

BRYAN IN NEW YORK

Addresses the Gathered Thousands in the Metropolis.

WAS AN EXTRAORDINARY OVATION

Bryan Discusses the Issues of the Campaign--Trusts, Imperialism and Our Foreign Policy.

New York, Special.—Wm. J. Bryan arrived in the city at 2:55 o'clock Tuesday. His reception was an emphatic ovation. As the train steamed into the annex of the Grand Central depot that part of the immense building was packed with a waiting multitude. Col. Bryan was driven to the Hoffman House in an open carriage, in which he sat next to Richard Croker, and with uncovered head, bowed and smiled to the thousands who cheered him. Forty-second street presented an animated scene. From Lexington avenue on one side to Sixth avenue on the other, the sidewalks were lined with the populace.

Being introduced to the vast audience present, Mr. Bryan said in part:

COL BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Col. Bryan began by referring to the vast audience before him and said that it indicated an interest in the campaign which must be gratifying to all who realized the importance of the questions involved. He declared that he was not vain enough to accept the enthusiasm manifested as a personal tribute to himself "because," he said, "the individual counts for nothing except that he may be the instrument used by the people to carry out their own will. He immediately entered upon a defense of the Democratic cause and said: "To say that the people gathered here who support our cause are the enemies of honest wealth is a slander which could not be uttered without the one who uttered it knew it to be false. We are not opposed to that wealth which comes as the reward of honest toil and is enjoyed by those who give to society something in return for that which society throws upon them. The Democratic party to-day is not only not the enemy of honest wealth, but the Democratic party of to-day is the best friend of that wealth that represents ability of muscle or of mind employed in its accumulation." Col. Bryan went on to say that the party draws and predatory wealth, "between that wealth which is a just compensation for services rendered and that wealth which simply measures the advantages which some citizens has taken over many citizens." z e 1234512

HONESTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

He declared that no honest industry no honest occupation, no honest man need fear the success of the Democratic party. "The Democratic party," he said, "showed its honesty by stating what it believed and telling the people what it will do." He asked for a comparison of the Democratic platform with the Republican platform and expressed confidence that any honest man making such comparison must be convinced of the sincerity of the Democratic declaration and the hypocrisy of the Republican platform. Taking up the Republican declaration of principles, Col. Bryan said that party is not prepared to-day to make a fight on a question before the country. "And," he continued, "if you want proof let me remind you that the Republican party to-day, instead of presenting any great principle and defending it, is presenting an appeal to every class of people supposed to be approachable in any direction." He then went on to enumerate the various classes to which he said the Republicans were making specious appeals, and he included in the list the farmer, the laborer, etc.

REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.

"It gives the laborer," he said, "the assurance that he will have a full dinner pail, and then it assures him that there will be a large army to make him satisfied with his full dinner pail." He declared that the prosperity of which the Republican party boasts is a different thing in different localities. "In the East," he said, "they tell you how prosperous the farmer of the West is, and in the West you hear of the high wages and general employment of the laboring man throughout the East." In this connection Col. Bryan related the report of his own prosperity as a farmer and proceeded to show that the report was a gross exaggeration. "If," he said, "I am a sample of what is going on on the farm, I have some idea of what is taking place there." Referring further to the Republican claim of prosperity, Col. Bryan claimed he was willing to admit the army contractors and the trust magnates might be prosperous. "A man who gets special privileges at the hand of the government can prosper under Republican administration," he said, "but I deny that the wealth producers of the country are enjoying their share of the government productions."

At this point there were cries of "Hanna!" Col. Bryan merely responded by asking his audience not to trifle with a great name.

THE TRUSTS.

Taking up the subject of trusts, Col. Bryan declared that they had grown under this administration more rapidly than ever before and he asserted that the Republicans refused to meet the issues they created. He declared that the President "spends more time warning you not to hurt your good

trust than he does telling you how to hurt the bad ones." In the same connection he referred to the position of Governor Roosevelt and Senator Hanna on the subject of trusts and a reference in both instances met with groans and hisses. "Mr. Hanna says there are no trusts," Col. Bryan went on. "Are you going to send a man out to hunt the trusts who knows where every trust treasurer is, but says there are no trusts?" In response to this last interrogation a voice from the audience responded: "We will send you." Col. Bryan again quoted from President McKinley's inaugural address on the subject of trusts and charged that the President had neither enforced the existing anti-trust laws nor recommended new ones. His Attorney General, he said, draws his salary and permits the trusts to go on and oppress the people. Col. Bryan referred to the ice trust, declaring that apparently this was the only trust of which Republicans had any knowledge. "If any Republican tells you," he said, "that the ice trust is hurting the people you tell them that you have so much confidence in the Republican Governor that you know that he would not be out West making speeches if the people were suffering from the ice trust." This remark was received with cheers.

THE REMEDY.

Col. Bryan outlined his remedy for trusts, which was to put on the free list every trust-made article, and to require trust corporations to take out a license and under strict security in all other States than those in which they were organized. He expressed conviction that we are approaching a period of industrial despotism, where a few men will control each great branch of industry, when every person who finished products will buy at a trust price, and where every man who works for wages will work for the wages fixed by the trust. Such a condition as this meant, he said, serfdom for the people for a government of the people, by the people and for the people was impossible under the reign of the trust.

Dwelling upon his remedy for trusts he said he would squeeze the water out of the stock. "There would be a flood for a while," he declared, "but there will be honest corporations afterwards."

LABOR WORLD.

There are 6000 members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Curb setters and cutters went on strike at Schenectady, N. Y., for \$3 per day.

About 15,000 Thames lightermen struck at London, considerably disrupting trade.

Reading, Penn., letter carriers expect to have their salaries increased \$150 a year.

All the electric plants at Terre Haute, Ind., were tied up by a strike a few days ago.

The Chicago building contractors have agreed not to oppose the formation of a new central labor body.

The strike of the wood-workers, which threatened to tie up all the mills in Denver, Col., has been settled and work has been resumed.

One hundred railroad laborers taken from New York City to New London, Conn., refused to work when they were told to take the place of strikers.

The colliery owners at Lancashire, England, do not like the eight-hour day, but the miners are solidly organized and the system seems to work well for all concerned.

The Hack-Drivers' Union in Detroit posts bills in neighborhoods where deaths occur, warning the people against patronizing undertakers who hire non-union carriages.

Hundreds of the cotton mill operatives in Lancashire, England, are emigrating to Canada, Russia, Portugal, Japan and Mexico, where high wages are offered to men and women skilled in the industry.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has suspended its order allowing all employes coal for their own use at cost of mining and transportation. The company cannot get sufficient coal for its own use and it was necessary to suspend the deliveries to employes.

The criminal statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending September 30, 1899, show that twenty-five persons were charged with murder during the period covered by the report. These cases resulted as follows: Eleven convictions, all followed by the infliction of the death penalty, nine acquittals, three prisoners detained as insane and two cases in which the prosecutions are still pending. The proportion of murder cases in the United States is so much larger as to justify the Canadian newspapers in congratulating themselves on the comparative freedom of their country from crimes of violence. The Ottawa Journal attributes the difference largely to the lax laws and the lax administration of the law in the United States. "In Canada," we are told, "there are practically no delays. There is no appeal to a second court. No stop is possible except by the action of the Minister of Justice, which is rare and to which the majority of Canadians strenuously object under any circumstances. Of twenty-five accused murderers in Canada last year, eleven were hanged, or nearly one in two. Of the 7,840 accused murderers in the United States in partly the corresponding year, 109 were executed or one in seventy-one."

ARP LOSES TEMPER.

That Is When He Reads Some Northern Papers.

SAY THEY STILL HATE US

Bill Gets So Mad at Some of the Flings at the South and Goes to Work.

As Patrick Henry said, "It is useless to cry peace when there is no peace." Henry Grady never loved the nation into peace more than about a week. Better take that inscription off his monument. What alarms me is the fact that the Northern papers that are most bitter against us are the most popular with their people. This is a bad sign. The New York Press boasts that its circulation is twice as great as that of all the Republican papers of New York and Brooklyn combined and it is increasing every day. It is ably and bitterly edited. Not a daily issue but has some fling or slander against the South. I wouldn't care for what an editor said if his readers didn't approve and enforce it, and it is reasonable to suppose that the million Northern readers of the Press hate us as cordially as the editor. I can't account for this antipathy, for we are not doing anything to them. In last Sunday's paper the Press says that we "should build a monument to Paul Sloan, the deputy sheriff of Lake Charles, La., because he lost his life trying to protect a negro from a mob." That is not so bad, but he continues his remarks and says we "should set up his statue in place of one of those erected to Calhoun and Taney and Davis, whom their own followers admit were incurably wrong in every question of their time and the Northern mind reads Paul Sloan's title to a monument as clearly as John Brown's."

What is the use of trying to keep calm and serene under such provocations. Chief Justice Taney and John C. Calhoun were dead before our civil war and I did not know that any respectable citizen of the United States would dare dishonor their great names. They were statesmen, not politicians, and the tributes and eulogies paid to them by northern men were full of praise and overflowing with national lamentation. Even Daniel Webster spoke with much emotion in his beautiful eulogy on Mr. Calhoun. But now at this late day the same old fanatical cry is heard that caused New England to send John Brown on his malicious and devilish errand. The same malignant howl that inspired John G. Whittier to write of Webster:

"So fallen! So lost! the light withdrawn which once he wore
The glory from his gray hairs gone forevermore.

All else is gone; from those great eyes
The soul has fled
When faith is lost and honor dies,
The man is dead."

And this because he honored Calhoun and in his old age dared to say in his speech at Capon Springs that a state had the right to secede from the Union when the compact was broken. My father was from Massachusetts and honored Mr. Webster above all men and was intensely indignant at Whittier's fanatical puritanical verses. That triumvirate Webster, Clay and Calhoun was his ideal of great men, patriots and statesmen, and it is mine to-day. My contempt for old Whittier is very great and none of his slanderous effusions shall find a place in my collection of poems. I was surprised to find a lot of them in William Cullen Bryant's collection.

But I am going to quit reading such newspapers as destroy my serenity. I have to hurry out into my garden and dig too hard and too often this hot weather to keep my cholera down. I've been building a woodshed, and a chicken coop with two apartments, one of which is for the Christmas turkeys, when the time comes. Old Uncle Sam did die sure enough, and I am now emphatically the boy—but I reckon it is good for me. My wife says it is. I've worn out my forked hoe digging up the hard ground in the hose beds for the worse—I am insulted the harder I dig. I don't understand some things. General Gordon and General Wheeler and some of our orators and preachers go up north and mix up with those Yankees and come back loaded down and say: Oh, they are all right; they are harmonious, but I notice that the Grand Army wants to regulate our schoolbooks, and the editors dictate how we shall manage our negroes. I'm doing my best to harmonize, but when I read their editorials I want to hire a cussin' man—one that can't be broke of it—and I'll give him \$2 a day to use language on that editor. He wouldn't mind being chased afar off and maybe it would relieve my feelings. He knows that every follower of Taney and Calhoun still glory in their constitutional teachings. He knows that Dr. Andrews, who is the honored head of the public schools of Chicago, declared in a public address that every principle the south maintained and fought for had been decided in our favor by the supreme court of the United States before the war and has been since the war confirmed by the present court. He knows all that and he knows all about Panama and Akron and New York city's treatment of the negro, and in face of all this he dares to spit out his venom at us. I don't understand him nor

what manner of man he is nor how he can sleep in peace or enjoy and digest his daily food.

But we will get even next month and then you will hear a howl. Good gracious! What a consternation—what weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth—Bryan and Stevenson! Both names end with a big N and that combination has never failed yet.

Well, I am working on that book now, and my friends are sending the names of their favorite poems from all over the south. It is already interesting and curious to note the ones that are most popular. I shall publish a list of them before long in the order in which they stand.

And now about that scriptural enigma. I have received several letters about it, and but one correct answer and so I will have to give the solution as sent by the Mississippi girls:

"You have heard, no doubt, the oft-told tale
Of Prophet Jonah and the whale,
His living soul was kept within
Till he repented of his sin.
When the whale dies its oil wives
light
Dispelling darkness from the night."
—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Relations Between Northern and Southern Mills Discussed.

Following is an extract from a paper read by Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, before the meeting of the New England Manufacturers' Association in Washington city on Wednesday last:

In some quarters alarm has been expressed at the inroads upon the textile industry in this country made by the South and the more rapid progress in that section than in New England, as indicated by the steady increase of consumption of cotton in Southern mills, the building of new mills and the enlargement of old ones. Side by side with these expressions have been suggestions that New England mills should change their financial methods and their organization, or should equip themselves throughout with the latest machinery, if they hope to hold their own; that they should improve upon their products, going still further into the manufacture of still finer grades, or that in the culture of flax and the manufacture of linen the North should find compensation for possible loss of prestige as a cotton manufacturer. Meanwhile one distinct advantage of the South, but by no means a preponderating one—its supply of mill labor—has been the subject of agitation in a spirit on its surface unfriendly to the South, and, judging from its experience elsewhere, unfortunate for the mill worker and mill owner. That the mill owner of New England, rather than the mill worker there, has taken the lead in this agitation, which has even gone to the extent of an attempt to secure the amendment to the national constitution, permitting Congress to interfere with the relations of employer and employe in any part of the country, seems to point in any other direction than that promotive of the policy which must prevail if American cotton manufacturers are to reap the reward which will be theirs if there be no interference with natural laws. If the sale of the product of American mills were to be confined to the United States there might be reason for alarm in the older sections at the onward march of the Southern mills, for it is certain that they are to dominate in the manufacture of the coarser grades, and there is no reason to believe that they will not have a constantly-increasing share in the trade for finer goods. The South is confident that whatever may happen within the next 25 years in the textile field, whatever may be its own achievements there, New England will hold its own. It knows, too, that in a union or co-operation of all the textile interests of the country there will be a steady betterment all along the line in spite of temporary setbacks. The limits of further improvement in the textile industry in this country have not yet been determined. Inventive skill has not yet reached its climax. Until it does we need have little fear for the future of our great American industry provided we leave nothing undone which may legitimately place us in control of the great market South and West of us—markets populated by two-thirds of the inhabitants of the globe, the majority of whom will need cotton goods in amounts increasing by geometrical progression, and provided we strengthen the abilities of our own textile-manufacturing population.

We have advanced in recent years wonderfully well, but we have by no means encroached upon our possibilities.

No better time than the present could be had for an agreement to suspend indefinitely such skirmishes, which can have the effect only of needles, is not wasteful, irritation. No better place could be selected for the recording of such an agreement than Washington city. As part of the several compromises thought necessary in the formation of this government—compromises which were destined to give New England decided commercial advantages and to check any tendency of the South toward industrial life—the capital of the United States was placed on the Potomac, midway between Massachusetts and South Carolina. On this common ground, an inheritance of concessions of the Union, Northern and Southern cotton manufacturers may properly join hands and hearts and minds for the great task of insuring the stability and expansion of their mighty industry.

Our iron and steel makers now lead the world in their output; they are the dominating factors in the world's iron and steel trade, and it can almost be said that no great iron bridge is built and no railroad laid anywhere on the face of the earth but what America sets the price. We have conquered the world in iron and steel, though our advantages for that industry, as compared with the advantages of other countries are not as great as are our advantages for supremacy in cotton manufacturing. What they have done may well be an inspiration to our textile leaders. "The world is our market, and unless our cotton manufacturers go in and possess it they will be forced to admit that they are not equal in daring genius and broad leadership to the giants who have made America the supreme power in the world's iron and steel interests.

The South proposes to do its share; though it has scarcely laid the foundation for its work, it boldly enters the field for its share in the world's trade. The South has watched with wonder, with admiration, perhaps, sometimes with jealousy, the virility, the energy which have enabled New England's people on the artificial foundation of imported cotton, imported coal, imported pig iron and imported food-stuffs to rear such a marvelous structure of industry, to create such vast wealth, and with its wealth to build such magnificent churches and endow such splendid seats of learning; and while giving all honor to the men who have done this, it bids them enter a friendly rivalry where there is room enough for all for the broadest possible expansion of America's textile interests—a rivalry which should be free from all sectional bitterness, and in which it should be remembered that as our country practically holds a monopoly of the world's cotton crop,

Both Sides Obstinate.

Scranton, Pa., Special.—Upon one point, at least, both miners and operators agreed. Both sides of the great strike gave out a story to the effect that it looked as if the strike would be prolonged. The operators, a number of them, submitted to interviews declaring that they had gone as far as they could and would concede nothing more. The men declared that they adhered to the resolutions passed by their convention and would not think of returning to work unless the operators yielded the point.

Chiefs of Black Flags Leave Canton.

Paris, By Cable.—A trustworthy cable dispatch from Shanghai says that Gen. Lin, the chief of the Black Flags, has left Canton at the head of a considerable force, and that he will traverse the province of Hu Nan, try to cross the Yang Tse at Oua, and then, traversing the province of Ho-Nan, join the empress at Sian-Fu, capital of the province of Shen-Si, for the purpose of acting as her body guard.

The dispatch adds that it is believed the dowager empress will arrive at Sian-Fu about Oct. 20.

No Respose to Notices.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Special.—The Lehigh Valley and a few other coal companies in the Wyoming valley posted notices at their collieries in which they invite their old employes to return to work at a 10 per cent. increase in wages, the same to hold good until April 1, 1901. Few of the strikers went near the collieries to read the notices, the newspapers furnishing them all the information desired. Up to noon none of the companies posting the notices had received any applicants for work.

Telegraphic Briefs.

A report that Prince Hohenlohe has resigned the post of Imperial Chancellor of Germany is given credence in Berlin.

President Kruger, it is said, will land at Marseilles.

The president of the British Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, at a meeting of the bank in London, expressed pleasure that America had taken possession of the Philippines.

The Chinese Minister at London says peace negotiations have begun in Peking, but the news is discounted in official circles.

Severe earthquake shocks occurred at Kodiak, Alaska, on October 9, and one life was lost.

The order of Railway Telegraphers at St. Louis, Mo., has elected M. M. Dblphin president.

The steamer Humbolt has arrived at Seattle, Wash., with \$700,000 in gold and 200 passengers from Alaska.

Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson was received with great enthusiasm on his trip through Delaware.

President Hammer of the International Coopers' Union opposes dropping internal revenue stamps from one-eighth and one-sixth beer and ale barrels because it would throw many men out of work.

There are 6,000 members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

New York Board of Trade and Transportation has declared against the war stamp tax.

For successfully defending his car and killing a train robber, Express Messenger C. E. Baxter, of St. Louis, Mo., has been given \$1000 by the Adams Express Company.

Spain is managing to keep out of international discussion with all the persistent discretion of a government that has had trouble enough.