1894.

The same paper then goes on to state that the entire trade of Great Britain has been made out into, and the tin plate industry on the McKinley bill, and also states that large numbers of Welsh tin plate manufacturers have left the country to re-establish their business in America under protection.

Regarding the accession to Democratic ranks of ex-Congressman Milo White, of Minnesota, General Clarkson today received a letter which stated that White is an ardent bolter. He called for renomination by the Republicans in 1892, and bolted them because of it. He was succeeded in the Fifteenth Congress by Judge Wilson, of Winona, a Democrat, who was elected mainly on account of White's bolting at that time.

Hon. John Finerty, now speaking in Western New York, says regarding the Irish vote there: "If I am not greatly deceived, we will poll a much larger Irish-American vote here than in 1884, or 1888. The tide of victory is with us. I do not think it can have any backward flow before election day."

Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, was at headquarters today, and said regarding the situation in Delaware, where he had been doing missionary work, that the outlook for Harrison was exceedingly bright, and he saw no reason why Republicans should not win the day.

More Figuring on the Registration. Republican managers to-night have issued a table of registration figures giving the total registration in 1888 and this year in the districts below Fortieth street, which is claimed as the dividing line between the north and south parts of the city. It is claimed that the total increase of registration is above Fortieth street, and amounts to nearly 20 per cent over 1888, and that the decrease indicates a heavy loss in the Democratic percentage, and a consequent diminishment of Cleveland's plurality below 55,000 in New York City.

Everett C. National headquarters today indicates perfect confidence in the outcome next Tuesday. Chairman Hahn, of the Speakers' Bureau, said the duties of his department were about over. All assignments had been made, and speakers from other States would finish their duties here Saturday night and go home in time to vote. While the work of the campaign would continue up to the last moment, most of the meetings would then be addressed by local speakers who had returned from extended campaigns, and were fully able to give the townspeople the benefit of their experience and the situation in outside places.

Considerable Democratic Activity. At Democratic headquarters there was much more activity manifested than at that of their Republican brethren. Last night the committee was engaged until 3 A. M. today, the object being to offset any possible work of the Republicans in certain of the Southern States. At Republican headquarters there seems to be a feeling of perfect confidence, and the managers are doing little but resting on their oars and waiting for the great event of the year on Tuesday next. Very few of the committeemen were present to-day, and what few were there had nothing much to say.

At the headquarters of the National Veteran Tariff Reform Association a letter was received from veteran Joseph S. Brown, of Indianapolis, enclosing a public declaration signed by over 200 ex-soldiers, residents of Bartholomew county, Indiana, declaring they will vote for Cleveland and Stevenson.

High C. Wallace, a member of the Democratic National Committee from the State of Washington, said today that he had received advice that Mr. Carter had commenced to pour money into at least four far Western States in the hope of securing them for the Republicans. These States, he said, have heretofore been regarded as Republican strongholds, and all of them until within the past few days have been regarded as safe. They are Kansas, Colorado, Idaho and Montana. Mr. Wallace is confident that the Harrison ticket will lose a dozen votes west of the Missouri river.

From the Democratic headquarters has been issued to-day literature disclosing attempts of the Republicans to levy tribute upon Government employes. The latest reports come from the State of Alabama, and the circulars, addressed to various attaches of the Government, are signed Ben DeLemon, one of the most notorious carping-baggers in the South.

The grand demonstration in Jersey, to-morrow evening, and the business men's parade here on Saturday will be two of the biggest Democratic displays of the campaign.

STUDENTS' VOICES CHALLENGED.

The Old Question at Ithaca Has a Chance to Be Settled.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—D. F. VanVleet, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Tompkins county, appeared before the Boards of Registry in this city, recently, and demanded that the names of certain Cornell students be stricken from the registry. This the boards refused to do, on the ground that he offered no evidence that they were not legally entitled to register. Nothing more was heard of the matter until to-night, when 30 Republican students were served with an order issued by Judge Brad-ley, of the Supreme Court, now sitting at Corning, N. Y., ordering them to appear before him at Corning on Saturday, November 3, to show cause why their names should not be stricken from the registry. The boards of registry were also mandated to appear at the same time and place.

The result is awaited with much interest, as it will settle a long disputed question in

THE CLOSING TALKS

And Rallies of the Campaign Entertaining Through Everywhere.

McKinley After Wild-Catters.

Tammany Hall Once More Indorses the Democratic Candidates.

Big Republican Meeting in Indiana

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—Governor McKinley addressed a noon meeting of Republicans here to-day and told the great crowd that the battle would be next Tuesday. He then said it was their duty to take care of Ohio and not send a free trader to Congress from Cuyahoga. After making a strong tariff argument, he excused himself by saying that he was to make a speech in the evening at Music Hall. At an early hour to-night a vast throng assembled at the hall. Governor McKinley opened with a vigorous arraignment of the wildcat currency plank of the Democratic platform.

He said he could give an idea of the character of wildcat money by quoting from a speech made at Mt. Vernon, O., in 1869 by General Garfield. In the course of that speech General Garfield said: "Examine a Bank Note Reporter for 1862-63 and consider the amount of trash that is set down as the paper currency of the country. In November, 1862, the circulation of bank paper in the loyal States was \$1,000,000,000. The State securities for that amount were only \$40,000,000, leaving over \$960,000,000 inadequately secured. Next day the State did the law require the circulation to be secured by State bonds. In the State of Illinois from 1857 to 1860 the banks numbered 89 and their paper ranged from 38 per cent to 100 per cent below par. Of the \$10,000,000 of bank circulation in Illinois the people lost \$2,000,000 or \$20,000,000 directly, besides the indirect loss of as many millions more by derangement of business and ruin to private interests."

Redeemed at 30c on the Dollar. Of ten suspended banks in Minnesota the notes were redeemed at an average less than 30 cents on the dollar. Of 38 broken banks of Wisconsin only six redeemed their notes at so high a rate as 80 cents on the dollar. Even as early as 1860 the official report of only 15 States showed \$47,000,000 of bank notes and 131 worthless. Such was the condition of the banks, the whole number in those States being 1,281.

Continuing, General Garfield had shown that there were in existence at that time over 3,000 varieties of altered notes, 1,700 varieties of spurious notes, and over 800 varieties of imitations, and counterfeiters did a thriving business. He said that he showed that under "wildcat" money currency was subject to violent contractions and expansions. The circulation had increased from \$35,000,000 in 1854 to \$149,000,000 in 1857. In 1854 it was \$107,000,000; in 1857 it was up to \$215,000,000, and on January 1, 1858, it was but \$135,000,000.

General Garfield had asked who could be surprised that the periods named were marked by terrible financial disasters which "made industry and wealth the sport of chance." In every such crisis, he said, the laboring classes were the greatest sufferers. General Garfield that from 1789 to 1841, 363 banks had become insolvent, causing losses to the Government and people of the United States amounting to \$385,451,497. The quotation concluded as follows: "Magnitude of Wildcat Losses. Starting as these figures are they fall short of exhibiting the magnitude of the losses occasioned by this system. The losses occasioned by the commercial revulsion of 1857 were as follows: On bank circulation and deposits \$34,000,000; Bank capital failed and lost \$24,000,000; Loans made on depreciated securities \$24,000,000; Company stock depreciated \$8,000,000; Real estate depreciated \$300,000,000. Total \$420,000,000."

Governor McKinley also quoted from a speech made by Daniel Webster in Boston in 1848, much on the same line as that of Garfield. The Governor took up the tariff question, discussing it in about the same way he has handled the subject in the East. He was once interrupted by a man who wanted to know about Homestead. The Governor responded by saying that there had always been strikes, both in free trade and protection countries, and statistics would show that there were far more strikes and lockouts in free trade England than in America.

RED-HOT REPUBLICAN

Dealt Out to a Huge Meeting of Bankers, Merchants and Brokers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—About 5,000 bankers, merchants and brokers and their clerks filled the sidewalks and streets in front and about the sub-Treasury steps on Wall street to-day, and listened to the Republican orators who spoke under the auspices of the Republican Club of this city. Captain Britten, the Chairman, introduced L. E. Chittenden, who devoted his remarks to the benefits arising from the policy of the Republican administration. Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr spoke next. He said he did not believe, since the formation of the Government of the United States, there had been displayed a more pronounced piece of egotism or more unmitigated impudence than the speech of Grover Cleveland at the Lenox Lyceum. [Cheers.] Colonel Elliot F. Shepard was the next speaker. He said that Benjamin Harrison was the only national candidate running for the Presidency, because Mr. Cleveland's party had surrendered Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Minnesota, having withdrawn their electoral tickets there in the interests of the Weaver party, and he would therefore be accepted in any sense of the word as a national party.

Assistant Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts next spoke. After paying his respects to Mr. Cleveland's Lenox Lyceum speech, and referring to an Alliance-Democratic fusion in the West, he said: "In case this fusion scheme works, the Populists may become masters of the Democratic party in all its policy. Victory for Cleveland would put the Populists on top and it would be the most scandalous combine in American politics. Mr. Cleveland ceases to be an idol when he is found to bow down to the Alliance, the Populists and Weaver. When the Chicago convention passed resolutions to appeal the prohibitive tax on State banknotes it went far toward the ground of the Alliance, and if elected, Mr. Cleveland cannot well help signing a bill to which his party is already pledged."

PHILADELPHIA'S LAST WHOOP.

Mr. Charles Emory Smith Pays His Respects to Wayne MacVeagh.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The Republican campaign in this city practically closed to-night, with a mass meeting at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Republican Club of the University of Pennsylvania. About 1,500 students from the University and nearby colleges filled the building and made the echoes ring with their college yells. Charles Emory Smith, ex-Minister to Russia, presided, and made a speech of some length. He said the college club has become a vital force in American politics. The college boy has entered the preparatory school of American statesmanship. It is said educated intellect is for free trade, but these clubs show it is not true. When they selected their college they wanted one with an honorable past, a progressive present, and a hopeful future. Mr. Smith referred to the defection of Wayne MacVeagh. He was shocked at Republican corruption, and so had embraced Tammany Hall. But David B. Hill said thrust him out, and he might well ex-

claim: "Perhaps it was right to disembrace your love, but why did you kick me down stairs?" When Cleveland is beaten and Hill remains the master spirit of the Democratic party where will MacVeagh be? Mr. Smith pointed out that the administration of President Harrison had opened a new epoch for the country and made a new departure under the joint operation of the twin principles of reciprocity and protection. It involved the complete defense of our markets for the American producer and conquest of foreign markets for our surplus. Other speakers were well received.

TAMMANY ONCE MORE

Enthusiastically Swallows the Nomines of the Chicago Convention.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The announcement that Tammany Hall was to hold another mass meeting to-night to ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson attracted an immense throng to the vicinity of the Wigwam. The same throng as was witnessed at Tammany's meeting last week were repeated to-night. Before 7 o'clock the people began to gather, and long before the speaking began the block from Third to Fourth avenues and that from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets were blocked with people. The streets were ablaze with gas, electric and calcium lights and fireworks. Practically there were ten meetings going on at once.

It was exactly 8 o'clock when Senator George F. Roesech, escorted by Joseph J. O'Donohue and followed by most of the 30 Tammany leaders, several well known Tammany men and United States Senators Ennis and Carlisle filed on to the platform in the main hall of the wigwam and took their seats.

Joseph J. O'Donohue, as Chairman, opened the meeting with a brief speech, a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were elected, and then Secretary McGoldrick read a letter from Senator Gorman, which was received from the speaker. After saying that campaign work alone kept him away, Senator Gorman continued: "I cannot, however, permit the occasion to pass without saying that the completeness of your union, and the many and frequent utterances of Senator Hill, and your efforts and enthusiasm have made it absolutely certain that the electoral vote of New York will be cast for the nominees of the Democratic party. Democrats in other States are also encouraged by your example, and will show upon the election day that they have learned from you how to achieve victory." * * * The people are turning to that man whose only qualification for the office of President is his crowded pages—Grover Cleveland. He has said that he has neither friends nor enemies, nor enemies to punish, and his reward in office affords a sure guarantee of an honest and wise administration of the high office of President of the United States. He is turning to him in such numbers in all the States that he is sure to carry the day for the members of the Republican party cannot, I believe, alter the result of your union. Let us give our votes to the Democrats give ourselves up from now until the close of the day of election to the support of the electoral vote of the great Democratic party. Its life is involved in the issue, and you and we must defend it. This is a duty we owe to our country, our party and ourselves."

The orators of the evening were then attentively listened to, after which the big meeting was closed at a late hour.

REID ENTHUSES THE WOLVERINE.

He Calls the Democratic Party One of Decided Retrogression.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Nov. 3.—Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reid arrived here from the West at 2:05 o'clock this afternoon. He was met at the depot by an enthusiastic throng of Republicans and escorted to the wigwam, which was taxed to its utmost capacity by the multitude of people who pressed into it, and many were unable to obtain admittance. When the speaker appeared he was enthusiastically received. After being introduced he launched forth upon his address. He began by discussing the two great political parties of to-day and comparing their records. The Republican party he characterized as progressive, while on the other hand that of the Democrats was declared to be a retrograde element. "The speaker declared that the Democrats are far behind the times and must be educated up to date. While they are trying to understand what has occurred, the Republicans are planning for the future and the good of the people."

SPRINGER IN CHICAGO.

Speaking to as Many People as the Auditorium Would Hold.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The Iroquois Club, the leading Democratic organization of Chicago, held a great demonstration at the Auditorium to-night. It was the biggest event of the kind which the club has held in four years. The parade was large, fully 1,200 men being in line. The Auditorium, the stage of which was tastefully decorated with flags and strips of bright-colored bunting, was crowded with representative Democrats of the city and State at large, while the hall in front of it was packed from the first floor to the roof with men loyal to Cleveland and Stevenson. The principal speaker was Congressman Springer, and his remarks were confined to the tariff. At the conclusion of Mr. Springer's address he introduced Adlai E. Stevenson, who was greeted with much applause.

REID ADDRESSES THE GERMANS.

Intense Enthusiasm Greets the Republican Candidate for Vice President.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The German Republicans of New York gave Whitehall Reid a rousing welcome at their mass meeting to-night. The meeting was held at Cooper Union, and the large hall was filled to overflowing. The meeting was called to order by Carl Merz, who introduced Judge Charles Naeher. He made a short speech on the currency and then Hon. Whitehall Reid was introduced. Mr. Reid was received with thunderous applause on the tariff, reciprocity and honest money.

ELWOOD'S BIG RALLY.

The Greatest Crowd Ever Seen There Greets Republican Orators.

ELWOOD, IND., Nov. 3.—The great Republican demonstration held here to-night was a complete surprise even to its projectors. The crowd began coming in to-day at noon, and delegations with torches arrived until 20,000 people assembled. The orators were Attorney General W. H. Miller and Colonel J. C. Conger, of Ohio. They addressed vast audiences, changing platforms in order that the crowd could have the opportunity of hearing both. The torchlight procession was the largest ever seen in this city.

Last Kansas Meeting of Populists.

TOPEKA, Nov. 3.—The People's party here held its final big rally of the campaign to-day. At noon there was a big parade in which there were 250 farmers' wagons filled with men, women and children. In the place of honor rode General Weaver and Mrs. Lense. In the afternoon there was speaking at the fair grounds by General Weaver and Mrs. Lense. To-night the Populists held a big meeting at the Opera House.

THE CLOSING TALKS

And Rallies of the Campaign Entertaining Through Everywhere.

McKinley After Wild-Catters.

Tammany Hall Once More Indorses the Democratic Candidates.

Big Republican Meeting in Indiana

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—Governor McKinley addressed a noon meeting of Republicans here to-day and told the great crowd that the battle would be next Tuesday. He then said it was their duty to take care of Ohio and not send a free trader to Congress from Cuyahoga. After making a strong tariff argument, he excused himself by saying that he was to make a speech in the evening at Music Hall. At an early hour to-night a vast throng assembled at the hall. Governor McKinley opened with a vigorous arraignment of the wildcat currency plank of the Democratic platform.

He said he could give an idea of the character of wildcat money by quoting from a speech made at Mt. Vernon, O., in 1869 by General Garfield. In the course of that speech General Garfield said: "Examine a Bank Note Reporter for 1862-63 and consider the amount of trash that is set down as the paper currency of the country. In November, 1862, the circulation of bank paper in the loyal States was \$1,000,000,000. The State securities for that amount were only \$40,000,000, leaving over \$960,000,000 inadequately secured. Next day the State did the law require the circulation to be secured by State bonds. In the State of Illinois from 1857 to 1860 the banks numbered 89 and their paper ranged from 38 per cent to 100 per cent below par. Of the \$10,000,000 of bank circulation in Illinois the people lost \$2,000,000 or \$20,000,000 directly, besides the indirect loss of as many millions more by derangement of business and ruin to private interests."

Redeemed at 30c on the Dollar. Of ten suspended banks in Minnesota the notes were redeemed at an average less than 30 cents on the dollar. Of 38 broken banks of Wisconsin only six redeemed their notes at so high a rate as 80 cents on the dollar. Even as early as 1860 the official report of only 15 States showed \$47,000,000 of bank notes and 131 worthless. Such was the condition of the banks, the whole number in those States being 1,281.

Continuing, General Garfield had shown that there were in existence at that time over 3,000 varieties of altered notes, 1,700 varieties of spurious notes, and over 800 varieties of imitations, and counterfeiters did a thriving business. He said that he showed that under "wildcat" money currency was subject to violent contractions and expansions. The circulation had increased from \$35,000,000 in 1854 to \$149,000,000 in 1857. In 1854 it was \$107,000,000; in 1857 it was up to \$215,000,000, and on January 1, 1858, it was but \$135,000,000.

General Garfield had asked who could be surprised that the periods named were marked by terrible financial disasters which "made industry and wealth the sport of chance." In every such crisis, he said, the laboring classes were the greatest sufferers. General Garfield that from 1789 to 1841, 363 banks had become insolvent, causing losses to the Government and people of the United States amounting to \$385,451,497. The quotation concluded as follows: "Magnitude of Wildcat Losses. Starting as these figures are they fall short of exhibiting the magnitude of the losses occasioned by this system. The losses occasioned by the commercial revulsion of 1857 were as follows: On bank circulation and deposits \$34,000,000; Bank capital failed and lost \$24,000,000; Loans made on depreciated securities \$24,000,000; Company stock depreciated \$8,000,000; Real estate depreciated \$300,000,000. Total \$420,000,000."

Governor McKinley also quoted from a speech made by Daniel Webster in Boston in 1848, much on the same line as that of Garfield. The Governor took up the tariff question, discussing it in about the same way he has handled the subject in the East. He was once interrupted by a man who wanted to know about Homestead. The Governor responded by saying that there had always been strikes, both in free trade and protection countries, and statistics would show that there were far more strikes and lockouts in free trade England than in America.

RED-HOT REPUBLICAN

Dealt Out to a Huge Meeting of Bankers, Merchants and Brokers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—About 5,000 bankers, merchants and brokers and their clerks filled the sidewalks and streets in front and about the sub-Treasury steps on Wall street to-day, and listened to the Republican orators who spoke under the auspices of the Republican Club of this city. Captain Britten, the Chairman, introduced L. E. Chittenden, who devoted his remarks to the benefits arising from the policy of the Republican administration. Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr spoke next. He said he did not believe, since the formation of the Government of the United States, there had been displayed a more pronounced piece of egotism or more unmitigated impudence than the speech of Grover Cleveland at the Lenox Lyceum. [Cheers.] Colonel Elliot F. Shepard was the next speaker. He said that Benjamin Harrison was the only national candidate running for the Presidency, because Mr. Cleveland's party had surrendered Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Minnesota, having withdrawn their electoral tickets there in the interests of the Weaver party, and he would therefore be accepted in any sense of the word as a national party.

Assistant Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts next spoke. After paying his respects to Mr. Cleveland's Lenox Lyceum speech, and referring to an Alliance-Democratic fusion in the West, he said: "In case this fusion scheme works, the Populists may become masters of the Democratic party in all its policy. Victory for Cleveland would put the Populists on top and it would be the most scandalous combine in American politics. Mr. Cleveland ceases to be an idol when he is found to bow down to the Alliance, the Populists and Weaver. When the Chicago convention passed resolutions to appeal the prohibitive tax on State banknotes it went far toward the ground of the Alliance, and if elected, Mr. Cleveland cannot well help signing a bill to which his party is already pledged."

PHILADELPHIA'S LAST WHOOP.

Mr. Charles Emory Smith Pays His Respects to Wayne MacVeagh.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The Republican campaign in this city practically closed to-night, with a mass meeting at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Republican Club of the University of Pennsylvania. About 1,500 students from the University and nearby colleges filled the building and made the echoes ring with their college yells. Charles Emory Smith, ex-Minister to Russia, presided, and made a speech of some length. He said the college club has become a vital force in American politics. The college boy has entered the preparatory school of American statesmanship. It is said educated intellect is for free trade, but these clubs show it is not true. When they selected their college they wanted one with an honorable past, a progressive present, and a hopeful future. Mr. Smith referred to the defection of Wayne MacVeagh. He was shocked at Republican corruption, and so had embraced Tammany Hall. But David B. Hill said thrust him out, and he might well ex-

claim: "Perhaps it was right to disembrace your love, but why did you kick me down stairs?" When Cleveland is beaten and Hill remains the master spirit of the Democratic party where will MacVeagh be? Mr. Smith pointed out that the administration of President Harrison had opened a new epoch for the country and made a new departure under the joint operation of the twin principles of reciprocity and protection. It involved the complete defense of our markets for the American producer and conquest of foreign markets for our surplus. Other speakers were well received.

TAMMANY ONCE MORE

Enthusiastically Swallows the Nomines of the Chicago Convention.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The announcement that Tammany Hall was to hold another mass meeting to-night to ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson attracted an immense throng to the vicinity of the Wigwam. The same throng as was witnessed at Tammany's meeting last week were repeated to-night. Before 7 o'clock the people began to gather, and long before the speaking began the block from Third to Fourth avenues and that from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets were blocked with people. The streets were ablaze with gas, electric and calcium lights and fireworks. Practically there were ten meetings going on at once.

It was exactly 8 o'clock when Senator George F. Roesech, escorted by Joseph J. O'Donohue and followed by most of the 30 Tammany leaders, several well known Tammany men and United States Senators Ennis and Carlisle filed on to the platform in the main hall of the wigwam and took their seats.

Joseph J. O'Donohue, as Chairman, opened the meeting with a brief speech, a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were elected, and then Secretary McGoldrick read a letter from Senator Gorman, which was received from the speaker. After saying that campaign work alone kept him away, Senator Gorman continued: "I cannot, however, permit the occasion to pass without saying that the completeness of your union, and the many and frequent utterances of Senator Hill, and your efforts and enthusiasm have made it absolutely certain that the electoral vote of New York will be cast for the nominees of the Democratic party. Democrats in other States are also encouraged by your example, and will show upon the election day that they have learned from you how to achieve victory." * * * The people are turning to that man whose only qualification for the office of President is his crowded pages—Grover Cleveland. He has said that he has neither friends nor enemies, nor enemies to punish, and his reward in office affords a sure guarantee of an honest and wise administration of the high office of President of the United States. He is turning to him in such numbers in all the States that he is sure to carry the day for the members of the Republican party cannot, I believe, alter the result of your union. Let us give our votes to the Democrats give ourselves up from now until the close of the day of election to the support of the electoral vote of the great Democratic party. Its life is involved in the issue, and you and we must defend it. This is a duty we owe to our country, our party and ourselves."

The orators of the evening were then attentively listened to, after which the big meeting was closed at a late hour.

REID ENTHUSES THE WOLVERINE.

He Calls the Democratic Party One of Decided Retrogression.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Nov. 3.—Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reid arrived here from the West at 2:05 o'clock this afternoon. He was met at the depot by an enthusiastic throng of Republicans and escorted to the wigwam, which was taxed to its utmost capacity by the multitude of people who pressed into it, and many were unable to obtain admittance. When the speaker appeared he was enthusiastically received. After being introduced he launched forth upon his address. He began by discussing the two great political parties of to-day and comparing their records. The Republican party he characterized as progressive, while on the other hand that of the Democrats was declared to be a retrograde element. "The speaker declared that the Democrats are far behind the times and must be educated up to date. While they are trying to understand what has occurred, the Republicans are planning for the future and the good of the people."

SPRINGER IN CHICAGO.

Speaking to as Many People as the Auditorium Would Hold.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The Iroquois Club, the leading Democratic organization of Chicago, held a great demonstration at the Auditorium to-night. It was the biggest event of the kind which the club has held in four years. The parade was large, fully 1,200 men being in line. The Auditorium, the stage of which was tastefully decorated with flags and strips of bright-colored bunting, was crowded with representative Democrats of the city and State at large, while the hall in front of it was packed from the first floor to the roof with men loyal to Cleveland and Stevenson. The principal speaker was Congressman Springer, and his remarks were confined to the tariff. At the conclusion of Mr. Springer's address he introduced Adlai E. Stevenson, who was greeted with much applause.

REID ADDRESSES THE GERMANS.

Intense Enthusiasm Greets the Republican Candidate for Vice President.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The German Republicans of New York gave Whitehall Reid a rousing welcome at their mass meeting to-night. The meeting was held at Cooper Union, and the large hall was filled to overflowing. The meeting was called to order by Carl Merz, who introduced Judge Charles Naeher. He made a short speech on the currency and then Hon. Whitehall Reid was introduced. Mr. Reid was received with thunderous applause on the tariff, reciprocity and honest money.

ELWOOD'S BIG RALLY.

The Greatest Crowd Ever Seen There Greets Republican Orators.

ELWOOD, IND., Nov. 3.—The great Republican demonstration held here to-night was a complete surprise even to its projectors. The crowd began coming in to-day at noon, and delegations with torches arrived until 20,000 people assembled. The orators were Attorney General W. H. Miller and Colonel J. C. Conger, of Ohio. They addressed vast audiences, changing platforms in order that the crowd could have the opportunity of hearing both. The torchlight procession was the largest ever seen in this city.

Last Kansas Meeting of Populists.

TOPEKA, Nov. 3.—The People's party here held its final big rally of the campaign to-day. At noon there was a big parade in which there were 250 farmers' wagons filled with men, women and children. In the place of honor rode General Weaver and Mrs. Lense. In the afternoon there was speaking at the fair grounds by General Weaver and Mrs. Lense. To-night the Populists held a big meeting at the Opera House.

THE CLOSING TALKS

And Rallies of the Campaign Entertaining Through Everywhere.

McKinley After Wild-Catters.

Tammany Hall Once More Indorses the Democratic Candidates.

Big Republican Meeting in Indiana

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—Governor McKinley addressed a noon meeting of Republicans here to-day and told the great crowd that the battle would be next Tuesday. He then said it was their duty to take care of Ohio and not send a free trader to Congress from Cuyahoga. After making a strong tariff argument, he excused himself by saying that he was to make a speech in the evening at Music Hall. At an early hour to-night a vast throng assembled at the hall. Governor McKinley opened with a vigorous arraignment of the wildcat currency plank of the Democratic platform.

He said he could give an idea of the character of wildcat money by quoting from a speech made at Mt. Vernon, O., in 1869 by General Garfield. In the course of that speech General Garfield said: "Examine a Bank Note Reporter for 1862-63 and consider the amount of trash that is set down as the paper currency of the country. In November, 1862, the circulation of bank paper in the loyal States was \$1,000,000,000. The State securities for that amount were only \$40,000,000, leaving over \$960,000,000 inadequately secured. Next day the State did the law require the circulation to be secured by State bonds. In the State of Illinois from 1857 to 1860 the banks numbered 89 and their paper ranged from 38 per cent to 100 per cent below par. Of the \$10,000,000 of bank circulation in Illinois the people lost \$2,000,000 or \$20,000,000 directly, besides the indirect loss of as many millions more by derangement of business and ruin to private interests."

Redeemed at 30c on the Dollar. Of ten suspended banks in Minnesota the notes were redeemed at an average less than 30 cents on the dollar. Of 38 broken banks of Wisconsin only six redeemed their notes at so high a rate as 80 cents on the dollar. Even as early as 1860 the official report of only 15 States showed \$47,000,000 of bank notes and 131 worthless. Such was the condition of the banks, the whole number in those States being 1,281.

Continuing, General Garfield had shown that there were in existence at that time over 3,000 varieties of altered notes, 1,700 varieties of spurious notes, and over 800 varieties of imitations, and counterfeiters did a thriving business. He said that he showed that under "wildcat" money currency was subject to violent contractions and expansions. The circulation had increased from \$35,000,000 in 1854 to \$149,000,000 in 1857. In 1854 it was \$107,00