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THE CANDIDATES ACCEPT.

EDWIN EINSTEIN SCORES TAMMANY.

HE SHOWS THE DANGER TO WHICH THIS CITY IS EXPOSED—WHAT THE OTHERS SAY.

The candidates who were nominated by the Republican county convention have written to the chairman of the convention, Edward T. Bartlett, accepting the nominations with which the Republicans of this county honored them. Mr. Einstein's letter is not long, and is to the point. He discusses the various municipal subjects of importance clearly and concisely, and in a manner which shows that he means just what he says. The other letters, in the main, are simple acknowledgments of the nomination and an acceptance of it. Mr. Einstein's letter is as follows:

New-York, Oct. 31, 1892.

Edward T. Bartlett, esq., Chairman Republican County Convention.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., notifying me of the action of the Republican County Convention.

I accept the nomination tendered me, in view of the earnest representation of many influential gentlemen of both parties that my so doing will, under the conditions presented by the forced withdrawal of the third city ticket, tend to present in the municipal contest a direct issue between Tammany Hall and the people.

For many years, upon every occasion when the question of Tammany domination has been fairly presented to the people, a majority of our city voters have shown their distaste of and repugnance to Tammany Hall. The reasons for this are plain. The rule of Tammany is more absolute, more despotic than exists in any other country in the civilized world. It is un-Republican, un-Democratic, un-American. Four or five self-selected leaders of a secret society constitute the oligarchy which rules us. After the election of 1888, in which the combined vote for Erhardt and Hewitt exceeded that of Mayor Grant by over 30,000 votes, they took possession of our city. They have since, with insignificant exceptions, appropriated the whole power and patronage of the city government to their own selfish purposes.

To other charges made against them, I attach small importance as compared with their flagrant excess of methods which, if persisted in, must destroy popular government.

Omitting then all questions of individual inefficiency, dishonesty and maladministration, let me summarize briefly a few of the oligarchy's methods which tend to destroy government by the people for the people. The machine is perfect. The unit rule is its principle. No freedom of action, or even of expression, is permissible. Four or five men do all the thinking and all the planning, and then exact absolute obedience to their decrees. They are Tammany Hall. They use its name as a cover. The organization is their machine to carry out no purpose but their own. This perfect machine, built up with consummate skill and governed by one will, is steadily intrenching itself in power. It attracts recruits through favors and patronage. The ambitious young man knows that only Tammany can give office and, if not too scrupulous, joins the band. Lawyers, young and old, expect no patronage unless enrolled among the faithful. A contractor who refuses to give political and other support, or to show subserviency in the matter of employes, finds his occupation unprofitable. A street railway company that requires the city's consent to lay its track or change its motive power takes good care to put itself in an attitude to receive favors.

Nothing is too great or too small to receive Tammany's attention. A permit for a grocer's coalbox or for a barber's pole, a liquor dealer's license or a deposit of millions of the city's money in a particular bank, all are alike made subservient to the promotion of Tammany's interests. So, also, the agencies instituted by law to detect or punish crime are in the hands of faithful and service friends. The Tammany man with a "pull" may expect the most considerate and conciliatory treatment. He may not always escape, but his path is made as smooth as possible. Tribute is levied on the saloonkeeper, the pool-seller, the gambler, as well as on the officeholder and the candidate; and therefrom results an enormous fund for the purchase of votes.

The decrees of these men who usurp the name of Tammany Hall are absolute, their discipline inexorable. Let one of their vassals rebel, let one display a little independence, he is marked for the slaughter and nothing but abject submission will save his official head. They send always a solid delegation of their obedient servants to the State Legislature, and demand from them unanimous vote on every measure in which they claim Tammany is interested. In this way these few men practically dominate the Legislature and incorporate their wishes into the statutes of the State. Whatever honest differences of opinion may exist in the minds of Tammany Senators and Assemblymen are sternly reconciled or obliterated by the decision of this council of five.

Conscious of omnipotent power in the city and State, they dictate a speaker of the House of Representatives and secure to forbid an unpalatable nomination by their National Convention. When defeated in this, they demand the submission of the candidate they opposed, and procure the support of the press which had denounced them. The necessities of their position compel them to disregard all considerations of economy in the administration of the municipal affairs. They must, to maintain themselves, give money to their servants. They must pay two men to do nominally the work of one. They must pay salaries much beyond the value of the services rendered. They must allow extravagant expenditures, and permit the payment under the forms of law of unjust claims.

These are some of the characteristics of Tammany which disclose the nature of the machine and the boundless aspirations of its engineers. Its existence is plainly hostile to the spirit of our institutions. Extended over the country, it would constitute the most intensely despotic and centralized government on the face of the earth.

It is high time that our citizens aroused themselves to the seriousness of the situation and put an end to the disgraceful and dangerous methods of New Tammany. It is not a question of party, but of the public safety. In the hope that by my candidacy an opportunity may be given to make an effective protest against the continuance of this state of things I have described, I accept the nomination tendered me, and promise that if elected my action shall always be in accordance with the spirit of this letter, and that the good of the city and the citizens, not the promotion of personal or party interest, shall govern me.

Very respectfully yours, EDWIN EINSTEIN.

C. Volney King, the candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, writes:

Your communication of the 27th inst. is received, in which you notify me of my nomination for the office of President of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New-York, by the Republican County Convention held on the 18th inst. I accept the nomination, and appreciate the honor conferred upon me.

Yours very respectfully, C. VOLNEY KING.

Judge Giegerich, the candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, says:

"Your favor of the 27th inst., informing me that the Republican County Convention, held at the Grand Opera House Hall on the 18th inst., had placed me in nomination for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, has just come to hand. I am thankful for the high honor the convention has thus conferred upon me, and I appreciate it the more as the nomination comes wholly unsolicited on my part from any political organization. I will endeavor by the faithful discharge of my duties to merit the confidence your party has reposed in me by this nomination. Thanking you for the courteous terms in which you have notified me of the action of your convention, I have the honor to remain yours truly,

L. A. GIEGERICH.

Judge Cowing says in his letter accepting the nomination for City Judge:

I am in receipt of your official notification that the Republican County Convention, held at the Grand Opera House, on the 18th inst., placed me in nomination for the office of City Judge. I accept the nomination and acknowledge the honor conferred upon me. I beg also to assure you that it will always be my earnest endeavor to merit the confidence of the great party whose convention nominated me.

RUFUS B. COWING.

The Republican candidate for Additional Surrogate, John S. Smith, wrote:

Your esteemed favor of the 27th inst., informing me of my nomination by the Republican County Convention, for the office of Additional Surrogate of the city and county of New-York. I accept the nomination. Appreciating the importance of the office and the high honor conferred, I beg to thank you and the other gentlemen of the convention.

JOHN S. SMITH.

PROGRESS OF THE MERCIER TRIAL.

Quebec, Oct. 31.—The first witness to-day in the Mercier trial was Mr. Guillault, who continued his evidence from Saturday. Witness said almost all the stationery in his department was bought from J. A. Langlais. Witness did not know whether or not certificates issued for the payment of goods taken from Langlais were issued by him. In fact, he did not know anything about them. Felix Campeau, accountant of contingents; Adjutor Demers, clerk of stationery and printing in the Legislative Assembly, and several other witnesses testified.

When court reassembled after recess the witness Campeau produced books and documents referring to sums paid J. A. Langlais for different departments from February 23, 1891, to December 17, 1891. The witness stated that about $50,000 was annually paid for contingents. John Macfarlane, vice-president and director of the Canada Paper Company, was the last witness for the Crown. When he left the stand Mr. Fitzpatrick addressed the court on behalf of Mercier and Pacaud. He renewed the application he made at the beginning of the trial to bring the case upon either of the two indictments mentioned in the October accusation. He also laid a motion before the court, asking, if the evidence presented by the Crown Prosecutor warranted, that the case be placed before the jury. In case of the court refusing the first motion and letting the case remain before the jury, Mr. Fitzpatrick contended that the Crown should choose one of the two indictments in order to proceed regularly. The court will render a decision on Wednesday.

THE DROUTH SEVERELY FELT.

STREAMS DRYING UP AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS SHUTTING DOWN.

Baltimore, Oct. 31.—The drouth in Maryland has now been continued so long that wells are failing, streams are running dry, the water supply of mills is giving out and matters are assuming a serious aspect. Farmers in many places are reduced to the necessity of hauling water from a distance for culinary purposes and for watering their stock.

Hazleton, Penn., Oct. 31.—The drouth prevailing all over the State is severely felt in this vicinity. Streams are almost dried up, and the smallness of the water supply of this city causes much apprehension. The reservoir is nearly empty, and water is allowed to run through the supply pipes only for a short time morning and evening. Industrial establishments using steam are handicapped by the lack of water, and some of them have shut down, many workingmen being thereby temporarily thrown out of employment.

Allentown, Penn., Oct. 31.—Fires were visible from this city last night on the mountains north of here, and unless rain comes soon to extinguish them serious results may follow. The Lehigh River is lower than it has been for a long while, being little more than a creek. The scarcity of water is seriously felt.

THIS FIRM WILL NOT MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.—Marshall A. Phillips & Co., commission merchants in wool and yarn, of this city, announce that they have tided over their financial difficulties, having secured an extension of time from their creditors, and will not, therefore, make an assignment, as reported on Saturday night.

A PETITION TO REOPEN A CHURCH.

Canton, Minn., Oct. 31.—The Church of the Assumption, where the miraculous window had effected so many cures, has been closed by order of a church committee. No reason is assigned, save that Bishop Cotter, of Winona, in whose diocese the church is, has ordered the pastor to absent himself and denies his best to keep cripples away. A petition has been sent to the Bishop asking a revocation of the orders.

IAMS ON THE WITNESS STAND AGAIN.

FURTHER TESTIMONY IN THE EX-PRIVATE'S CASE AGAINST HIS FORMER OFFICERS.

Pittsburg, Oct. 31.—The case of ex-Private W. L. Iams against Colonel Streator and others was continued this morning. Major-General George R. Snowden appeared in the courtroom for the first time since the opening of the trial. He was naturally the object of a great amount of interest, not alone for his connection with the case, but for his prominence as commander of the State's army which restored civil government at Homestead after the riots had given way to mob rule. Iams was put on the stand again and was asked where he performed the picket duty on the night before he went to sleep. He was not positive that he did perform picket duty on the night before he went to sleep. On cross-examination he said he had been advised to make the suits after he was discharged.

Frank G. Jacobs was the next witness for the prosecution. He was a private of Company E, 10th Regiment. He saw Iams in the guard house while on duty. He also saw Iams held up by the thumbs. He was hanging to the ridgepole of a tent. His thumbs were tied by a loop knot. The tips of Iams's toes alone were on the ground. Iams was spitting tobacco juice. The officer of the day gave the chew. Iams asked for it. Almost immediately before Iams was cut down, Colonel Streator said to the doctors that if the prisoner hung longer it might injure him physically. When Iams was cut down he sank to the ground. The witness did not hear Iams say when Colonel Streator got through amusing himself he could cut him down. He had heard Iams say: "If Streator expects me to take back what I said, he could cut me down dead."

Robert V. Kent, a private of Company K, testified that he heard Colonel Streator says "Do not let him hang long enough to do any material injury." Iams was at once cut down.

Judge Porter here made a rule, at the request of the defence, that Iams be asked whether it was his intention, in case he secured the conviction of any one of the defendants, to institute a civil suit for damages. He replied that it was. The court said it was not a proper question under the law, but was permissible at the discretion of the court to show to the jury bias on the part of the witness, who is also the prosecutor.

In the afternoon Private Kent was again called by the prosecution and asked if he had heard Colonel Streator make any threat against the welfare of Iams. The question was argued by the attorneys for both sides. Attorney Iams said he wished to show that Colonel Streator had a malice against Private Iams when the latter was punished. The defence finally admitted the question, and Kent replied that Streator had said on the Monday night succeeding the day of the punishment that he (Iams) had better keep out of his way or he would shoot him if he could hit at forty yards. This remark was made upon Colonel Streator hearing a rumor in camp that Iams intended shooting Streator on sight. The defence asked if this rumor had been heard by the witness. "Yes," replied Kent, "but I did not hear it from Iams."

John H. Gladden, the nurse who revived Iams, and whom the prosecution depends most upon, then took the stand. He had seen them take Iams and tie him up by the thumbs, but only watched the proceedings for ten minutes, as the sight sickened him. He ran toward Iams when the latter was cut down and fainted. He administered whiskey and ammonia upon instructions from Dr. Grimm. He spoke to Dr. Grimm after Iams had recovered consciousness, and in reply to his remark that Iams was pretty sick Dr. Grimm said: "Yes; but he swallowed a chew of tobacco."

THE INCENDIARY ATTEMPT WAS FOILED.

A FIEND TRIES TO BURN A TENEMENT-HOUSE, BUT THE FLAMES ARE PUT OUT IN TIME.

A desperate attempt to burn the four-story frame tenement-house at No. 823 Park-ave., Brooklyn, was made at an early hour yesterday morning. That the incendiary failed was only due to one of the tenants who was awakened by the thick smoke which penetrated her apartments. Eight families, comprising forty-eight people, occupy apartments in the dwelling. Mrs. Hultz, who first discovered the fire, lives on the first floor. She found the smoke issuing from the cellar. Rushing to the street she screamed for assistance and brought Sergeant Zimmerman and Policeman Durholtz of the Vernon-ave. station, to the house. The officers bravely entered the cellar and found six separate fires, and four of the fires were in different coalbins, another under the stairway and another made up of rags in the front part of the cellar. Kerosene oil had been liberally poured about the cellar and was blazing furiously. The policemen worked like beavers, pouring buckets of water on the flames, and soon extinguished them.

The police have been unable to find any trace of the incendiary.

THE HUDSON CITY SINKS A TUGBOAT.

IT'S A QUESTION WHOSE FAULT IT WAS—EACH CAPTAIN BLAMES THE OTHER.

The tugboat Olive Baker was sunk yesterday afternoon in front of the Pennsylvania ferry slips at Jersey City by the ferryboat Hudson City, which was on its way to New-York at 3:15 o'clock. The Baker, whose owner, William E. Welsh, was at the wheel, says he received the signal of the Hudson City to go ahead and that the ferryboat would go astern. He gave the proper reply, and also told his engineer to put on more steam, but the boat could not make much headway against the tide and drifted back, the ferryboat striking her amidships and making a big hole in her side. Captain Welsh says he then headed her for shore, but after going 100 yards she whirled around and went down almost exactly in the place where she was when hit. The tugboat Essex tried to tow the Baker to shore, but was obliged to cast off her bawser. Captain Longstreet said that when he blew his whistle to go astern the Baker seemed to stop, but Captain Welsh insists that he gave the proper bells, and blames the strong ebb tide. The crew made their escape in a small boat. They were besides the captain: John Ward, the engineer; Frederick Kopp, the pilot; Isaac Farrell, cook; Frederick Jeff, deckhand; a boy, name unknown, and another deckhand, also unknown. Captain Welsh valued his boat at $10,000. She was only partly insured. There were three dredgers on the Baker, which was going to the Erie to tow some dredging scows to sea, but they jumped on the ferryboat when the collision occurred.

The Hudson City carried her passengers to New-York and then laid up at Hoboken. She was only slightly damaged.

TO GIVE MINISTER EGAN A RECEPTION.

Minister Patrick Egan will be the guest of the Union League Club of Jersey City on Thursday evening and will hold an informal reception at the clubhouse in York-st. from 7:30 to 10 p. m.

THOMAS L. JAMES SPEAKS.

THE EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL AT TENAFLY.

HE PRESENTS THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN AN INTERESTING WAY—OTHER SPEAKERS.

The citizens of Tenafly, N. J., turned out in force last night to attend the mass-meeting held in Clinton Hall under the auspices of the Harrison and Reid Club of Tenafly. J. Hull Browning, the president of the club, made a brief address and introduced ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James as the presiding officer. For some time past malicious Democrats have taken advantage of the illness of Mr. James, which has prevented active campaign work on his part, and have charged him with Democratic inclinations. After the applause following his introduction to the audience had subsided, Mr. James made an earnest address and clearly defined his position as a Republican, and with reference to the paramount issues of the campaign he said:

I regret that the state of my health has prevented my taking a more active part with my neighbors and friends in securing the triumph of Republican principles and Republican candidates in the approaching election.

I am a Republican and supported the nominees of my party since the formation of the Republican party in 1855, with the single exception that in 1884, when the "bosses" in New-York endeavored to turn the party over to Tammany Hall, I voted for William R. Grace, the citizens' candidate for Mayor, and if that is treason, why, any one who objects may make the most of it.

If I had been in doubt about my own course in this campaign, such doubt would have been determined by those things which I learned during my recent visit to England. I should have been impressed with the necessity of sustaining the Republican party and its policy, because I discovered that there is probably not an Englishman, from Lord's Rad to John O'Groat's house, who is not earnestly hoping for the election of Grover Cleveland and the success of the policy emphasized by the Democratic platform.

I saw that England realizes that the principle contained in the McKinley bill means the ultimate preeminence of American manufactured goods, not only in the United States, but in the markets of the world. As long as this principle is the policy of this nation, so long will the manufacturing interests of Great Britain be threatened, and more and more of their manufacturers will be tempted to follow Sir Titus Salt's example and remove their great manufactories to this country.

The thinking men of Ireland, however, are not in favor of Mr. Cleveland's election, since Irishmen in Ireland are not Tories, and it is one of the strangest mysteries of politics that so many Irish-Americans should be supporting that political party in which are centred the hopes and sympathies of the English Tories—I mean the party of Grover Cleveland.

I found that Mr. Cleveland is not popular in Wales, for a number of sturdy Welchmen are making ready to move their tin industries to this country in order to improve their condition and enjoy in this favored land the benefit of our wise protective policy. (Applause.)

I am for Harrison and Reid because I am a Republican, proud of the record of my party and proud of its history. I am in favor of Protection to American industries. I do not propose to cast my vote in favor of that party which is willing and anxious to have this country of nearly 70,000,000 of freemen made again a dependency of Great Britain. I don't propose to have the work of the fathers of the Republic undone and this country handed over, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of our former masters and oppressors. The Declaration of Independence with me is not a "glittering generality," but means to-day what it meant in 1776.

I am in favor of every citizen of the United States having one vote, and having that vote honestly counted, if it takes all the power of the nation to secure that result. If this is the so-called Force bill, I am in favor of it. (Applause.)

I am in favor of honest money. I want a dollar to be worth a dollar, in gold or its equivalent, whether greenbacks, national bank notes, or silver. Therefore I am opposed to a return to that "scum of all villainies," the wildcat and red dog currency. It is a scheme to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and it is fitting that the Bourbon, Tory Democracy, a party that never forgets anything or learns anything, should make this shameless scheme a prominent plank in its platform. Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, justly characterizes this as more dangerous than even their assault upon American labor.

I need no other demonstration that my position is grounded on fact and not theory than that proof which every citizen discovers as he casts his eyes around this magnificently prosperous country. Did you ever almost unknown here. The vast majority of workingmen are having now only the necessaries, but what in England and Europe would be called the luxuries of life, and laying aside a surplus for a "rainy day," as is shown by the splendid reports of superintendents of building of every State in the Union. (Applause.)

I am willing to admit that Grover Cleveland is a better man than his party, but you do not vote for Cleveland, the man; you vote for the nominees of the Chicago Convention, running upon a platform more infamous than even its inspiration, the so-called constitution of the Confederate states, or that other Bourbon platform of 1864, which declared the war a failure on the day that Sherman placed the old flag in triumph o'er the rules of Atlanta.

Remember, and I do not need to emphasize the perilous suggestion in this mention, that there is but one life, should the Democratic Rebs succeed, between Adlai E. Stevenson and the Presidency. For these reasons I intend to remain with the party of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Garfield, and to do my kicking, if there be need, inside the party, instead of going over to Tammany Hall. Let us close up the ranks, touch elbows and march on to certain victory. (Cheers and long-continued applause.)

Mr. James was frequently interrupted by applause.

William H. McElroy, of The Tribune, was the next speaker. He said that the Republicans generally throughout the country were beginning to feel that if every Republican did his duty on Election Day there would be no doubt about the result of the election.

A. J. Dittenhoefer, of New-York, was the next speaker. He clearly presented the issues of the campaign. He was followed with close attention, and the telling points in his speech were warmly applauded. The whole audience joined in singing campaign songs after each speech, and the Republicans present were firm in their belief that the most beneficial effects would result from the enthusiasm developed by the meeting.

The officers of the Harrison and Reid Club, of Tenafly, are: President, J. Hull Browning; vice-presidents, Charles E. Blauvelt, T. L. James, John Lyle, Edwin Demarest, J. I. Paulison, George W. Canter; secretary, F. R. Ingersoll; treasurer, T. L. MacIntyre; chairman of the executive committee, J. B. Maugham.

Among those present last night were Colonel A. G. Demarest, D. T. Atwood, A. C. Demarest, E. G. Eldson, Garrett DeMoti, C. E. Vogt, Charles M. Dalrymple, Albert Blauvelt, Mr. Ishem, Joseph Grohl, B. F. Pogt, E. E. Cammock, R. J. Waddell, of Tenafly, and G. R. Dutton, of Englewood.

GRAND TRUNK'S ANNUAL MEETING LIVELY.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—A cable dispatch from London says: There was a large and lively annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway shareholders to-day. Sir Henry Tyler made a long and sanguine speech in which he stated that, as a consequence of recent changes, he expected to make a saving of £40,000 annually. Mr. Girdlestone, on behalf of some of the leading stockholders, made a motion against the proposed new Toronto station, as well as against the proposal regarding the taking over of the Nipissing line. Mr. Baker seconded the motion, and urged that Mr. Seargeant, the general manager, be dismissed. He charged those behind the scenes of the company with speculation. Mr. Hubbard, a director, detailed the favorable results of his recent tour with Sir Henry Tyler, and eulogized Mr. Seargeant and his staff.

Sir Henry Tyler asserted that the Toronto station and the Nipissing line were essential and would be profitable. It would be folly, he said, to transfer the control of the company to Canada.

Mr. Girdlestone's amendment to the annual report was rejected by about 60 to 40. Mr. Girdlestone then demanded a poll on his motion for the consolidation of minor railways with the Grand Trunk system. Mr. Baker moved to postpone it. This was carried against the board by about 30 to 20. Mr. Tyler charged that the annual report had not really been adopted, and he protested against the board's use of its proxies, while the other shareholders received none. Mr. Household declared, as an auditor, that a miserable and disgraceful fraud had been committed at the last poll, in the board charging for proxies which were never received by the shareholders. The meeting dispersed amid loud protests, while the poll was proceeding.

MR. JEFFERSON PLAYS IN BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 31 (Special).—Joseph Jefferson began a week's engagement at the Boston Theatre to-night in "Rip Van Winkle." The house was crowded and Mr. Jefferson is welcomed back to Boston in the most cordial manner. The engagement was originally for only seven performances, but the demand for seats was so heavy that it was decided to give an extra matinee on Wednesday.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Judge John T. Scott, brother of Mrs. Harrison, arrived in the city this morning and will be the President's guest for a few days. He started from Port Townsend, Wash., to attend the funeral in Indianapolis, but failed to reach there in time. J. Robert McKee, the President's son-in-law, left Washington this morning for Boston.

LOYAL REPUBLICANS ALL.

THOUSANDS TURN OUT TO GREET CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW AND WHITELAW REID.

CAMPAIGNING THROUGH THE EMPIRE STATE—BIG MEETINGS AT ITHACA—THE FARMERS OF TOMPKINS, CAYUGA AND TIOGA COUNTIES SHOW THEIR INTEREST IN THE ELECTION.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Whitelaw Reid and Chauncey M. Depew began to-day a political tour through the southern tier of counties of this State in the course of which they will deliver addresses to voters this present week in several of these counties. Mr. Reid left New-York early this morning in company with ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell, who formerly lived here. The travellers left New-York on the fast mail train over the New-York Central, and at Irvington were joined by Mr. Depew. The journey was uneventful until the train arrived at Canastota, in Madison County, where they were to take a train over the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad, by which they were to journey to this place. There over a thousand people headed by ex-Congressman Delano had gathered to welcome them. Mr. Depew and Mr. Reid came out upon the rear platform of Mr. Depew's private car and enthusiastic cheering followed.

"I see you are all with us," said Mr. Depew smiling. He then continued: "The farmers are with us, the artisans are with us, the mechanics are with us, everybody is with us, but a few college professors, and we are now going over to convert them." Mr. Depew then introduced Mr. Reid with the words, "I have the pleasure of presenting to you Whitelaw Reid, the next Vice-President of the United States." Mr. Reid was greeted with great cordiality, but had hardly expressed his hearty thanks when the train started for Ithaca.

There were similar brief meetings held at Cazenovia, at De Ruyter and at Cortland. There were fully 2,000 people at Cortland. Mr. Reid, in three speeches of two minutes' duration, called attention to the prosperity of the United States under the Administration of Benjamin Harrison, and asked if there was any need of a change in that Administration.

At Ithaca Mr. Reid and Mr. Depew were met at the depot by Edwin C. Stewart, the chairman of the Republican County Committee, and other members of that committee, and were escorted to the Clinton House. The travellers quickly saw that Ithaca was crowded with thousands of the farmers of Tompkins, Cayuga, Tioga and Seneca counties. Added to these were hundreds of the students of Cornell University. Mr. Reid and Mr. Depew held a reception at the Clinton House early in the evening and were visited by the leading citizens of Ithaca, and by hundreds of voters who do not live in the prosperous little city. There then followed two political meetings, both of which were addressed by Mr. Reid and by Mr. Depew. The meetings were held in Library Hall and in Wilgus Hall, and were attended by thousands of persons. Ex-Governor Cornell escorted Mr. Reid to Library Hall and introduced him to the audience. Among others present were Congressman John Raines, Congressman George W. Ray, Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Postmaster Robinson, ex-Assemblyman Frank J. Enz, William Bostwick, ex-State Assessor George Priest, Editor of "The Ithaca Journal"; John W. Dwight, of Dryden, and Professor D. O. Barto, Professor R. H. Thurston and Professor H. B. Hutchins, of Cornell University.

Mr. Reid was welcomed with much heartiness. He told his auditors that he brought them the assurance from New-York City that if the Republicans of the interior of the State did as well as those in the great city would do for Harrison there could be no question of Mr. Cleveland's defeat. Further, he had recently been in the West, and he did not reveal any state secrets when he told them that the Democratic rainbow-chasers were mistaken. In his judgment all the loss the Republican party could possibly suffer in the West was the vote of Nevada and the four votes of Michigan. Their losses would be more than offset by gains in other States. Mr. Reid then at some length contrasted the positions of the Republican and of the Democratic parties on the tariff question, currency and reciprocity.

Mr. Reid contrasted Mr. Cleveland's bold attitude on the tariff previous to the Democratic National Convention with his attitude now, since the reports of the Democratic State officials of New-York have shown the great prosperity of the State the present year and the year after the McKinley Tariff was passed. Mr. Reid called attention to the fact that if President Harrison should be defeated probably the Democratic party would also get possession of the United States Senate. Thus it would come into possession of all the branches of the United States Government, and it could carry out its Free-Trade policy without check. Business disaster would surely follow. The Democratic party asked the country to reverse its policy on the tariff, on the currency, on Reciprocity. He did not believe that the country would do this. On the contrary, it was his opinion that the United States would say it was a sound policy to let well enough alone. It was a sound policy to re-elect a faithful public officer, and he believed that this policy would be followed, and Benjamin Harrison be elected. Mr. Reid's speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

Following Mr. Reid, ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow made a brief address. He said, among other things:

For a third of a century no law of any significance has been placed upon the statute-book of the Republic by the Democratic party. For this period, whatever the influence of legislation may have been, good or bad, upon the business and welfare of the country, the Democratic party can claim no part of it; for every amendment to the Constitution and every law at the time of its enactment met with its almost if not quite unanimous opposition. The Supreme Court of the United States decided the act of Congress known as the McKinley tariff constitutional by a unanimous opinion, the dissent of two judges being on the provision for reciprocal trade with other nations. A few months thereafter the Democratic party, in National convention at Chicago, by resolution declared this act unconstitutional, and denounced all such legislation as a system of robbery, and all persons favoring such legislation as wanting in patriotism and correct constitutional knowledge. This same Democratic party, in National convention at Chicago twenty-eight years ago, in like manner denounced the acts of Abraham Lincoln, and declared the war for the perpetuity of the Union a failure, and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities. The most baneful of all the pernicious influences which lead to National decay is a policy that degrades or impoverishes labor. That is the great fact stamped on all the ruins which strew the pathway of empires. The prosperity of States depends not on the mass of their wealth, but on its distribution. That country is greatest and most glorious in which there is the greatest number of happy firesides. And to make the firesides happy it must first be made comfortable. Hence comes the necessity in tariff legislation of securing so far as possible the supplying of the home market by home labor. Strike from the tariff all its protective features and the labor of this country must then stand unaided and alone in its competition with that labor of the world where homeless poverty is the sole heritage of the son of toil. In the enactment of a tariff the question is not tariff or no tariff, but how much duty and what kind shall be imposed upon the various articles enumerated in the act. The amount and the mode of collection involves the question of Protection to American labor in the development of the material resources of the country.

While the facts in trade show that a protective duty does not necessarily increase the market price of the protected article the protection creates home production and gives to the home article an enlarged market. The increased production from the same plant with improved machinery, and the development of greater skill and economy by reason of home competition lessens the market price of the home article without reducing the wages of labor and by reason of this greater production without lessening the yearly profits of the producer. By producing at home the commodities which a people consume the profit in the production and in each and every exchange thereof in the course of trade is retained in the country, and the aggregate makes the wealth of the Nation. The country that produces for itself has both the article produced and the money paid for its production, instead of having only one of these values, as would be the case in buying abroad.

The consumer in all cases buys cheapest where he pays easiest. The state of things which gives to the laborer the largest employment at the best wages enables him to pay easiest, and in that way he buys cheapest no matter what the nominal price of the article may be; for without employment he could not buy at all, and with scant employment he must buy scant. The Irishman who was bantering the marketman on the price of his potatoes said to him that he could buy as good potatoes in Ireland for 10 cents a bushel. The marketman, a little irritated, replied: "Why didn't you stay in Ireland then and buy your potatoes at 10 cents a bushel?" "Ah, sure!" said Pat, "I didn't have the tin cents." Supplying the home market by home labor gives to such labor the greatest possible employment and at the best attainable wages.

Mr. Depew was warmly greeted. In his speech at Wilgus Hall he said:

I have been travelling since morning and have seen crowds of hundreds of people gathered to see the next Vice-President of the United States. If there is anything in crowded meetings and in secret information about this Democrat and that Democrat intending to vote our ticket, then I have no hesitation in saying that Harrison and Reid will be elected. And I have no hesitation in saying further that Harrison and Reid will be elected without the State of New-York. (Great applause.) New States have been added in the West which we shall get, and we shall have Connecticut and perhaps New-Jersey. The only things left for us to do here in New-York is to join the column of the successful soldier.

Why should the country change its ruler? Is it not prosperous under its present one? Recently I spent a few days in Chicago. I was more interested in the crowd than in the celebration. There were 150,000 persons gathered in one hall at the celebration, and I looked them all over to see if they were in rags or apparently ill-fed, as described by our Democratic friends. But every one present was well clothed and obviously well fed, and the exhibition itself was a marvellous indication of our prosperity under the Harrison Administration. Then I listened to Henry Watterson, who for two years past has so eloquently described in his newspaper the poverty of these United States. But he stood up before that audience and said we were the most prosperous people in the world. I looked at the Democratic papers two days afterward and they said, substantially: "The Columbian Exhibition being over, we will now once more describe the calamitous condition of the country." What a party the Democratic party is! It goes to bed and sends for a doctor whenever it hears of the creation of a new industry.

Every one of you can recall the fact that formerly we used to have a panic in this country every ten years, but that now, since the protective tariff system was firmly established, we have long periods of prosperity, not even disturbed by business fears. If you will review the history of this country you will discover that every time there has been a panic in the business world you can trace it to some interruption of our system of protection of our workingmen. Do you wish to disturb the tariff system and introduce business commotion? If you do, vote for Mr. Cleveland, for he will assail the tariff. Our Democratic friends say that we should follow the example of Great Britain, and tax sugar, tea and coffee, and if this will not suffice to pay off the Government, to have direct taxation. The Republican policy is that it is best to compel the foreigner to pay a tax to do business in this country. Is any man now sensible of national taxation? I do not believe he is; but we would be under a Democratic Administration. I do not believe that the voters of this country intend to change Administrations. They will continue the wise and patriotic Administration of Benjamin Harrison. (Applause.)

After both Mr. Reid and Mr. Depew had spoken in the Opera House, Congressman Raines, in response to the calls of the audience, discussed the pension question and the surplus. His words fired the audience to the highest enthusiasm of the enthusiastic night.

Mr. Reid and Mr. Depew will depart from this city at noon to-morrow and will address the voters of Hornellsville to-morrow night.

Congressmen Ray and Raines spoke here for an hour each in the open air to 5,000 enthusiastic voters.

ON A SPEAKING TOUR THROUGH THE STATE.

Whitelaw Reid, the Republican candidate for Vice-President; Chauncey M. Depew and ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell started yesterday morning on their speaking tour in the southern and central part of the State. The train left the Grand Central station at 9:10 o'clock. Mr. Depew was not at the station, but he took the train at Irvington. To-day they will speak at Hornellsville. On Wednesday speeches will be made at Belmont, Allegany County; Salamanca and Jamestown.

REPUBLICANS OUT IN FORCE.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS AND PARADES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY'S HEARTY RECEPTION AT POUGHKEEPSIE—CAMPAIGN RALLIES AT OTHER POINTS.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 31 (Special).—Governor McKinley had a magnificent reception here this afternoon. He reached the Nelson House from the north at 12:30, and for nearly two hours the leading men of the city called upon him and shook his hand. At 2 p. m. he was escorted to the Opera House, which was packed with people from the city and county and from points along the Hudson. When the Governor appeared upon the platform under the escort of Colonel O. T. Beard the audience arose, and cheer after cheer greeted the distinguished Ohioan, who stood with bared head bowing to the assembled multitude. When quiet was restored, P. Edger Acker, of the Lincoln League, introduced Colonel Beard, who was chosen president of the meeting. Colonel Beard, in a few eloquent and well-chosen remarks, introduced Governor McKinley, who, on coming forward, was again enthusiastically cheered for five minutes. When the cheering ceased, the Governor made an address which will never be forgotten by those who heard it. He dealt with protective tariff and tariff for revenue only in such a plain, straightforward manner that he captured his audience at the start, and time and again, when he made a forcible exposition of the two planks by way of comparison, the people drowned his voice with great and prolonged cheering. He spoke for nearly two hours, and there were cries for him to go on. Other excellent speeches were made by Jacob Lefevre, Republican candidate for Congress, and Wallace Bruce, United States Consul at Edinburgh. When the meeting adjourned, great crowds followed Governor McKinley to his hotel, cheering him wildly on the way. He left here for New-York on the 4:50 train.

To-night there was a grand Republican parade in this city under the auspices of the Lincoln clubs. Eight hundred men came from Newburg on a special steamer, and the Astor Gun Squad came from Rhinebeck, and there were also in line clubs from Peekskill, Matteawan, Fishkill, New-Hamburg, Marlborough, Highland, Hyde Park and other places. The city was brilliantly illuminated, and the display of rockets, colored balls of fire, bonfires, etc., was magnificent. In the line was a large cavalcade and many transparencies. Flags were everywhere thrown to the breeze. It was a great day and night for the cause of Republicanism.

Hudson, Oct. 31 (special).—One of the most enthusiastic colored Republican meetings ever held in this city took place this evening in the Opera House. A delegation of the leading colored citizens of Troy came down to join in the rally. The mentioning of the names of the Republican candidates was the signal for prolonged applause, and the general enthusiasm that prevailed was indicative of anything but apathy on the part of the colored people. The Rev. Cyrus Maze, of Troy, presided. The Carlton Glee Club sang. Speeches were made by C. W. Anderson and Charles S. Morris, of New-York, which elicited great applause.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 31 (Special). The village of Saugerties was ablaze with Republican cheers and enthusiasm to-night. The Harrison and Reid clubs of that village and the various clubs of this city and vicinity were all in line. The procession was the most imposing one ever seen there, and the stores and residences were profusely decorated in honor of the occasion.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Oct. 31 (Special).—The Essex County Tally-Ho meetings have been a great success. The party consisted of Charles H. Moore, of Plattsburg, as the speaker; George A. Stevens, of Lake Placid, the Republican nominee for member of Assembly; C. W. Woodford, of Port Henry; the Port Henry Drum Corps, and others who assisted from town to town. The coach was decorated with the National colors and transparencies and mottoes appropriate. All along the route the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Meetings were held out doors and in. Probably not less than 3,000 farmers in widely separated districts have been reached. Torchlight processions and illuminations of houses and stores have been the rule. One procession was five miles long. Expect a good account from Northern New-York.

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Republican laundrymen and employes of the shirt and collar factories of this city paraded to-night. There were about 1,200 men in line.

Dunkirk, N.