PRAISED BY THE GERMANS

MR. CLEVELAND GREETED WITH WILD APPLAUSE.

HIS FRIENDS FROM "FATHERLAND" THRONG COOPER UNION.

A GREAT OUTPOURING OF GERMAN-AMERICANS TO SEE AND HEAR THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE—THE EX-PRESIDENT'S HAPPY SPEECH ADDS TO HIS POPULARITY—CARL SCHURZ POINTS OUT THE DANGERS WHICH WOULD FOLLOW REPUBLICAN SUCCESS—AN APPEAL TO WHICH ALL GERMAN CITIZENS WILL RESPOND —OVERFLOW MEETINGS FOR THOUSANDS WHO COULD NOT GET INTO THE HALL.

Ample evidence of Mr. Cleveland's great popularity with the German-Americans of this city was given last night at the mass meeting held under the management of the United German Democracy in the large hall of Cooper Institute.

Every seat in the hall was occupied by a man or a woman, and back of the seats were rows of men standing. It was practically impossible to get into the hall after the meeting opened. Policemen outside advised those who arrived late to listen to the speakers at the overflow meetings, of which there were a number, the orators talking to big crowds from wagons decorated with the German colors, in Astor Place.

Outside and inside the hall there were cheers for Mr. Cleveland when he appeared and whenever his name was mentioned. The general cheers were loud and drawn-out Wa-a-hs, but there were also exhibited skill and force in giving the three "hurrahs" and the "tiger."

Before the meeting opened the crowd in the hall had cheered a dozen times for Cleveland and Stevenson, large-sized pictures of whom were hanging at the rear of the platform, backed by big American flags.

Oswald Ottendorfer, as the temporary Chairman, presented the name of William Steinway for presiding officer. He was elected with a great cheer, and he began to speak in German. All the speeches were in German except that of Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Steinway had not gone very far when the audience noticed a slight commotion at the Third Avenue entrance. Then the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the crowd, believing that Mr. Cleveland was coming, or hoping that he was, cheered tentatively. A moment later those who were near the entrance saw the ex-President and cheered lustily and with confidence.

Mr. Cleveland walked down the side aisle and stood for a moment, smiling slightly, at the main entrance to the platform. Those who sat in the centre of the house could also see him then, and the cheers became more general. But when he walked on to the platform, smiling more broadly, having in mind, perhaps, what he was to say about the happiness of the German disposition, and shook hands with Carl Schurz, both a roar went up as even Cooper Institute Hall, that place of eloquence and cheers, rarely hears.

They lapsed somewhat and were renewed again, and there were demands for the formal "Three cheers for Grover," and then for "Three more."

Mr. Cleveland bowed to acquaintances on the platform and bowed to the audience, and took a seat beside Mr. Schurz.

Mr. Steinway resumed his speech and talked with fair speed, considering that he was interrupted frequently by the cry of "Four years more for Grover" and cheers for the cry.

Louis Windmüller, the Secretary, read the names of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, nearly all of whom were present. They were:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Henry Abegg,
Dr. H. A. C. Anderson,
Elias Asiel,
Benjamin Altman,
Bernard Asmund,
John Achelis,
Fred A. von Bernuth,
William Ballin,
Henry Bätjen,
August Belmont,
Arthur von Briesen,
Henry Bischoff,
Max Bowaky,
Joseph Blumenthal,
F. W. Bleckwenn,
Charles F. Bishof,
William Bartholomay,
Henry Bischoff, Jr.,
Georg Borgfeldt,
F. Blumenthal,
Gustav Behr,
Harry H. Moyer,
F. H. Bawo,
Frederick de Bary,
David Bachrach,
Henry Clausen, Jr.,
Frederick Cook,
Paul Conrad,
A. F. Conch,
Peter Doyer,
Theodore Dreyer,
Rudolf Dulon,
George Ehret,
Frank A. Ehret,
Morris Ellinger,
Simon M. Ehrlich,
Otto M. Eidlitz,
Julius S. Ehrlich,
Samuel W. Ehrlichs,
August Elmer,
Ashbel P. Fitch,
F. W. Frick,
Dr. John Friedrich,
Valentin Fleckenstein,
M. Fürchtenicht,
Frol. F. Fleitmann,
Frederick W. Flint,
Dr. August Frech,
Albert Fettes,
Dr. Emil Gaessing,
Jacques Guthmann,
Max Gabriel,
Isidor Gartner,
William R. Graef,
Bernhard Geref,
Leonard A. Gregerich,
Henry M. Goldfogle,
Charles Grode,
Bernhard H. Güterbock,
R. Guggenheimer,
Siegfried Goerner,
William H. Gunther, Jr.,
Ernest R. Gunther,
Theodore G. Hoster,
Jacob Heintz,
Louis J. Heintz,
William C. Hess,
William Hoefgen,
Dr. T. E. Heidenfeld,
Hugo H. Hoenack,
Charles Hellcesan,
L. Horzberger,
Albert Hoffman,
Dr. Emil W. Höber,
Martin H. Hartmann,
Otto C. Honsze,
Caspar Hilger,
Henry F. L. Hennings,
Victor Hochstetter,
Dr. F. Hoffmann,
Dr. A. Jacobi,
Louis Josephthal,
William Josephy,
A. A. Jacobi,
Richard Katzenmaier,
Joseph Keller,
Percival Knauth,
Herman Knobel,
Henry R. Kunhardt,
M. Krush,
Theodor Krüger,
Leo Kohns,
Joseph Keppler,
Alexander Kauffmann,
Max W. Kraus,
Leopold Kohn,
Henry Kupfer,
Paul Loeser,
Otto Loewenzard,
Walther Lüttgen,
Ludwig Lederer,
Lewis Lane,
Dr. F. Lange,
Ferdinand Lavy,
Samson Lachman,
Isidor Keller.
Henry A. Landgraff,
A. Lewis,
Emanuel Lauer,
Richard Limburger,
Dr. M. J. E. Messemar,
Dr. Wm. F. Mittendorf,
August Hammerson,
Charles Haring,
Philipp Mosenthal,
Henry Martin,
George Meusle,
Selig Maass,
Charles F. MacLean,
August Meyer-Isenolsdorf,
Louis Metzger,
Louis Meyers,
Joseph Mannbach,
William Naumburg,
E. D. Neustadt,
Joseph Offenbach,
P. M. Ohmeiss,
Adolph Openby,
Carl Schurz Petrasch,
Albert Plant,
Gustav Polick,
John B. Peines,
F. G. Pauley,
Dr. Gustav Pfingsten,
F. S. Pincus,
Alfred R. Pick,
Herman A. Pings,
L. Pinner,
E. A. Ringler,
Herman Ridder,
Jacob Ruppert,
Max Ruckgaber,
F. K. Rentz,
Adolf Rusch,
George W. Roesch,
Ludwig Rothschild,
Alfred Roelker,
Carl Schurz,
Dr. Joseph H. Senner,
T. Sturo,
Dr. Carl W. Schultze,
Carl H. Schultz,
Fedor Schmidt,
Charles Sternbach,
A. Scheftel,
Jacob Schoenhof,
James Seerer,
William Salomon,
Ernst Stratman,
Oscar Straus,
Isidor Strauss,
Gustav H. Schwab,
L. Schwab,
Augustus F. Schen,
Jacob Stern,
Louis Schantz,
Julius Schlatter,
Reinhard Steinike,
John C. Schreiber,
William Sulzer,
Adolph Schwartzmann,
Dr. L. A. Staeger,
John F. Schuchmann,
Theodor Seidler,
Charles Steckler,
Louis Steckler,
Arthur Schreckeisen,
W. H. Schieffelin,
Henry Schiff,
John S. Schindler,
Gustav Schirmer,
Henry Schmitt,
E. Schuberth,
Henry Spielman,
Louis Spitz,
Joseph Strauss,
Adolf Schrage,
Henry W. Steinhansen,
Hermann Steinberger,
Jacob Steinberger.
Anton Seyfarth,
N. D. Sewards,
Gallus Thomann,
E. Thalmann,
Arnold Tanzer,
E. J. H. Tamsen,
William Tannenompel,
Gustav Ulbricht,
Bernard Ulmann,
Edward Uhl,
Henry Villard,
Adolf Victor,
Herman Vogel,
Carl Victor,
O. M. von Maur,
Conrad Voelcker,
Louis Windmüller,
Francis V. Witte,
Charles F. Wiebusch,
Hugo Wesendonk,
Charles Wanle,
John D. Weiz,
Charles E. Wendt,
Charles Weiss,
Hermann Weber,
Dr. Joseph Wiener,
Julius C. Weiss,
Bernhard Wendt,
Moritz Wertheimer,
Charles A. Wimpfheimer,
G. F. Zeller,
Dr. F. Zinsser,
George Zimmermann,
Andrew Zerban.

SECRETARIES:

Edward Grosse,
A. Arns,
Nicholaus Auer,
William Auer,
Rud von Bast,
Georgo Banzer,
R. Busch,
John Charles,
Jno Conde,
Martin Dahlbender,
John Daimler,
John Dietz,
Otto Dierking,
Joseph L. Dreyer,
E. O. Dettmann,
James Dettmann,
William Ebering,
George C. Engel,
John W. Fleck,
William Kaepplinger,
Aug. Klamann,
Charles A. Klemens,
Julius Krisch,
Carl Kopp,
George Knorr,
Max Kraemer,
Otto Kornmann,
Max Lichtenberger,
Carl Lutz,
Conrad A. Meyer,
Herman Mertens,
Peter Pepper,
William F. Rausch,
Henry F. Raabe,
Ernst G. Seidlich,
August Schlag,
Felix Schwarzschild,
John C. Schoenenberger.

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H. Fiegenheimer,
Martin Fuest,
William Friedrich,
John Fennel,
Leopold Fuenkenstein,
Max Geyer,
Fred Glaser,
Elias Guthman,
Fred Gruenewald,
Carl Goerwitz,
Isaac Goldmann,
Robert Goeller,
John A. Grode,
Charles Goldzier,
Moritz Gerstle,
Edward Haasse,
Fred Hoehle,
Dr. Anton J. Hecker,
Peter Hoenig,
M. Hyman,
Ernest G. Hothorn,
Friedrich Hess,
Louis Eisenburger,
E. F. Schmidt,
G. Schmidt,
H. J. Schreiber,
M. Schwalbe,
F. W. Sommer,
F. Stolzenberger,
Max Schwarz,
William A. Stadorf,
Herman Von Tronck,
William Texter,
H. L. Thomas,
Friedrich Tourelle,
G. Fred Vetter,
Frank Vetter,
Albert Vetter,
John Weigand,
Frank J. Welgering,
H. Wichtendahl,
Conrad Weiss,
A. J. Wesselmeyer,
Henry Wehle.

The reading of the resolutions followed. It was interrupted by frequent cheering, and the mention of the names of Wanamaker, Quay, and Dudley called out *vigorous hisses*. The resolutions which were adopted with a yell, were as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the German-Americans on Oct 27 in mass meeting in Cooper Union assembled, proclaim it as our sincere conviction that in this present Presidential campaign the cause of right and of truth, of the economic welfare of the whole people, and of the preservation of our republican institutions is represented by Grover Cleveland, the ablest and most fearless champion of these priceless boons.

We have reached this conviction:

Because the Republican Party has squandered the people's money so recklessly that not only did the surplus of $118,000,000, which had been in the National Treasury in the year 1889, totally disappear, but that there is to-day a deficiency to darken the financial outlook for the year 1893;

Because the Republican Party, through violent and unconstitutional measures, such as the decisions of Speaker Reed and the so-called Force bill, is striving to perpetuate itself in power and to deprive the people of any opportunity for effecting a change in the control of the Federal Government;

Because the Republican Party has failed to redeem the promises of its platform of 1888, pledging it to lighten the heavy tariff burdens which the requirements of the war had rendered necessary. The Republican Party not only failed to fulfill its promises, but it actually increased these duties to such an enormous extent as to make them nothing less than robbery and a fraud on the people, while the general welfare demands that the duties be made to strictly correspond to the needs of an economical Government, and that the duties on raw materials be abolished, so as to enable the American manufacturer to successfully compete in the markets of the world, and at the same time to prevent the people from being forced to pay for articles manufactured in this country higher prices than the manufacturer charges for them abroad.

The position taken by Mr. Cleveland in regard to the tariff is not an extreme one. It is not his intention, if he were to be elected, to abolish the tariff altogether. His purpose is rather to bring about revision in such a way as to relieve the masses from unnecessary taxation. Mr. Cleveland asks that the protection given to home industries should not only benefit the manufacturer, but also the laborer and consumer. The Republican Party, through its increased duties provided by the McKinley bill, has assured large profits to the capitalist, without assuring higher wages to the wageworker. The McKinley act was passed through the influence of the same protected interests that, in the year 1888, furnished to the Republican Party *the immense sums of money* by means of which Wanamaker, Quay, Dudley & Co. secured the election of Benjamin Harrison. The McKinley bill is the corrupt outcome of the alliance between those interests and the Republican Party for the common purpose of exploiting the people through the exercise of the taxing power of the State. The McKinley bill means nothing less than the *control of the National Government* by protected capital and the substitution of plutocratic for democratic rule.

This unholy alliance seeks again to introduce the means and methods used in 1888 into the present campaign. Enormous sums of money have been furnished to the Republican National Committee by protected manufacturers, and the pernicious influence of their disbursement is already being felt throughout the entire country. It is no exaggeration to say that the permanency of our republican institutions is in danger.

This danger can be averted only through the success of Grover Cleveland. It is, therefore, the duty of every true patriot to support him in this campaign. His election will be equivalent to a victory of the people over the spoilsmen, to the triumph of political progress over political stagnation and reaction. His election would be the most splendid tribute ever paid to honesty, courage, and adherence to principle. It would open up a most promising prospect for the improvement and purification of our political life, and the progressing development of our free institutions. Cleveland's past record is the best guarantee to the people that, with him at the head of the Government, the rights of every citizen will be respected, personal liberty will never be abridged, and the material prosperity of the people will be furthered. As in the past, it will be his highest aim to promote the honor and the happiness of his country with all his ability and energy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we appeal to the German-Americans of this country to consider it their sacred and patriotic duty to exert themselves to the utmost to bring about the election of Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson, and to secure thereby a victory at once decisive and permanent for economic progress and for the preservation of our free institutions.

Then Mr. Steinwey presented Mr. Cleveland. He sought to conclude his introduction by saying: "I present the Hon. Grover Cleveland, the next President of the United States." Whether he really spoke the words, "the next President of the United States," or not, he only can tell. If he did, nobody heard them, for a great shouting began at the mention of the candidate's name.

It was the cheer of the evening. The German nature is described as calm and phlegmatic. It may be under ordinary circumstances, but the *enthusiasm of no audience of any nationality* ever exceeded that displayed by those German citizens last night. They all stood up—men and women—and shouted, these having canes hoisting their hats upon them and those without canes waving their hats in their hands. The women waved their handkerchiefs.

Mr. Cleveland *regarded this demonstration* with the same pleasant smile which association with light-hearted Germans always engenders, and as they demanded loudly to know "What's the matter with Cleveland?" and learned that he was "All right," he calmly took a drink of water.

The anxiety of the great audience to hear every word of his speech was indicated in their annoyance at the noises made by people in the rear. Every man and woman nearly turned his or her head, frowned slightly, and cried "Hush."

When Mr. Cleveland concluded there was another outbreak of cheers and applause. He resumed his seat and listened to Carl Schurz's address.

The latter speaker amused his 3,000 listeners, and they showed their appreciation of his humor, when he had finished, by singing, as only Germans can sing, the beautiful "Fatherland."

CORRUPT POLITICAL METHODS.

THEY CAN BE OVERTHROWN BY DEFEATING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"In the name of the German-American Cleveland Union I call this meeting to order, and thank you for the willingness and zeal with which you have responded to the call.

"You have thereby shown that you are well aware how highly important will be the result of the coming election in its bearing on the future of the country of our adoption, and that you are determined to do everything in your power for the triumph of truth and right. The issues which will have to be decided on election day will be of the greatest importance for the preservation and the progress of our free institutions, as well as for the prosperous development of our country, and will be discussed by the speakers of this evening.

"I only wish to say that the influence which the result of the coming election will have upon the morals of our public and political life will be overshadowing in its character, and that it is this influence which has induced the German-American citizens, with few exceptions, to affiliate themselves with that party which fights for the purity and integrity of our public life and against the most shameful corruption.

"It would be an arrogance on the part of the German-American citizens if they were to claim special virtues for themselves, but it is a fact that they see with a keen eye the danger with which the welfare and the future of our country is threatened through the corruption in our public life, and that they are of the opinion that the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule should be observed as well in private as in public life. They know there are no two codes of morals for business and political transactions, and that whatever is despicable and contemptible in private life should not be tolerated in public life.

"For those reasons, they are now, and always have been ready to use all their influence and their power to oppose the prejudices and passions, the mercenary spirit, and the abuse of public offices for the furtherance of selfish motives and schemes. No one who has ever observed, even in the slightest degree, the means which are used, will or can deny that this is the distinguishing characteristic in the present campaign of the two parties.

"The question is, whether the Government of the United States shall be left to a party which believes that the sound judgment of the people can be influenced by immense sums of money, and which, therefore, collects in the most unscrupulous way such sums, promises the passage of laws to the advantage of single individuals, or even of whole branches of interests of the country by holding out high offices as an inducement for collecting a large corruption fund.

"There can be no doubt such a line of action will undermine our free institutions, and everything which distinguishes the United States in the eyes of the whole civilized world. It is therefore only natural that the German-American citizens will and must use all their influence toward the preventing of such a danger.

"It might be superfluous to say that the Democratic Party as such gives a sufficient guarantee for the improvement of political methods by avoidance of the wrongdoings. There are dispositions and tendencies active in the ranks of the Democratic Party which, if they are not properly checked, will involve great danger. But it is an undeniable fact that this party, whether voluntarily or compelled by public opinion, has been so directed in this campaign that it becomes the best medium for the overthrow of these base and *corrupt methods* of political life.

"It is also undeniable that the standard-bearer whom the Democrats have, to a large extent against their will, called to the front, will inaugurate a new era in which the best elements of the Democratic Party will come into power. Through our leader's victory we will be enabled to head the reaction, to defend the interests, the honor, and the influence of the German-American citizens—Mr. William Steinway.

HINDERED AND OBSTRUCTED.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS HANDICAPPED BY THE M'KINLEY TARIFF.

On taking his post as Chairman of the great meeting, Mr. Steinway said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Permit me to thank you for the honor bestowed in selecting me as your Chairman of this grand demonstration of German-American citizens in favor of tariff reform and its chief standard bearers—Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.

"It is particularly gratifying that the German-speaking element of this metropolitan city has assembled in and around this building to-night in such imposing numbers, thereby manifesting such deep interest in the important issues of this campaign: for Germans are not held to any great extent by party ties, but think and act for themselves.

"It is not within my province to make a set speech or to dwell at length upon the salient and unanswerable reasons why every true patriot should vote for Cleveland and Stevenson. The eminent speakers who succeed me will do that more forcibly and eloquently than *I can*. I am especially *grateful* to have the opportunity to preside on this occasion, for the reason that I have personally and intimately known your candidate for President, Grover Cleveland, for a period that dates back to the year 1856 in the City of Buffalo.

"It is indeed a remarkable thing for us to contemplate that the institutions of this country are so beneficent that one can by force of ability and honesty, independently of blood or lineage, arise from one eminent position to another, and then achieve the esteem and confidence which only true merit deserves.

"I need not recall to you the many responsible and exalted positions that the gratitude and appreciation of his fellow-citizens have called upon him to fill. His spotless integrity, consistency, manhood, and sound judgment have enabled him to earn the highest eulogism in executive administration.

"Before closing permit me to say a few words upon one of the chief issues of this campaign. As a manufacturer of forty years' standing, employing a large number of skilled, intelligent workmen, between whom and myself exist the most harmonious relations, I think I am competent to speak.

"I have for many years made the condition of manufacturers and workingmen in America and Europe a special study, and do not hesitate to say that, in view of our boundless resources, *energy*, the best machinery, the *high intelligence*, and great working capacity of workingmen in our American manufactories, we ought to successfully compete with any other nation.

"Unfortunately, we are hindered and obstructed. The McKinley bill, with its enormities and abnormities, has drawn a veritable Chinese wall around us, and has not only not resulted in advance of wages, but has made nearly all articles dearer to the consumer, and, last but not least, has made the world's markets inaccessible to American manufacturers by enormously increasing the cost of raw material and such partly manufactured articles which are not produced in this country, yet enter into its manufactured goods.

"I have been a life-long Democrat, and I am in favor of a reasonable protection, which protects alike American manufacturers, workingmen, and the American public.

"I am convinced, however, and no doubt you are, that a two years' experience with the McKinley tariff has opened the eyes of the American people, and I trust that the 8th day of November next will witness a signal triumph and sweeping victory for Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson and tariff reform."

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