ROOSEVELT'S TOUR ENDED.

TRAVELLED 21,209 MILES AND ADDRESSED THREE MULLION PEOPLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Owego, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Theodore Roosevelt, Republican candidate for Vice-President, completed to-night at this point one of the most remarkable campaigns ever made by a candidate of any party in the United States. In eight weeks he has visited twenty-four States of the Union, made 673 speeches, travelled 21,209 miles, visited 567 towns and cities, and talked to what is estimated to be 3,000,000 people. This record includes more speeches, more miles travelled and more territory covered than that of all the other candidates for President or Vice-President of the United States of all other parties for the last one hundred years, with the exception of the record made by William J. Bryan in 1896, and it exceeds Mr. Bryan's record, which was 599 speeches made in 19,000 miles covered.

This wonderful campaign was finished by a two weeks' tour of the State of New-York, during which the candidate travelled 2,253 miles through thirty-seven counties and made 120 speeches, the majority of them from the rear platform of the train. Mr. Roosevelt finished his tour in excellent health and good spirits, and, as he said to-night, "with a slightly weakened voice, but able to go on with the campaign a couple of weeks more."

He fortunately escaped injury to-night, some miscreant at Waverley throwing a stone at the Governor's car just as his train left that place, which broke one of the windows of the car, but did not hit the Governor. The Governor was a hard working man in the West. He has been a hard working man in New-York State. In this State he has made speeches in fourscore villages and in fifteen cities, namely: New-York, Newburg, Kingston, Syracuse, Watertown, Oswego, Rochester, Geneva, Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda, Buffalo, Lockport, Jamestown, Binghamton and Schenectady. In all he must have addressed 250,000 people, and double that number doubtless have seen him in the various places he visited in New-York State. The Governor also has everywhere in the State by his speeches and presence increased the interest in the Republican canvass. Wherever he travelled Republican leaders testified to the additional strength imparted to the Republican campaign by his tour. The Democratic leaders seem to be conscious of the desperate condition of Mr. Bryan's canvass in this State, and for several days past in the interior of the State have exerted themselves solely to get votes for John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Stanchfield, it is also reported, is no longer touching National topics in his speeches, or is referring to them but slightly, but is dwelling especially on State matters, thus seeking to separate himself to all appearances from Mr. Bryan.

AN EARLY START.

Soon after leaving Jamestown this morning the special train conveying the Governor arrived at Randolph. This was to be the first stop. Early as was the hour, there were a thousand people at the station. A large proportion of these were farmers. The Governor said in part:

"It is perfectly true that no legislation, no administration can by itself bring prosperity. The wisest laws wont bring prosperity if the hand of the Lord is laid upon us. If there comes a drouth, a flood or fire, a pestilence, no law will save us from disaster. If we are guilty of folly in legislation, no administration can save us from the effects of our own foolishness, weakness or wrongdoing, and there are some people whom nothing can make prosperous. All that laws can do is this: They can be so shaped, framed and administered as to give the average man the best possible chance to use aright his own skill, thrift, courage, resolution and business capacity. This is what can be done, and this is what has been done."

Senator Higgins and M. V. V. Franchot had made preparations at Olean for a large mass meeting. When the Roosevelt special arrived there the Governor was transported a mile and a half across the city to a platform which had been erected in a public square. The wide main street of Olean along which the Governor's carriage passed had its sidewalks crowded with thousands of persons intent upon seeing the Governor and hearing him speak. Senator Higgins praised highly the Governor's administration upon introducing him. The latter in opening his speech alluded to the big Republican plurality usually cast by Cattaraugus County. He said:

"I am now passing through a part of the State which can always be depended upon to roll up great majorities for the cause of decent citizenship. In this campaign that is the fundamental issue. We have a right to appeal to all men, without regard to their political affiliations in the past, to stand with us now, because this is no mere party contest. This is a contest for the fundamental principles of American life, for orderly liberty, for decency, honor and that virile patriotism which sees in the flag a symbol of National greatness and wishes to uphold it in the face of the nations of mankind.

"A singular thing in connection with this campaign is the attitude of the very few people who, having opposed Bryan four years ago, are now supporting him, although he represents every principle which they then condemned. Mr. Bourke Cockran, for instance, used four years ago stronger language than I would use now. Thus, if you will turn to "The New-York World" of October 30, 1896, you will see that when an attempt was made to break up a meeting which he was addressing, Mr. Cockran said: 'Bryan and the crowd of lunatics and ruffians who follow him illustrate their platform, which stands for anarchy and riot!' Personally I should not use the phraseology which Mr. Cockran is reported to have employed, but the thought was true then, and is equally true now. The Kansas City platform and those who uphold it stand for the forces of disorder and of National dishonesty, and here in this State for the forces of civic dishonesty as well, and when such is the case we have the right to appeal for the support of every true American."

When the Governor's train stopped at Friendship he was welcomed with hearty cheers from the members of a campaign club and others present at the station. He was escorted to a platform, where he made a brief speech.

AT HORNELLSVILLE.

Governor Roosevelt was met at Hornellsville by Congressman Gillett, Senator Sherwood and Assemblyman Hatch. There was a big parade of Republican clubs, and the Governor was escorted to a park, where he spoke from a music stand. He also made a speech in the Opera House. At the Opera House he said:

Mr. Bryan is now inclined to laugh at the doctrine of the full dinner pail. Nobody laughed about it four years ago. It is a mighty sight easier to laugh about it when it is full than when it is empty. When it is empty it is middling serious business. If this Nation chooses to turn Bediamite and put in Mr. Bryan and try his policies we have nobody but ourselves to thank for the disaster that will surely follow. It won't do any good to say we meant well; that we didn't mean to hurt ourselves. What I am saying applies just as much to Democrats as to Republicans. It is to the interest of all of us to have prosperity and good times. The only chance Mr. Bryan has is in that queer forgetfulness which people have when they are well off. When a man is well off he is very apt to be willing to take chances. When he is badly off then he is more careful. It is now four years since we were badly off, and some people forget. Four years ago neither Mr. Bryan nor any one else would have dared to sneer at the full dinner pail and say it did not mean much, because then the dinner pail was not full, and it means a great deal to every one when the dinner pail is empty.

Governor Roosevelt was met at Waverly by a committee of Tioga County Republicans headed by Senator Johnson, of Waverly, and William F. Smythe, of Owego, who accompanied him to public meetings at these places. At Owego there was a big torchlight parade of the Republican clubs when Governor Roosevelt arrived. The Governor was escorted to the park, where he addressed three thousand voters on the issues of the campaign. In closing his speech he declared that Mr. Bryan, by his appeals to class feeling, and Mr. Croker and Senator Jones, by the advice to Democrats to take possession of the polls if dissatisfied with the announcement of the result of the count of the ballots, were inciting riot.

Governor Roosevelt left Owego at 10:30 o'clock to-night for New-York. He has declined to make any addresses to-morrow either in New-York or Brooklyn. His only additional address will be at Oyster Bay on Monday night.

MOSS ATTACKS THE POLICE.

TELLS THE MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB THAT WITNESSES AT THE RACE RIOT INQUIRY WERE AFRAID.

Frank Moss lectured before the Manhattan Liberal Club in German Masonic Hall, No. 220 East Fifteenth-st., last night on "The Race Riots." Mr. Moss's remarks were a general arraignment of the city officials and the Police Department for the way the investigation of the recent race riots and the part taken in them by the police had been conducted.

Mr. Moss prefaced his remarks by telling of the meeting held in Carnegie Music Hall by colored citizens soon after the race riots, and the formation of the Citizens' Protective League, which, he said, was composed of the best colored citizens in New-York. He told of the complaint to the Mayor and the request for an investigation, and the answer by the Mayor that he had referred the matter to the Police Board. He described the working of the investigation by the Police Board, and declared that the examination of witnesses was such as he had seldom listened to. He said that the witnesses were questioned as if they were defendants and badgered by their questioners.

Mr. Moss declared that just the opposite was the case when policemen were the witnesses. He said that if their stories disagreed they were quietly dismissed from the stand. They were not cross-examined. The examination was suddenly closed, and when he gave notice that he had sixty affidavits relative to the matter to offer no attention was paid to it.

Mr. Moss emphatically declared that up to to-day not a single complaint had been filed by a superior against any police officer for brutality during the race riots, notwithstanding all the testimony against policemen.

Mr. Moss dwelt upon the case of John Wolf, a colored man, who went to the West Forty-seventh-st. station to ask a question and was clubbed and locked up. Later it was discovered that Wolf's jaw was broken, and he had to spend three days in Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Moss told how Inspector Thompson tried to find out how the injury had been inflicted, and every policeman in the station denied any knowledge of the matter. The one fact that was established was that Wolf did not get the injury by a fall or accident. Mr. Moss then read eighty-six affidavits, mostly of colored people, that told of brutal treatment to negroes by the police.

A general discussion of the lecture by members of the club followed. Among those who spoke was Mrs. George E. Spencer.

Dr. E. B. Foote, jr., its vice-president, presided.

READY FOR ELECTION ARRESTS.

MANY WARRANTS ISSUED TO THE POLICE AND M'CULLAGH'S MEN.

All signs indicate that the police courts will be crowded on Election Day with violators of the Election law. In the last few days Superintendent McCullagh and the police of the Mercer-st. station have evidently obtained strong evidence that many persons would try to vote illegally, for a big batch of warrants for the arrest of persons who are suspected of plotting and intending to violate the Election law has been obtained in the police courts. A large number of these warrants were obtained by Superintendent McCullagh's deputies and some patrolmen yesterday in the Essex Market Court. More than fifty warrants have been issued by Magistrate Mott since Wednesday in the Jefferson Market Court. It is thought that trouble is anticipated in the VIth Assembly District on Election Day, as a large number of warrants have been issued to the police of the Mercer-st. station.

Several complaints for alleged illegal registration were heard yesterday in the police courts. Joseph Romane, of No. 195 First-ave., was arraigned in the Centre-st. court on a complaint charging that he had registered from Alderman Fleck's Music Hall, at No. 104 Bowery, where he was employed. He was held in $500 bail for further examination. John G. Reimes, of No. 68 West-st., was also arraigned in the same court on a charge of illegal registration. He, too, was held in $500 bail for further examination. Vito Vi Lucia, a barber, of No. 344 West Seventeenth-st., was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon on a complaint of illegal registration. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Magistrate Deuel decided yesterday in the Yorkville Court that Orin Giddings Cox, a student in the Union Theological Seminary, had no right to vote at the coming election. Cox's home is in Schenectady County. He registered as living in the seminary. Cox promised not to vote and was discharged.

Five men who were indicted for failing to render assistance to Superintendent McCullagh's deputies on November 7, 1899, appeared in Part I of General Sessions before Judge Newberger yesterday and surrendered themselves. They were held for trial in $1,000 bail each, which was furnished. The men were John Smith of No. 22 Third-st.; Policeman George Kohlmann, of No. 126 East Eighth-st.; Policeman Daniel A. Kerr, of No. 138 West Fifty-second-st.; Max Hochstim, of No. 24 St. Mark's Place, and George A. Greenberger, of No. 149 Forsyth-st.

BELLEVUE EMPLOYES' RIGHT TO VOTE.

MAGISTRATE DEUEL MARKS BETWEEN PAID AND UNPAID EMPLOYES.

Superintendent McCullagh and Attorney-General Davies are leaving nothing undone to have settled as quickly as possible all questions relating to the rights of certain persons to vote at the coming election, and to prevent illegal voting.

In response to a summons secured by Deputy-Attorney-General Hammond yesterday, two nurses, two orderlies, a physician and an ambulance driver of Bellevue Hospital appeared in the Yorkville Court to show why they should be entitled to vote.

John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, testified that the physician and nurses were residents of the State. They were not paid a salary, but got their board and room free. The orderlies and the ambulance driver got their board and room free, and were paid $10 a month. Magistrate Deuel thought the physician and the nurses should not be entitled to vote, as they were simply continuing their studies, and received no salary, but that the voter employes of the hospital who received a salary should. He advised the taking of the cases before the Supreme Court at once for decision. At the request of Deputy Attorney-General Hammond, the defendants were committed in $100 bail each in the custody of their counsel. The question as to the rights of the defendants to vote will be submitted on Monday to the Supreme Court. It is said that the decision of the Supreme Court will be final, and will pertain to all institutions in this city.

SECRETARY LONG SPEAKS IN COLORADO.

Colorado Springs, Col., Nov. 2.—Secretary Long, who is here on a week's visit to his daughters, Misses Helen and Margaret, last night addressed a large audience of miners at Cripple Creek. A snowstorm interfered with the parade feature of the demonstration planned for the occasion. Secretary Long spoke at length on National issues.

THE BEST THERE IS.

A glance at the Apartment House advertising in The Sunday Tribune will help settle you in a home for the winter.

Eating and Sleeping

are man's chief pleasures. Particular attention is paid to dining and sleeping car service by the officials of the

Chicago Great Western

Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address E. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or

F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago.

MORE BRYAN VIOLENCE.

MOB IN HAVERSTRAW THREATENS CLARENCE LEXOW WITH PHYSICAL INJURY.

Another disgraceful attempt to break up a Republican meeting was made in Haverstraw Thursday night. Several Bryanites tried to prevent ex-Senator Clarence Lexow and others from speaking. The hall contained a large audience, and the first speaker was H. A. McKnight. Almost from the beginning of Mr. McKnight's speech Bryan men interrupted him with catcalls and other noises. They then hissed, called the speaker a liar, and proposed three cheers for Bryan.

"If you keep that up," remarked the speaker, "you will make more votes for McKinley than I can." The Bryanites then yelled and made other unpleasant sounds, but Mr. McKnight succeeded in finishing his speech. When Mr. Lexow began speaking the trouble started in earnest. Oaths and other language too filthy for publication issued from the mouths of some of the ruffians.

"You're a liar!" they shouted, prefixing the remarks with profane adjectives. Then the mob broke loose with hisses and catcalls, and threatened to throw rotten eggs and do other mischief. After a pause Mr. Lexow resumed his speech, but he was interrupted at intervals, and a number of people who feared the riotous spirit which was developing left the hall. The small police force present was powerless to subdue the riotous element, and finally Mr. Lexow closed his speech. After the meeting, as he and Captain William Dewey, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, got into their carriage, about fifty Bryanites closed in around the carriage and threatened violence, but the carriage was gone before their threats were carried into effect. Several Democrats in the audience tore off Bryan buttons which they had been wearing, and said they would vote for McKinley. The outrage has been the talk of the town all day.

WILL NOT GIVE OUT FIGURES.

CROKER SAID TO BE DISCOURAGED BY POOR REPORTS OF HIS LIEUTENANTS—THE MENACE TO THE PARADE.

Richard Croker was at Tammany Hall as usual yesterday, and seemed to be in good spirits. In every Presidential campaign for many years the leaders have gathered at Tammany Hall the Saturday preceding election and given a report on their districts, and these figures were made public. Mr. Croker had the Tammany leaders at the Wigwam on Thursday and heard their reports. He announced yesterday that no figures would be given out this year. This was taken as an indication of the weakness of the Tammany forces. It is said that the reports from the leaders on Thursday showed such a falling off that Croker decided to keep them secret. Mr. Croker was asked if this course was not unusual, and admitted that it was. He said that this year the silent vote was going to Bryan, and that he didn't wish to put the Republicans on their guard in these districts. With this somewhat ambiguous statement he waved aside a request for figures. How making figures public would betray any one who intends to vote secretly for Bryan or put Republican workers on their guard does not appear clear. The whole thing was taken by politicians to be a weak way of evading admission of defeat. Despite his refusal to give figures Mr. Croker tried to be optimistic.

"I said all I had to say yesterday, and I have nothing to add or take from what I have already said," said the prophet of Tammany Hall. "From letters which I have received, and I have received a large number, I am positive that fully 50 per cent of those who are to march in the Sound Money parade will vote for Bryan. One man writes me that he and a number of his fellow employes are compelled to march in the parade, but as they march past the reviewing stand they are going to raise umbrellas bearing on them Bryan's name in large letters.

"This is a very bad year to make an estimate," Mr. Croker added, in explaining his refusal to give out figures. "Men who are employed by the trusts are afraid to say how they will vote, and hence it is impossible to give an estimate. New-York County is all right, however, and the State will go for Bryan!"

M'GUIRE GOES HOME TO-DAY.

HE SAYS THAT HE "O. K.'ED" ALL MONEY SPENT—NOT AS MUCH AS HE WANTED, BUT HE KNEW WHERE IT WENT.

Mayor James K. McGuire, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, will close up headquarters in the St. James Building at 1 o'clock this afternoon. He will start at once for Syracuse, and, so far as he and the State headquarters are concerned, the State campaign is at an end. He will devote the two days preceding election to his own town of Syracuse. Mr. McGuire called at Tammany Hall yesterday and had a long talk with Richard Croker. There was a story printed yesterday that ex-Senator Murphy had corralled all the funds used in the State, that he was dispensing the money, and that McGuire, Campbell, Danforth and the other Hill men were not able to get any money whatever. This was denounced by Mr. McGuire as an untruth. "I am handling what money is used in the State campaign," he declared, "and there is no money being used that does not go through the regular channels."

After this announcement Mr. McGuire turned to talk with Professor Duncan Campbell Lee, of Cornell, the man who introduced the Ice Trust resolution in the Democratic State Convention. After he had finished his conversation with Mr. Lee Mr. McGuire resumed by saying: "Mr. Bryan, in this campaign, has attracted the attention, admiration and support of many such men as Professor Lee—earnest souls, and not politicians. The report that campaign money is being distributed in a way to discriminate against various counties is maliciously false. We have not had much money, but not a dollar of it has been expended but what has had my 'O. K.,' and I know where it has gone. No discrimination was made, and the money was equitably distributed, no matter how the representatives of the counties voted in the convention—whether for or against Croker. I can now safely say that this State will be carried by Mr. Bryan. McKinley's majority in the State outside of New-York and Erie counties will not be more than 60,000, and the State will go for Bryan by a safe majority."

"What do you call a safe majority, Mr. McGuire?"

"Oh, 30,000 to 40,000," he replied.

Mr. McGuire was asked about Connecticut, and said that he believed it would go Republican.

CALL MONEY TOUCHES 20 PER CENT.

The call money rate at one time yesterday on the Stock Exchange touched 20 per cent, the highest figure of the year. The flurry was due primarily to the fact that Election Day is at hand, the banks curtailing their loans as a measure of precaution against the contingency of Bryan's success. On the eve of the last Presidential election call money ruled as high as 127 per cent, the tension being relieved, however, by the concerted action of the banks in providing funds for emergency borrowing. Call money yesterday closed at 6 per cent.

NATIONAL PARTY A MENACE, HE THINKS

Myles Standish, of No. 20 Nasau-st., has addressed an open letter to John M. Gitterman, of the National party managers, declining to make a contribution to the campaign fund as requested by Mr. Gitterman. Mr. Standish says he does not "recognize any good reason for the existence of such a party at this time, but, on the contrary, regards it not only an unnecessary but a mischievous political distraction." Continuing, Mr. Standish says:

The Republican party, in its platform, policy and performance, has covered, and does cover, all that there is in the platform, as submitted, of the National party, and much that is good in addition. The one overwhelming issue now is "Bryanism"—a crystallization of all the moral, social, economic, political and financial evils of the day. This issue must be met and disposed of for all time, and, therefore, to my thinking, in order to swell the ballot protest to the largest proportions, the vote of every patriotic man should be thrown for McKinley and Roosevelt, and none should be squandered on mere sideshows.

NO COERCION, EMPLOYES SAY.

W. E. Kemp, a foreman for the Arlington Company, of Arlington, N. J., writes to The Tribune to say that the charge that the company through him had given its employes to understand that they must turn out in to-day's parade and vote the Republican ticket is utterly unfounded and a libel of the most scurrilous character. Mr. Kemp says in his letter:

We are not serfs; we are American citizens, free to parade and vote as we see fit. We have had four years of prosperity and steady work, with overtime. What more should we desire?

TURNED AGAINST BRYAN.

WARNING OF JAMES T. WOODWARD, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE CLEARING HOUSE, A LIFELONG DEMOCRAT.

James T. Woodward, a lifelong Democrat, president of the Hanover National Bank, of this city, and ex-president of the New-York Clearing House, has added his testimony against Bryan and Bryanism in a ringing letter to a prominent Gold Democrat, which has been furnished for publication through the Republican National Committee. Mr. Woodward is a Maryland man, and he has never voted hitherto any save the Democratic ticket. For years he has been an active man in that party, and one of the largest contributors to its National and State campaign funds. Mr. Woodward's letter is as follows:

I have just read with pleasure the recent letter addressed by Mr. Cleveland to Mr. Dickinson, in which he intimates that the views entertained and publicly expressed by him three years ago have undergone no change, and that he is still loyal to the principles and traditions of his party and at war with those demagogues and agitators who have, as he puts it, "stolen our banners" and are sowing the seeds of discontent among the people.

The time is at hand when it behooves every man who would be true to his country's welfare, irrespective of party affiliations, to stand out boldly against the peril of shame and dishonor which is before us, and by voice and vote destroy forever the iniquity which threatens to drag the fair name of our Nation in the mire. And I am proud to stand side by side with such men as Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Dickinson and others who love their country too well to allow any mere party name to stand in the way of their honest duty at such a time, believing that the best service we can render to our true party is to vote to save the country from the hands of those despoilers masquerading as Democrats, whose triumph would bring disaster and ruin upon us.

The platform of the party bearing the name of "Democracy" adopted at Chicago, and also at Kansas City, is to my mind entirely at variance with the principles of the Democratic party to which I have owned allegiance ever since I cast my first ballot, and the humiliating spectacle of a Presidential candidate gyrating round the country, and, to use his own words, "making a record," is revolting to me as a citizen. His ambition, if gratified, would degrade the fair name of the Republic.

The intelligence and honesty of the Nation which have shaped its destiny from the beginning will continue so to shape and guide its course through the dark peril of Bryanism, and the people whose intelligence and honesty have been affronted by the candidate's utterances will see that William McKinley is re-elected on November 6 by an overwhelming majority. This will be the finale of Mr. Bryan. Should the reverse be the case, and should Mr. Bryan be elected, the business interests of the country would shrink and shrivel as by a blight. The people must know that the Government is running safely and will not put upon business, as Mr. Tilden said, any sacrifice; if it does, business ceases. The billion of gold which is now in circulation will be hoarded and at once disappear from public use should this country indorse Bryanism on November 6.

The faith which the people now show in their daily transactions, which permits 95 per cent of the business being done on credit as against only 5 per cent cash, will be broken, and all operations will be curtailed in proportion; the farmer will demand cash, and cash only, for his wheat and corn; the manufacturer will demand cash for the output of the factory; in fact, the people, realizing that the indorsement of Bryanism by this country would mean that the value of the dollar will be cut in two, will cease to do business on credit.

We have in this country over five million depositors in savings banks, representing and owning $2,400,000,000 of deposits, but should Mr. Bryan be elected this enormous sum would be cut to $1,200,000,000, and the same as regards life insurance. I believe that these five million savings bank depositors, and the holders of life insurance certificates of membership and policies, both men and women, will defeat the man who would thus destroy their savings.

START PLANT IF M'KINLEY'S ELECTED.

AUTOMOBILE CONCERN BUYS FACTORIES IN MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

P. H. Flynn, who is interested in the New-York Vehicle Company, which has secured from the trustees of the Worcester Cycle Company two large brick factory buildings in Middletown, Conn., announced yesterday that just what would be done with these factories depended on who was elected President. The buildings were bought for use as an automobile plant. "If McKinley is elected," said Mr. Flynn yesterday, "we will improve the plants; if Bryan is elected we will not. Capitalists will not go into a new business when they do not know what the conditions will be. I believe there's no question about McKinley's election. Yet the uncertainty of the financial conditions makes men careful."

It is expected that this plant will employ between two hundred and three hundred men, and that the payroll will amount to about $60,000 a month.

BRYAN'S SPEECHES IN CHICAGO.

HE DELIVERS A DOZEN MORE—SLIGHT INTERRUPTION OVER QUESTIONS.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—William Jennings Bryan's programme in Chicago to-day comprehended twelve speeches. The crowds that greeted him were greater than those of yesterday and last night. The candidate began his itinerary at Handel Hall, in the downtown business district, going from there to a meeting near the Public Library, where he spoke to an outdoor gathering of workingmen. After luncheon he made two addresses, one in the "Old Vienna" pavilion, at Sixtieth-st. and Cottage Grove-ave., and the other to the throng that was unable to get in.

Here was the only semblance of disturbance manifested in the day. Two men in the audience asked, almost simultaneously, "How about North Carolina" and Mr. Bryan was replying, when one of the questioners insisted on asking a question concerning trusts, whereupon the crowd demanded that he be thrown out, and threatened to lynch him. Mr. Bryan insisted upon answering, however, but could not do so for some time, owing to the uproar made by the crowd in expressing its resentment toward the inquisitor. The latter was saved from violence only by police interference.

Mr. Bryan's night meetings were held on the North, West, Southwest and South sides of the city, the closing speech being made at midnight at State and Thirty-first sts.

BRYAN ADDS STATEMENT TO SPEECHES.

HE DECLARES REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN A FAILURE—WHERE HE HOPES FOR VOTES.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—W. J. Bryan, Democratic Presidential candidate, to-night gave out the following statement in the form of an interview:

The Republican campaign has been a failure. The full dinner pail argument has been repudiated by the workingmen, and the Republicans are compelled to confess that a large proportion of the labor vote will be cast for the Democratic ticket. Besides believing with the Democrats in the general doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, the laboring men are against the trusts, the large Army and the colonial policy. The laboring men are also drawn to the Democratic party by the fact that our party is opposed to government by injunction, to the blacklist and to Chinese immigration, and in favor of arbitration and of a Cabinet officer selected to represent the wage earners.

The Republicans are now hoping to hold their strength among the farmers, but they have no policy which will benefit the farmer. The man who makes his living on the farm is the victim of all the vicious legislation for which the Republican party is responsible, and receives none of the benefits conferred by special legislation upon corporations and syndicates. The farmer pays more than his share of the taxes and receives less than his share of the consideration of Government. Republican policies have lessened the value of farm lands, increased the proportion of tenants and have driven the farmers' sons away from the farm, thus intensifying the struggle for existence in the cities. The farmers are almost unanimously opposed to the trusts, and they can have no sympathy with the imperialistic policy of the Republican party with its attendant increase in the military establishment.

I believe that the election will show that we have gained among the farmers as well as in the cities. The small business men and the professional men are also feeling the effects of the industrial despotism which has grown up with this Administration. The poor are coming to the Democratic party because they want a chance in the race for life, and many of the well-to-do are coming because they realize that the Democratic party affords better protection to honest wealth than the Republican party. The Republican party is under the control of those who seek advantage through Governmental favoritism, and grow rich by the exploitation of citizens at home and subjects abroad. It is a fight between Democracy on the one side and plutocracy on the other, and Democracy appeals to the judgment and to the conscience of those who are willing to let live as well as to live.

HID CHINESE IN A CAR OF HAY.

William Gratton, of Bangor, Franklin County, was a prisoner in the Centre-st. court yesterday on a charge of smuggling five Chinamen across the border from Canada. The complainant in the case was John Finley, an inspector attached to the office of the Collector of the Port. Gratton, it was said, put the Chinamen in a carload of hay, supplying them with food. At a stop near Albany one of the Chinamen got out for water, and was detected. The entire party of Chinamen was detained. Gratton, who followed the hay supply and who consigned it to this city, was arrested on his arrival here.

Magistrate Flammer remanded him to the custody of the Federal authorities. Before Commissioner Shields he waived examination, and was held for trial in bail of $1,000.

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

One Edward McCallig, thirteen years old, of No. 516 Canal-st., writes to the Republican National Committee that Richard Croker has failed to come to the scratch in the joint debate proposed by McCallig four or five weeks ago. McCallig is doubtless entirely justified in assuming that he would grind the Tammany chieftain to pieces in a verbal joust. In his somewhat sarcastic and long letter, he writes, among other things:

I feel sorry because he (Croker) did not accept my defy. I think the reason for him to not accept my defy was this: I suppose he said to himself, "Now, if I would debate with that boy he would ask me about the Ice Trust, and then I would have to tell the secrecy about it." I would have said to him, "Now, a few years ago you was not so rich as you are to-day, because whenever you put up a candidate for election he was defeated, except Van Wyck. When he got in you more than helped yourself to more than your share."

After giving Mr. Croker a good, hard "going over," Mr. McCallig says:

Now, as Election Day is near, I will pray every morning or night that all the Republicans throughout the country is elected and re-elected, and that the Republican party will always be in power all over the country.

Basil C. Brooke, of No. 501 Gates-ave., Brooklyn, has written the following rhyme from Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech:

Glad am I to be with you, worthy citizens, ladies and gents.
I am here to explanate myself about the Presidents.
I would like to wear McKinley's shoes, viz.—if they will fit;
I would like upon the White House chair for four long years to sit;
I will free the fig leaf wearers in the far off Philippines,
To the Sult of all the Sulus give a brand new pair of jeans;
I will paper all his harems, and his ladies—thirty-three—
Will not know him when they see him 'neath his flag of liberty.
I will make of him an emperor, crown him with a cross of gold,
And release his high imperial nobs from the Union's tender fold.
I will give to Porto Rico and the people that are there
All that they could wish or ask for, even castles in the air;
I will make all feel the freedom of the mighty eagle's wings;
To each belle I'll give a husband—oh, the dainty little things!
I'll accept a silver dollar at a rate—sixteen to one;
If you like it I can stand it, so try it, just for fun.
I will bring you all together in such pretty little bands,
And relieve you of your burdens, even of your house and lands.
I will see you all a-singing, just as the songbird sings,
And you'll fancy you are angels with a mighty pair of wings.
I'll reduce the Nation's revenues, custom houses will I let;
You'll not have to pay the duty on anything you get.
I'll reduce our cruel armies to proportions, oh, so small
That they'll be the admiration of the ladies—one and all;
I'll reduce our mighty Navy to a simple ship or two,
And make every sailor an admiral, a hero of the blue.
To the farmers I'll give courage; their grain I'll give away,
Or store it in some warehouse for the cruel rainy day;
I'll pay off all their mortgages, all the bankers will I hang;
The naughty trusts I'll close up with a great and mighty bang;
I'll arrest the cruel demon who ere deigns to get rich,
His wealth I'll keep or throw away, as yet, I don't know which;
I will make of living easy; you it shall not cost a nick;
At the Bryan bargain counters you can simply take your pick.
I will pull down all big industries, and plenty more beside,
Every man shall own a mansion on some pretty green hillside;
I will make you, O, so happy, that the days will come and go,
Clocks and watches won't be needed, as time doth sweetly flow.
I'll never vote for Bill McKinley, not if I can help it, see;
In the White House I'll be happy and contented as can be.
You need a change, I am very sure, and why not elect me?
I need the job of "President," and I want it, don't you see?
There will be a common pocket, into which you all may dip,
And a mighty big wine fountain at which you all may sip;
Vote for William Jennings Bryan, and your labor he'll repay
By throwing you out of your present job and eliminating payday.
But never mind, it's all the same, for all things will be free—
When Bryan is the President there'll be naught but poverty.

HANNA SPEAKS TO NOISY CROWD.

POLICE HAVE TO BE CALLED ON TO SUPPRESS DISORDER IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Senator Hanna bowed to a storm of hisses, catcalls and cheers for William Jennings Bryan in the big circus tent at Halsted and Thirtieth sts. last night, giving up his attempt to get a hearing until the police had restored order. For forty-five minutes the mob had its will, and then seventy policemen cleared the aisles.

Before Senator Hanna arrived speeches by Judge Yates and others had been accorded a mixed reception by the large crowd. When Senator Hanna stepped upon the platform and was introduced by Sheriff Magerstadt a demonstration ensued which, instead of subsiding after a few moments, continued with full vigor. The Senator waited patiently for quiet to be restored, but, appreciating that apparently a plan to prevent him from speaking was being carried out by groups of men and boys stationed in the audience, made the attempt any way.

"The followers of Mr. Bryan are so earnest for his success that they are afraid to hear a man speak," said Senator Hanna, but his words carried only a short distance beyond the platform. "They do not care to listen to arguments that are aimed at their candidate," continued the Senator. "It is certainly gratifying, my friends, that I am of so much importance that the friends of Mr. Bryan are afraid of me."

Finding it impossible to proceed, because of the unceasing noise, the speaker sat down upon the table, and, as he gazed at the audience, said, "I'm in no hurry." Then above all the confusion he was heard to shout: "Why don't you go over on the North Side? Bryan is over there, and they need you to swell the crowd." He continued:

We are called upon in this campaign to answer certain questions, and our judgment must be exercised. The people of the country are interested only in those matters which affect them individually. Many issues have been brought into this campaign for the purpose of leading the people away from the vital issue. What I have to say to you is to let well enough alone. There are men in this audience who shout for Bryan who would not do so if they knew he could be elected. I am well aware that the opponents of law and order do not want me to speak in this ward, because they know that the principles for which I stand are in the interest of law and order. You are only making votes for McKinley by your actions here tonight.

There is not a man under this canvas who would like to be called a traitor or a violator of the principles upon which our Government was founded. One of these principles is that which favors free speech. All we ask is to be given the consideration which you would ask for yourselves.

Here Senator Hanna had to give up the attempt to speak, and Sheriff Magerstadt demanded of the police authorities that order be restored. When every one had been compelled to sit down, and some of the ringleaders among the disturbers expelled from the meeting, John M. Harland, of Chicago, quieted the crowd with a story and talked briefly of the issues of the campaign. When he had concluded Senator Hanna resumed his speech and finished without interruption.

BURGLARY INSURANCE.

There has been a marked increase in the number of burglaries during the past few months. The large cities seem to be specially singled out for these depredations, and individual losses in several cases have been very heavy. The only method of providing against loss is through carrying Burglary Insurance in some responsible Company.

THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY of NEW YORK

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GROWTH OF POSTAL SERVICE.

MR. SHALLENBERGER GIVES STATISTICS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The annual report of W. S. Shallenberger, the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, was made public to-day. It shows that on June 30 last the annual rate of expenditure for inland mail service was $55,146,060, and for foreign service $2,614,538; total expenditures, $57,760,598.

The routes of all kinds in the domestic mail service cover over half a million miles, and the number of miles travelled over them in a year was 459,205,773. Mr. Shallenberger refers to the steps taken looking to stopping speculative bidding for mail contracts, and announces that the new policy of awarding contracts only to persons living on or near the routes has worked satisfactorily. There will be, Mr. Shallenberger says, a further increase of mail facilities in the rural districts. Letter mail for the interior of Alaska was carried last winter by a service that was reasonably well performed. For the coming winter the arrangements double the frequency of mails for points supplied by various overland routes. Mails will be carried by reindeer from Eaton to Kotzebue, a point north of the Arctic Circle.

The pneumatic tube service investigation, it is stated, has developed valuable information, and the report will be submitted to Congress soon after it convenes. Pending that, estimates for continuance and extensions of existing service are withheld. Electric cars have been found an advantageous means of providing expeditious mail transportation, especially for suburban towns.

The total estimate for all mail transportation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, is $61,430,249, being $2,158,810, or 3.64 per cent, more than the current appropriation.

WOMEN UNITE TO FIGHT POLYGAMY.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL COUNCIL WILL TRY TO GET CONGRESS TO ACT.

The Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service, organized to give united action in matters of National and Christian import, completed its organization yesterday at No. 156 Fifth-ave. by electing the following officers: Mrs. Darwin R. James, president; Mrs. R. S. MacArthur, Miss Helen Miller Gould, Mrs. William Kincaid, Miss Virginia Orton, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk and Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, vice-presidents; Miss Susan Hayes Ward, corresponding secretary; Miss Virginia M. White, recording secretary, and Mrs. F. C. Morgan, treasurer.

A resolution was passed unanimously pledging their first aggressive effort to bringing about the adoption by Congress of a constitutional amendment defining marriage as monogamic, and making polygamy or polygamous cohabitation a crime in every State and Territory. The work will be inaugurated by mass meetings held in large cities, which will be addressed by prominent speakers, including Dr. Sarah J. Elliott, a deaconess of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Utah.

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