The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 290. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX

THE CAMPAIGN.

New York City in a Blaze of Glory Today.

MARK HANNA'S ESTIMATE.

McKinley Has 311 Electoral Votes; Bryan 78; Others Doubtful.

THE DELEGATIONS TO CANTON.

Bryan to Iowa—He Replies to Questions—Enthusiastic Crowds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Probably never in the history of political campaigning of this city have the streets of New York presented a brighter or more animated aspect than today, the occasion being the parade of the Republican organization. Practically no business was done in the mercantile establishments, the interest in the mammoth demonstration obliging those even not in sympathy with the Republican cause to suspend operations. The parade was to have begun at 8:30, but owing to the great number composing it there was considerable delay in getting under way. Hours and hours before there was any chance of the advance guard appearing, the sidewalks along the line of march were scarcely passable. At points where reviewing stands had been erected people congregated in ever widening circles. Street cars were stopped early, and drivers of wagons found they had to make lengthy detours to reach their destination. But down town along Broadway and the streets that stretch east and west from it, the press was greatest. It was in this section where 125,000 parade rs gathered that the first realization came of the magnitude of the gathering was. Just befor the start everything seemed confusion. Outlooks from thousands of buildings wondered how the masses and the mountains could ever be squared. The multitude that jammed Broadway from the building lines was like a sea which moved from side to side, swept down obstacles and obliterated the familiar sight of the show windows. Whenever a mounted officer of the parade attempted to force his horse through the throng to those who looked on, man and animal were swallowed up as if they had plunged into water instead of humanity. And above all there arose a thunder of voices and the blare of musical instruments which made the scene more bewildering, more wonderful, more real than the city has seen for many a day.

Along the route of the big parade from the battery to Fourteenth street, was a lavish display of flags and bunting. The spectacle presented on Broadway and Fifth Avenue exceeded anything of the kind ever witnessed in this city. Myriads of American flags of all sizes and thousands of yards of bunting materially strewed footsteps in the streets from doors, windows and doorways on the line of march. At short intervals huge flags bearing the names of McKinley and Hobart and to some extent appropriate campaign flags stretched across the street. Each of these flags represented an organization or business men. Some legends were "Tariff Reform," "For Home and Prosperity," "National honor must be preserved," "The nation's credit is the nation's life" and "one tattered cent is a dollar." A noticeable feature of the decorations was the absence of pictorial political banners and transparencies, which had formed such a conspicuous part of the decoration in former campaigns. Only occasionally was a picture of both the Republican candidates exhibited, and then invariably framed with flags. The remnants of flag and bunting makers in this and neighboring cities were taxed to the utmost, to supply orders. One of the large manufacturers stated that fifteen thousand dollars had been spent by business men in New York in the decoration of their establishments, exclusive of the cost of flags. The enterprise on the big office buildings in the lower part of Broadway were in keeping with the rest. Costly and expensive arrangements cost as much as $1,000. At least one church on the line of march was decorated. This was the Church of the Divine Paternity on the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street over the main entrance, which was draped in two silk flags.

One dealer said: "I have been 49 years in business making flags and bunting, and I never saw so great a demand for any goods as has taken place within the past few days. I should say not less than 500,000 American flags are waving in New York City at this moment."

The number in line exceeded 110,000. The mounted escort to Grand Marshal General Horace E. Porter was imposing, all were mounted on magnificent horses.

There was no distinctive uniform, but still each club or body had its distinctive mark, sometimes a hat, sometimes frequently badges and banners. Flowers were worn by many downtown organizations, chiefly yellow chrysanthemums.

The Columbia College boys, numbering about five hundred, were white sweaters, on some of which was a light blue letter, or that each line of letters spelled "Columbia Sound Money Club." The students of the University of New York paraded in their board caps and college gowns.

The Cotton exchange had cotton bales in the line of march. White bales on which appeared pictures of McKinley and Hobart, and the chief name in red and blue letters were worn by the Bankers and Brokers club. This division was led by the Seventh regiment band. Members of the Iron exchange and New York Produce Market Reports Bureau display and Metal association were red badges.

White silk badges surrounded by yellow silk bows, bearing the chief name and picture of the Republican candidates were worn by members of the Drug, Chemical and Paint club.

There were at least 25,000 men dressed in dark, all of whom carried small American flags and portraits of McKinley and Hobart in the rear. Honest the manager of the wholesale city goods Republican club and the central city goods M. E. Ivey and Hobart association. The goods attire of this body of men was relieved with many badges, flags and banners and no division in the parade was more applause. The dress of the men in the dealers wear gold silk hats and red, white and blue badges. The merchant tailors appeared in silk hats, black coats and blue badges, and carried flags and canes, while the wholesale fish dealers' association were white badges sustained by a small gold plated fish.

Mark Hanna's Estimate.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Chairman Hanna today issued the following signed statement: "I am confident that the strength of McKinley and Hobart in the electoral college will be about as I said Tuesday's election will not be less than 311 votes. This estimate is made upon figures just received from the statisticians of the committee. The result of the final poll is taken in such a careful manner as to give them the highest confidence. These are the figures that the vote by states will be as follows:

McKINLEY.	
California	8
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Illinois	22
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	14
Minnesota	9
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	10
New York	36
Pennsylvania	32
North Carolina	11
North Dakota	3
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Tennessee	12
Vermont	4
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	3
Total	311
BRYAN.	
Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
Colorado	4
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Idaho	3
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	8
Mississippi	9
Missouri	17
Nevada	3
North Carolina	11
Utah	3
Texas	15
Total	78
PROBABLY SAFE FOR M'KINLEY.	
Kansas	10
Oregon	4
Washington	4
Total	18
DOUBTFUL.	
Missouri	17
Texas	15
Total	32

M. A. HANNA.

BRYAN'S ESTIMATE.

OSCEOLA, Iowa, Oct. 31.—Bryan was shown the telegram giving the estimate of Chairman Mark Hanna of the Republican national committee. Bryan said:

"I shall leave to the national committee the issue of estimates, but if I were to express an opinion upon his table [meaning Hanna's] I should say only half of the electoral votes which my friends claim will be found in the free silver column. Unless the reports which come to us from the various states are greatly overstrained we shall have considerably more than three hundred electoral votes."

Bryan also stated he was confirmed in his opinion uttered some time ago that the study of the money question had increased the number of Republicans who support free silver and decreased the number of gold Democrats.

At McKinley's Home.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 31.—The first delegation today reached the McKinley home shortly before nine o'clock. It consisted of the tie plate question of Elwood, Ind., who came on a special train with a delegation of 300. The members of the McKinley marching club of Elwood headed the parade. The crowd left the train with cheers for McKinley and within half an hour was reached when McKinley appeared on the porch. The crowd gave him a most enthusiastic demonstration. The party was introduced by James Hendricks, a member of the company.

McKinley said: "I am much moved by the presence of this delegation of working men engaged in that great tin plate plant in Elwood, Indiana. I recognize in this audience some men, who years ago I knew as a little sailor of which your spokesman spoke, and I am glad to be assured by your presence and by his speech, that now, as then, you stand for the promotion of American prosperity and the upbuilding of American industries and the support of American labor. Better than titles, better than office, better than name is the honor that comes to any man who has given work and wages to valor and cheer to American homes. (Cries, "That's what you have done," and great applause.) If by long act of mine, in all the past years, I have contributed a day's work to a single of my countrymen, that he did not have before, that is greater honor than can ever come to me in the future. Gentlemen, as your spokesman indicates, that what we lead in this country has policy that will give protection to the American people, assure the highest rewards to honest labor, to your delegation Indiana, General Harrison, ex-President, the other day in his plain, masterly manner, said: "Home goods for home value" or home labor for home citizens. [Loud cheers.] We want by our votes next Tuesday to teach the whole world that we are an independent nation, each individual citizen casting his own vote and each individual citizen knowing better that anyone else can tell him what his vote is and will bring the greatest good. [Cries of "That's right" and great cheering.]

"We want the whole world to understand another thing. That we will have no slackness of civilization or manhood but our own in the glorious stars and stripes. [Loud and continued cheering.] Thus, my fellow citizens, we want the whole world to understand another thing, that we honest people, we prosper, we have honest money. [Continued cheering.] We do not propose to depreciate our dollar, or substitute for it money and undertake to fool ourselves by this is going to make you better off. [Laughter and applause.] Good money makes honest times and put a premium on honest dollars. [Cheering.] We want good times and old-fashioned American wages that were established under a protective tariff and our present financial system. We want prosperity in every workshop and we want sixteen stamps to blow where one is now blowing. [Loud peals of laughter and enthusiasm.] I think you can tell the bottom of my heart for this reason. I have two sons and your greetings and congratulations. It will give me very great pleasure to greet each one of your sturdy American workingmen by the hand." [Three rousing cheers.]

The second speech was delivered to nine outlooks of Cleveland people coming to the employes of the Tinplate National Cotton company of Cleveland. The majority of the delegation was unionized and the party was very demonstrative. The introductory address was made by Samuel Carter.

The third address of the day was made to Stark county people. They came by wagon and by carriages from the villages Magnolia and Waynesburg. A large part of the delegation were women. They were introduced by H. A. Shaw of Waynesburg.

Bryan's Flag Day.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—"Flag day" in Chicago was almost universally observed. From nearly every business room in the down town district waved a few of all sizes. Many were hung gaily decorated with bunting. In the residence districts the streets for miles were masses of fluttering colors. The windows displayed thousands of pictures of the Presidential candidates, interspersed with little flags of which the Republicans distributed nearly two million.

CHICAGO Business men's Sound Money association held flag day meeting at the Auditorium, addressed by Richard Ogden, president of the association, at which the following letter was read:

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 30.—To W. K. McClintock, secretary of the Business men's Sound Money association, Chicago.

"I am in receipt of a telegram announcing the "flag day" meeting of the Business men's Sound Money association.

The flag represents the integrity, honor and glory of the nation and whatever else may be said of it, it must be used. The effort to pervert organizations, embracing as it does men of various political affiliations, appears to the patriotism of all citizens, to be the restriction of all those who love the flag.

(Signed) WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

BRYAN REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

The Workingmen Prosperous Under Rising Prices.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Oct. 31.—Bryan entered Iowa on the Illinois Central at 8 o'clock this morning and made his first speech of the day at 8:15. Breakfast at 7 o'clock, before he had his breakfast. The air was cold and crisp and promised to be the coldest day of the year so far in this state. He appeared in good voice and spoke so distinctly as to be heard with ease by a large crowd. The audience was enthusiastic and evidently in sympathy with the speaker. Bryan's speech at Mt. Pleasant was devoted largely to a discussion of the silver question. (His later campaign efforts.

At Fairfield where he was met by large crowds, Bryan devoted himself to questions propounded him by telegraph and spoke as follows: "I have two questions to answer. One of them is: "Granting for a moment that we have the right to pay interest on our bonds in gold and not in gold, is it not at least unfair, after having paid principal and interest in gold, to compel the silver bondholder to accept the acceptance thereof when the true value of the bonds themselves at the present moment is not half of what it was when the same as their value in gold? In other words, is it fair to the holder to suddenly change his gold bonds or to make them as good as gold to mere silver bonds?"

"The question goes upon the assumption that gold and silver will not be maintained at a parity, whereas my contention is that under free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, we shall maintain the parity between gold and silver and the question which contains the silver bondholder's demand for silver which will take all there is on the market we will be able to make good to the holder of the bond, the gold dollar, whether minted or coined here or anywhere else in the world. That is our contention, therefore we should admit the question assumed by the question.

The question makes an other assumption. That is that the administration which contracted the obligation has the right which the law gives to pay in either kind of coin, thus assuming the theory that because you have given a man an unfair advantage a long time you must continue giving him that advantage and must make the payment in either kind of coin. When you undertake the parity between gold and silver it means not to the holder of the obligation whether he may pay in gold or silver, but the very fact that the debtor exercises the right to pay in either kind of coin serves to keep the two metals together. Bimetalism implies that the debtor shall choose the coin of payment. The bonds issued under the Bland-Allison act, for coin. The Matthew resolution in 1878 declared that this nation had the right to pay its coin obligation in either gold or silver and that resolution never has been rescinded. The President of the United States has no right to change the laws of the land, and when, the time to do it, the people have a right to stand for the law instead of the administration's policy.

"You will find that Mr. Carlisle in expressing his subject before the committee on appropriations on the 21st of January, 1895, said that if executive officers had in the beginning exercised the right to pay in either coin, it would have done no harm, but would have worked good. He said he believe it was that, having established a precedent it would be necessary to follow that precedent instead of exercising the right to pay in either gold or silver. We say, if the administration has surrendered the rights the people have, the sooner we have administration that will restore rights the better for the people who have been injured by the surrender of its rights.

"Again let me say that we have advocated a parade in coin, and the purchasers of bonds have made a difference in the price they paid, in some instances some of our right to pay silver, and I believe that when men bidding for bonds make a difference between coin bonds and gold bonds and silver bonds and for the risk they look, they should complain if we exercise the right to pay in either coin.

"And then there is another question in financing that silver and gold may reach parity, what reason is there for lowering the wages of working-men? Will dollar are worth more if they ever does, no matter what circumstances?

"My friends, the trouble is that under the gold standard so many of working-men do not have the opportunity to earn any kind of dollars. Bimetalism restores prosperity and gives the workingmen a chance to work from a whole week, instead of half a week, and that demand for work raises wages. When you go to work are looking for one man, the workingmen is in no position to ask for the same job. In all other cases, instead of one, there have been more proposals under a system where prices were not falling than under a system where prices were falling. If you have ever noticed that when it comes to the times when we had rising prices and you will find that all kinds of people, including laborers, were prosperous, and prosperous under falling prices, the only men who are prosperous are the money lender and money changer and the holder of fixed incomes, and they stand today in favor of the gold standard."

Bryan arrived at Ottumwa at 9 o'clock and addressed more than an hour, addressing crowds in several places.

Parade at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 31.—The national campaign closed today with parades and up on nothing. From all sections of the city, from the north and south, east and west, the Republicans were present in great numbers under falling prices, the only men who are prosperous are the money lender and money changer and the holder of fixed incomes, and they stand today in favor of the gold standard."

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FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

Banks Cashiers Would Like to Know What It Means.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Bonnie Cockran spoke at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night, to an audience of 4,000 persons. It was the final rally of the gold standard campaign in Brooklyn. Mr. Cockran said, among other things:

"The garb of philosophy, which said as an antiquarian, upon the occasion of the address of Mr. Bryan's followers in August, has been discarded during his progress across the country, and he has thrown aside the mantle of philosophy and donned the red cap of revolution.

"Have you ever heard a Populistic speech that did not end in a demand for free silver? Have you ever heard a Populistic speech that did not end in a demand for free silver? Have you ever heard a Populistic speech that did not end in a demand for free silver?