MR. BRYAN IN BROOKLYN.

Continued from First Page.

as nearly as the enthusiasm of the hour will allow. (Applause.) I have not been invited here, ladies and gentlemen, to make a speech, but to preside over this meeting. That has been the extent of my invitation, and to that, with your permission—and I am sure it will be agreeable to you—I will confine myself. I have simply to say, before introducing the regular order of the business of the evening, that I have come here to preside at this meeting, simply because in the misrepresentation of this hour (applause), in the hour when we are being called by those whom we have created here in the East (from the gallery, "Down with them") and lifted up to a high place and to honor, when we are being called by them Anarchists (another voice, "Do we look like it?") and opprobrious epithets of that character, for calmly, dispassionately, either writing or speaking our earnest convictions—I have come here in this hour, and have not refused such an invitation, because I deemed it my duty to come, because I deemed it my duty in this hour of misrepresentation, when the minds of the people East are being misled from the fact and from the real issue before the country. It was the duty of any man, of every man of conviction, who desired to preserve the integrity of his own conscience, of his own mind, of his own honor and of his own name, to come forward and declare his conviction, if there were only ten to stand up before you. I have said before, and I say now, it is the hour for moral ecurage. In this hour, when the men we have created are not coming forward to lead us, leaders will not be wanting, as they never have been wanting in a crisis in American history. That is all I have to say, except that I do not speak for Senator Hill, nor does he speak for me." (Applause.)

RESOLUTIONS EASED THEIR MINDS.

Judge Gaynor worked himself up to a high pitch of excitement when he told of the misrepresentations of the campaign. His hands shook and his voice trembled perceptibly. The audience was apparently no more at ease than the Judge, and every one apparently felt relieved when Senator McCarren was called upon to read the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Regular Democracy of Kings County recognizes in the action of the National Democratic Convention, held in Chicago on July 8 last, the will of the Democratic party of the Nation, duly expressed through properly chosen delegates; and,

Whereas, The State Convention of the Democratic party of the State of New-York, in convention assembled in the city of Buffalo on the 17th of the present month, ratified the nominations and platform of the National Convention in the following language, to wit:

"The Democratic party of the State of New-York, in convention assembled, unreservedly indorses the platform adopted by the Democratic party at the National Convention, held in Chicago on July 7, 1896, cordially approves the nominations there made, pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the whole people, as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit than that given to the country by the National Democratic Convention of 1896."

Resolved, That we, the Democrats of Kings county, in mass-meeting assembled, pledge to the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall, our earnest and uncompromising support, convinced, as we are, that they are in the fullest degree worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the National and State conventions, and that the cause which they are effectively promoting is that of the vast body of the plain American people, as distinguished from the comparatively few who prosper by the misfortunes of the multitude, and who are in conspiracy to rob the people of power over the Government, and by means of the agencies of authority reduce the toiling masses to a condition of practical servitude.

Resolved, That in our judgment the election to be held in November is of greater importance than any that has taken place since the period of the Civil War, involving, as it does, nothing less than the question whether the Government is to be carried on with an eye to the greatest good of the greatest number, as Thomas Jefferson and the other immortal founders of the Democratic party believed it ought to be, or only to the end that the rich shall become richer, the powerful more powerful, and a new feudalism, more hateful than that of the Middle Ages, be established on the American continent.

Resolved, That we would have the public direct their attention not only to the enormous evils which have already resulted from the manipulation of the money of the Government by combinations of money monopolists, but also to the rapid advance which similar monopolists in the field of general industry and business have been making toward the destruction of all competition, the suppression of all active rivalry, and the practical absorption of the means by which the natural wealth and the products of agricultural and urban skill alike are brought to the market, offered for sale, and distributed.

Resolved, That we pay a special tribute to the unsurpassed ability with which our candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Bryan, has led in the battle now in progress; that we hail as happy omens the splendid receptions which he has in every part of the country thus far visited received from the general body of the people; that we find our faith in him daily strengthened by the abuse poured out upon him by the enemies of the people, the defamers of the Democracy, and the traitors to the Democratic cause, who, venturing to insult the intelligence of the American people by using the Democratic name as a decoy flag, have at last found their fitting home in the bosom of Republicanism as it is typified by Quay, of Pennsylvania; Platt, of New-York, and Mark Hanna, the labor crusher, of Ohio.

Resolved, That to the dauntless, eloquent and high-minded nominee of the Democracy for the Presidency, we give the most unreserved assurance without any species of qualification or evasion, of our determination to remain steadfast to every principle for which he is contending, and that, in welcoming him to Brooklyn, we beg him to believe that he is the guest of Democrats who have never yelled their colors, sought odds from their adversaries, or turned their backs upon a Democratic champion.

The resolutions were, of course, adopted unanimously, with much noise and waving of flags. Then Senator McCarren started to read a long list of vice-presidents and secretaries, but a cheer back of the stage heralded Mr. Bryan's arrival, and the crowd went mad. That is, about two-thirds of it did, while the other third sat still and looked on. For exactly four minutes the cheering continued, dying down at times and then increasing again.

WHAT BRYAN SAID.

Judge Gaynor finally secured a semblance of order and without further ado presented Mr. Bryan. After a couple more minutes of cheering, the Boy Talker began, and this is in part what he said:

If you don't stop cheering (Hoarse voice in the gallery: "We'll never stop till you're elected!" Renewed applause); if you don't preserve order our opponents will say that you are against law as well as against order. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to defend the cause that has been espoused in this campaign, and I am glad to be permitted to present that cause to the people of Brooklyn. I only wish that this distinguished divine, whose name has added even to the fame of your city, Henry Ward Beecher (applause) were with us to-day, that he might again champion the cause of the people in their great fight. (A voice: "No doubt he would!") Any man who would whose sympathies were on the side of humanity, my friends, We have commenced a warfare against the gold standard which will not cease until victory is won. (Applause.) We are opposing an enemy that never fought an open fight. (Applause.) We are fighting an enemy that was never honest in its dealings with the people. (Applause.) We are fighting an enemy that has ever sought to avoid the real issue and fight the battle on some other lines, and in this campaign, instead of meeting the advocates of free coinage in an open field, our opponents have sought to shift the battle and make it appear that we who stand upon the Chicago platform are enemies of law and order and desire to destroy society as it is organized to-day. (Applause.)

Before addressing myself to the money question, I desire to say something in regard to those planks in our platform which have been assailed by the enemy. I only speak of them because persons high in the Republican party have called attention to them and sought to twist them into a meaning never intended, and to give them an interpretation which they will not bear. Let me read to you the plank of the Chicago platform against which so much abuse has been levelled: "We denounce arbitrary interference by the Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States (applause) and a crime against our institutions." That is the part which they say is bad. When did that become bad? Let me read you a plank in another platform and see how this plank which I will read to you compares with the one which I have read: "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power upon which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes." (Applause.) Do you know from what that plank is taken? It is from Abraham Lincoln's platform. (Applause.) It is a plank in the platform of the Republican party in 1860, and when you compare our plank with that you find that ours is mild in language. Abraham Lincoln ran for President on that platform. He was elected President on that platform. And in his inaugural address he quoted that plank in full and reiterated it with his approval. Now, my friends, if our platform is wrong I want these prominent Republicans to repudiate Abraham Lincoln (applause), because if you take Abraham Lincoln from the Republican party you have taken from it its most sacred memory.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Now, let me call your attention to another thing which they complain of. They say we criticise the Supreme Court. Let me read you what we say on that subject: "But for this decision of the Supreme Court (referring to the decision on the income tax) there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years. The court has in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of government." (Applause.)

What criticism is there? I call attention to the fact that the court overruled the decisions of a hundred years. It is a fact. Haven't we a right to mention a fact? We declare that Congress ought to use all the constitutional power that remains. Let them insist that having taken part we dare not use what they left.

"We demand that Congress shall use such power as may come from a reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted."

Has no court hereafter a right to reverse the decision of this court? If not what right had this court to reverse the courts for 100 years before it? (Applause.) This court changes from time to time; judges die or resign, and new judges take their places. Is it not possible, my friends, that future judges may adhere to the precedents of a hundred years instead of adhering to a decision rendered by a majority of one, and that one changing his mind in two months? (Applause.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN QUOTED.

My friends, on these two questions where we are assailed by the Republicans to-day, we have not taken as emphatic a stand as the Republican party took in the first platform upon which it elected a President of the United States. Let me read to you now what Abraham Lincoln said about the Supreme Court. This is from his inaugural address. This is not a party platform. This is not an extract from a public speech uttered upon the spur of the moment. I read to you from a State paper, from the inaugural address of Abraham Lincoln:

"I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to the suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government." I quote again: "At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government on vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. (Applause.)

Mr. Lincoln says that if it is meant to be asserted that the Supreme Court has the right to determine the policy of the people on great questions that they will have resigned our Government into the hands of the Supreme Court. Our platform is not as harsh as the language of Abraham Lincoln. We do not criticise that Court as he criticised it, and when he used those words he was standing there as a co-ordinate part of the Government of the United States. (Applause.) I quote these authorities, my friends, in order that you may all see how far fetched is the criticism that is levelled against us. I quote this in order that you may see that the very men who used the criticisms against us must, in order to do so, abandon the Republican platform upon which Lincoln was elected. (Applause.)

But I must apologize for quoting Abraham Lincoln as a Republican authority. Abraham Lincoln is no longer a Republican authority. Abraham Lincoln believed in a government of the people, by the people and for the people (applause and cheers), and that is not Republicanism in this campaign.

SAYS HE WILL ENFORCE THE LAW.

Now, our opponents say that we are opposed to the enforcement of law. I deny it. I stand as the candidate of three parties. I do not speak of myself as an individual, because the individual is lost in a campaign in the representative character of the candidate. But, my friends, I want to say to you that the fear that is expressed is not a fear that if elected I will not enforce the law. (Applause.) I have said before, I say again, that if by the suffrages of my countrymen I am placed in that position which is the highest position within the gift of the people of the world, every law shall be enforced—against the great as well as against the small. (Great applause.) It is not a fear of lawlessness, my friends. Think of men who have transgressed the law being afraid that there will be a lax enforcement of the law. Think of men who have considered themselves greater than the Government who are afraid the Government will not be great enough. I know why these men are afraid to have the Chicago ticket elected. It is because these great trusts, these great corporations, these great combinations, this aggregate of wealth is enjoying unjust privileges, and they don't want the law enforced. (Great applause.) They don't want me elected because they know that the Attorney-General I will appoint will not be the Attorney-General of the present. They know that the Attorney-General I will appoint, if elected, will not stand there to defend the great corporations when he ought to enforce the laws against them. They remind me of the man in court—the person who seemed uneasy, and the judge assured him that he had nothing to fear, that he would get justice in that court, and he says: "Great Heavens Judge, that's what I'm afraid of!" (Applause.)

EXTRACTS FROM TILDEN.

Let me again read from that same speech of Tilden: "A powerful moneyed corporation, engaged in a death struggle with the Government to which it owed its existence, assailed the purity of our press"—they haven't forgotten how to do it—"the fidelity of our representatives and the freedom of our elections, and by its control over the currency spread far and wide dismay, misery and ruin, in order to extort a renewal of its powers and privileges from the fears and necessities of the community. The patriotic firmness of a virtuous people prevailed in the struggle, but the signs of the times admonish us that we are now about to renew the same contest. A mighty combination of political factions and moneyed interests is again in the field to control elections, to change the administration of government and to re-establish the supremacy of a great corporation over the business interests of the country."

My friends, if he had lived to-day he could not have described the opposition to the free coinage of silver in more accurate terms than he described the opposition of the moneyed interests in that day.

I read these extracts to you to show you that in this day we are assailed by the same people who assailed those who were striving to make government patriotic. We are assailed by the same people who arrayed themselves against every party and every individual who sought to lighten the burdens upon the backs of the people and give them a larger share in the control of the Government. It is history repeating itself, and, my friends, we should not be discouraged by these things.

EXPLAINING FINANCE.

Mr. Carlisle, in a recent letter, says that it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem silver dollars in gold whenever it becomes necessary to do so in order to maintain the parity. That means that all this talk about retiring greenbacks and Treasury notes in order to protect the gold reserve is a farce and a fraud, because they intend to start another endless chain as soon as they get through with the present one.

My friends, when I see bonds worth 104½ or worth 119 sold at 104½, and try to describe what kind of a transaction it was, I regret that my parents did not teach me more tongues in which to express my ideas. The English language does not adequately express the subject. And yet the people who sold 104½ bonds worth 119 assume that they are the only people who understand finance. And they assume more. They assume that the people who run the Government into a corner and then persuade it to sell to them bonds worth 119 at 104½ (applause), and the Administration assumes that these financiers are the only people worth consulting in regard to what is good for the people.

But now be serious. Do you know what it means to employ two banking firms to protect the Treasury? It recognizes that if you did not hire them to do it they would not do it. It shocks me to think that these great patriots would have to be hired to protect the Treasury. Why, if you took their opinion of themselves you would think they would pay for the privilege of helping the Treasury.

CARLISLE AGAINST SHERMAN.

John G. Carlisle brought the charge against John Sherman, when the latter was Secretary of the Treasury, that the sympathies of Sherman were with the idle holder of idle capital rather than with the struggling masses. Mr. Carlisle was seven years older than I am when he said those words. They were not the words of a thoughtless youth. I may be permitted to say now what he said then. Those words were slanderous, and whenever Mr. Carlisle tells Mr. Sherman that he owes him an apology I will quit calling attention to his words. He lived in public life for fifteen or sixteen years after saying that, but never did he beg pardon for making as serious a charge as one man can make against another. You make an awful charge against a public man when you say that he is in sympathy with the idle holder of the idle coin rather than with the masses. The trouble has been that so many of our public officers have served the holders of capital, and when they left off serving in public office, they have gone to Wall Street to live.

SOME POINTS ON SILVER.

Our opponents tell us that you will be able to take silver bullion to the mints and have 53 cents' worth of it coined into 100 cents. They are opposed to letting any one but the syndicates make more than 50 cents on the dollar. Then they will tell you that the stamp of the Government adds nothing to the value of a dollar, and that under free coinage there would only be 50 cents' worth of silver in a silver dollar. They can't both be true. He can't make 50 cents' worth of silver into 100 cents and then have a 50-cent dollar and make 50 cents besides. You have got to give up one argument or the other. He must either admit that the 50 cents' worth of bullion made into a dollar is worth 100 cents or he must admit that the miner does not make 50 cents on a silver dollar. They say that if we have free coinage our dollars will be worth no more than the Mexican dollars. The Mexican dollar won't pay taxes, the new silver dollar will. No one will take that Mexican dollar, because if he does there is no one to whom he can give it. The people will take the new silver dollar in exchange for what they have to sell, because they can use it with the persons with whom they deal. It makes a great difference whether there is a legal-tender quality to a dollar or not.

Mr. Bryan continued for some time in this strain, airing, one after another, the well-known free-silver sophistries which are so familiar to everyone who has read any of the campaign literature of the Populists. He advanced no new arguments, but his repetition of the old ones seemed to find favor with his audience, and he was heartily cheered when he finished.

FEW WAITED FOR BLACKBURN.

In spite of Mr. Bryan's request that all those who believe in the people's money should wait and listen to one of the greatest champions of free silver in the country, there was an immense outpouring of tired people when Mr. Bryan started to go. Senator "Joe" Blackburn, of Kentucky, to whom Mr. Bryan referred, was presented by Judge Gaynor, and as he stepped forward he faced the audience with a shrug of the shoulders and a frown. The frown proved to be a permanent fixture, and the shrug was only the first of many. The crowd refused to be quiet until Mr. Bryan was out of sight. Then it quieted down and Senator Blackburn began with a scathing condemnation of the Democratic party in New-York State.

A CRACK AT THE LEADERS.

He said in substance: "It is a deplorable condition of affairs when a man has to come to New-York State and help you win your political battles. Never until now was it necessary for a foreigner to come into your State to give you political advice and to counsel you on the principles of the Democratic party. But I do not wonder that the Democrats of the South and West are sending their representatives here. Your leaders have deserted you and are skulking in the rear. Tell me what sort of stuff the Democracy of New-York is made of? In the last thirty years the Democratic party has not supported a man for the Presidency who has not come from New-York State. Is it possible that New-York's vote cannot be had by the Democratic party in a Presidential campaign unless it is bought by the nomination of a New-York candidate? But while we want your vote in this contest and would be glad to have it, we will win this fight whether we have the votes of New-York or not. (Applause.)

I tell you, I do not blame the Democrats of New-York for being disheartened, but you must not forget that the United States is not bounded on the West by the Alleghany Mountains. I have no doubt there are people here among you who thoroughly believe that the sun rises every morning at Sandy Hook and sets every night at Buffalo, but they are faulty in their geography. There are a few States in other sections of this country which have electoral votes, and they are going to determine this election."

Senator Blackburn in the rest of his address expanded upon Mr. Bryan's interpretation of the Chicago platform, giving particular attention to the money question. The Kentuckian told his hearers that this contest is one between Herr Most, the Anarchist, Mark Hanna, the monopolist, and Shylock, the money-hanger, on the one side, and the American people on the other side. He also predicted that on the day after Bryan was inaugurated Congress would be convened and a free-silver bill would be put before it. He conceded, also, that when eternity is well nigh spent, and not before, will McKinley win the electoral vote of Kentucky.

SCENES OUTSIDE THE ACADEMY.

BRYAN TALKS TO THE OVERFLOW CROWD—POLICE FOOLISHNESS.

The crowd outside the Academy numbered nearly ten thousand. There were many well-dressed people among the thousands, and many women and young children, the majority apparently curiosity-seekers, but it can be recorded with absolute veracity that the rough element was largely represented among the men. The crowd amused itself alternately with catcalls and cheers while waiting to see the much-heralded Boy Orator. When finally he came about 8 o'clock he was escorted up the sidewalk from Fulton-st. by a file of policemen and the committee and whisked through the stage entrance into the theatre before many people in the throng knew that he had arrived at all.

At the close of the meeting in the hall Mr. Bryan appeared on a platform which had been erected near one of the stage entrances. Bernard J. York introduced Mr. Bryan, who spoke in part as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Our opponents are given to speaking of the curious crowds that wait around outside to see the Democratic candidate for President. It is unfortunate that the idle and curious crowds are so great, that we haven't had halls large enough to hold them. (A voice: "We'll see that you are taken care of, Billy!") The Chicago platform says what it means and means what it says. And I pledge you that if I am elected I will carry out that platform to the letter. I am no Anarchist; but, my friends, I would destroy Anarchy by making the Government so good that there would be no man who would not die that it might continue to exist. I am not in favor of lawlessness, but I am opposed to those institutions which think they are greater than the Government, and would even dispute power with the Almighty Himself.

I am willing to submit all questions to arbitrament, and I can say that if my opponent is elected no one will support him better during his term of office than I myself.

After his talk Mr. Bryan and the committee filled the two carriages in waiting and were driven rapidly to Clermont Avenue Rink.

AT THE CLERMONT AVENUE RINK.

AFTER A LONG WAIT THE GATHERING LISTENED TO THE LAST EFFORT OF THE EVENING.

After leaving the overflow meeting, Mr. Bryan addressed about six thousand workingmen at the Clermont Avenue Rink, after his speech in the Academy. Silverites, of course, predominated, but there was a good sprinkling of McKinley men, who occasionally made their presence known. The meeting was held under the auspices of an ephemeral association called the Bryan League of Kings County. There was no attempt at decorating the hall, and except for the regular decoration of a bicycle concern that uses the Rink as an academy, there was none. These consisted of rows of painted flags along either side of the hall. They seemed strikingly appropriate for a meeting at which an economic falsity was uttered about once a minute. Some one had pinned a small newspaper picture of Bryan in front of the speaker's stand, and some of the men in the audience wore the same picture in their hatbands.

Back of the speaker's stand there was printed on a piece of canvas the following part quotation from one of Abraham Lincoln's utterances:

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much higher consideration."

J. T. McKechnie, president of the Bryan League, on calling the meeting to order said he had a card addressed to "Anna Dickinson, the champion of human rights." She sat beside him on the stage and gracefully acknowledged that she was present. Mr. McKechnie then introduced John Phillips, National secretary of the United Hatters of North America.

Messages of regret were received from Eugene V. Debs and John W. Hayes, the latter the general secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor. Debs wrote something about the certainty of Bryan's election in spite of "British Torydom."

RESOLUTIONS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The resolutions pledged somebody to the support of that "young tribune of the people," the B. O. of the P., with a whereas to the effect that "We believe the present contest to be much more than a struggle between the Democratic and so-called Republican parties, more than silver against gold, and is not a fight of the poor against the rich, nor of labor against capital, nor of the farmer against the artisan or mechanic, not the creditor against the debtor class, but when sifted and analyzed and stripped from all sophistry, is a battle of the people against the oligarchy of wealth, founded on special privileges."

A long list of vice-presidents and secretaries, with their titles as officers of labor organizations, was given to the reporters, to convey the idea that the labor organizations of Brooklyn were officially represented at the meeting. When Secretary Kindelon said that he had not received messages from Grover Cleveland and Roswell P. Flower there was a storm of hisses and groans. Reference to Hanna and Li Hung Chang walking on either side of McKinley amused the crowd. After another attempt at singing "The American Marseillaise," John Brisben Walker was introduced.

Mr. Walker spent fifteen unpleasant minutes attempting to engage a noisy and far from attentive audience. "What are you talking about?" and "O, sit down!" are specimens of the greeting he received. There were no seats in the rear of the hall, and the thousand or more standing ones needed a much louder voice than Mr. Walker's to keep them patient. Joseph R. Buchanan, a labor agitator from New-Jersey, managed to get half a hearing from the noisy assembly by bossing it. When the New-Jersey man had talked about twenty minutes somebody in the southwest corner of the room gave the impression that Bryan was coming, and half the audience stood up and watched one of the aisles. This turned the crowd loose, and it howled and stormed until there was another attempt at singing the "Marseillaise."

The audience was behaving so badly by this time that the managers looked alarmed lest the Boy Orator should not receive a decent hearing.

Charles Frederic Adams started out pretty well by calling himself the "Old Boy Orator" and saying he had not engaged to talk to Niagara Falls. He called somebody who was making a rattling noise in the band gallery "that inspired idiot," and there was laughter when it was found to be the typewriter for the Bryan organ in New-York. Finally Mr. Adams gave up, and said he recognized this not to be his audience. He asked the audience to listen to Miss Anna Dickinson. There were howls of delight at this, but Miss Dickinson shook her head and smiled.

After a lot more fun the Boy Orator came. The cheering lasted for three and one-half minutes. The chairman went through the motion of introducing the candidate for President, and when he stood up the crowd indulged in spasmodic outbreaks for nearly five minutes. Raising his hand, he finally got a hearing. His voice was hoarse, but he spoke with much strength of utterance. The crowd kept quiet during the speech, except that it cheered more or less lustily at periods that it liked.

HE LEAVES THE VOTERS TO DECIDE.

Mr. Bryan said in part:

If free coinage of silver is not a good thing for the people then this Nation ought not to have free coinage of silver. No policy deserves the consideration of the American people unless that policy brings prosperity or promotes prosperity among those who produce the wealth of this country. Our opponents tell you that the gold standard is a good thing for the laboring man. If it is the laboring man ought to vote for it. If it is not the laboring man ought to vote against it. Who is to decide? Not the financiers, but you yourselves. It is not for me to tell you how to vote. It is not for your employer or for Republican speakers to tell you how to vote. All that we can do is to present the policy which we advocate and tell you why we believe this policy ought to be adopted, and then leave you to decide whether our reasonings are sufficient to convince you. If the gold standard is a good thing let me ask you why the Republican platform did not so maintain, and promise to maintain it for ever? If it is good for the laboring man why does the Republican party propose to hurt the laboring man by substituting the double standard? Another thing that you should consider is that our opponents are not frank and candid on this money question. They talk about sound money. Honest men do not need to conceal their ideas in ambiguous phrases. If our opponents know what they mean by sound money why don't they tell us, and stop using language that can be construed in any way. They tell us that they want honest money, but they do not tell us what that is.

SOME IDEAS ON MONEY.

If you make money scarce you make it dear. The scarcer the money the dearer it is. The dearer it is the better it is for those who are fortunate enough to have the money. Bimetallism means more money. Our opponents do not understand bimetallism. They think the less money there is in the country, the more there will be for the individual. The more money there is, the easier it is to get. If we have money enough why do we want to borrow money abroad? Why don't we have our own instead of borrowing? Our opponents say if we have free coinage of silver we cannot borrow from abroad. And I say if we have the gold standard we shall never be able to pay back what we have already borrowed. Our opponents say also that the laboring man profits by a gold standard because the dollar buys more, but they forget to tell you that under the gold standard it is hard for the laboring man to get the money to buy. The gold standard means hard times, and when did the laboring man ever profit by hard times. Go back as far as you will and you cannot find that the laboring man prospers under falling prices. But go back and you will find that the laboring man always prospered with an increase of the circulating medium. The gold standard men who are saying that they are working for the benefit of the laboring men are people who have never done anything for their cause.

At the end of his speech in the Rink Bryan, accompanied by Senator John M. Palmer, started for the Hotel Margaret. A delegation from Connecticut was waiting for him, but he made no address. He retired at once, and will take the 9:35 o'clock train this morning on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, and begin his tour of New-England.

BRYAN INVADES JERSEY.

HIS CONTINUOUS SPEECH-MAKING TOUR NOT A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS, HE HAS SMALL AUDIENCES—PHILLIPSBURG'S ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME THE ONLY BRIGHT SPOT IN THE JOURNEY.

For the second time since the beginning of the campaign William J. Bryan yesterday crossed the State of New-Jersey, and although his coming had been heralded far and wide by the apostles of the silver heresy, his tour was anything but the triumph which had been expected. In arranging the candidate's itinerary, the State Committee of New-Jersey shrewdly managed to have him taken through the IVth Congress District, where silverites are as common as wormfences, and where it was hoped enough enthusiasm would be aroused to convince the world that New-Jersey is again in the Democratic column. On its face it was a strategic move, worthy of the brain of Napoleon, but despite the efforts of its originators it failed of entire success. In only two places, Phillipsburg and Washington, in Warren County, was the attendance near what had been expected, and in both of these special inducements had been made to attract large crowds. At every station, both on the Pennsylvania and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads, there were gatherings of people, but in most instances they were attracted more by curiosity to see the "boy orator" than by a desire to do honor to the Popocratic candidate.

Mr. Bryan left Philadelphia at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in a special car attached to an express train on the Belvidere Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Accompanying him were Josephus Daniels, member of the National Democratic Committee from North Carolina; ex-Congressman Howard Mutchler, of Pensylvania; Congressman William Sulzer, of New York; Willis Abbott, of New-York, and a number of prominent New-Jersey Democrats, including Senators Daly and Kuhl; ex-Congressman Cornish, Harry B. Paul, postmaster of Camden, and Paul Queen, a member of the State Democratic Committee.

OLD IDEAS WORKED OVER.

After his long address in Philadelphia on Tuesday night, in which he had used the greater part of his stock in trade, Mr. Bryan was apparently "stumped" as to what he should say to his audiences in New-Jersey. He dare not repeat what he had told his Philadelphia admirers, for the speech was reported in full in the newspapers, so the candidate cudgelled his brain for something new. That "something new" came from a stack of old "Congressional Records" which the candidate carried in his valise. By quick and careful reading, Mr. Bryan was able to have a half-dozen brief speeches at his tongue's end by the time the train reached Trenton. In this labor he was ably assisted by William Sulzer, who looked like Henry Clay until he was "put off at Buffalo." Except when advising the "boy orator" what to say, Sulzer kept his own counsel and contented himself in chuckling inwardly at the discomfiture of his successful rival for the nomination for Governor of New-York.

Mr. Bryan was attired in a black frock coat, a dark overcoat and a brown Alpine hat. His face gave evidence of the hard work he has been doing, and his voice, though at first clear and strong, gradually grew hoarse. Despite his apparent fatigue of mind and body, he worked his usual smile, in which confidence and egotism were so closely blended as to impress one that he felt that he was predestined to occupy the White House. His conversation, when he could be led to talk about the prospects for his election, corroborated this impression. On several occasions when his fellow-travellers asked him what he thought of his chances, he replied that "the people are aroused, and our ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority." In explaining this Mr. Bryan pointed to the large crowds which had gathered to hear him speak from train platforms in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and said that he felt sure that his words had fallen on fertile soil, especially in the Middle Western States. He did not, however, allude to the chilly welcome he received in the South, but the thought evidently recurred to him during the day when unenthusiastic crowds looked at him and listened without applause to his sophistries.

THE DAY'S WORK BEGINS.

Mr. Bryan's first speech was made at the Warren-st. station in Trenton, where a crowd of about 2,000 people had assembled to greet him. As the train came to a stop Mr. Bryan stepped to the rear platform and waved his hand for silence. The crowd, however, was unaccustomed to the novelty of seeing a Presidential candidate on a vote-begging tour, so it screamed and whistled until, in sheer despair, Mr. Bryan began to try to drown the noise with his voice. He had barely got into his address when the train started, and he was compelled to cut it short. At Lambertville the train stopped for about three minutes, and Mr. Bryan addressed a crowd of about 500 people, telling them that free silver would make more money, more money would make better prices, better prices would make a greater demand for money and thus the currency would be so expanded that everybody would have plenty of money and consequently everybody would be happy. This alleged argument pleased the people, who did not have time to see the falsity of the candidate's position, and he was roundly cheered.

The entire population of Stockton, a small village a few miles further along the railroad, was at the station waiting for the train, and the appearance of Mr. Bryan on the platform was the signal for a furious outburst of cheering from the throats of fifty people, three-fourths of whom were women and children. There were a few men in this vast throng, and one of them, who had apparently been sitting up all night in convivial company, caused a great deal of merriment by crying out in a thick, rich brogue, "Where is Misther Brien?" The candidate laughed at the inquiry as heartily as did the others who heard it, and he made the man happy by shaking hands with him as the train moved away.

Raven Rock, a hamlet in the most picturesque part of the Delaware Valley, turned out a handful of curious people, who swarmed over the platforms and almost fought for the privilege of shaking hands with Mr. Bryan. At Frenchtown 400 people cheered lustily as the train came into the station, and, for the first time in the history of the day, Mr. Bryan received a really enthusiastic welcome. He had evidently arrived in a section where the graft of free-silver sentiment had grown thriftily on the decrepit trunk of greenbackism. His address of two minutes' duration was wildly applauded. Milford, Reegelsville and Carpentersville also greeted Mr. Bryan with enthusiasm.

PHILLIPSBURG'S GREAT WELCOME.

A grand welcome awaited Mr. Bryan at Phillipsburg, which lies across the Delaware River from the busy city of Easton, in Pennsylvania. The news of the coming of the candidate had been extensively advertised and excursion trains were run from several points on both sides of the river. As a concession to the crowd, the railroad company authorized the station agent to hold the train for fifteen minutes. It was Mr. Bryan's first opportunity to make an extended address, and he seized it. While the throng was cheering, he made his way to a stand erected in front of the Union Square Hotel, and removing his hat and overcoat, plunged into the currency question with such suddenness that he was over his head before his audience realized that he had begun. While the crowd was clamoring for him to go on, the whistle of the engine sounded, and in a moment Bryan was a memory in 5,000 minds.

At Manunka Chunk, where the party had to change to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Mr. Bryan mounted a baggage-truck and made a brief speech to the fifty people who were going to take part in the demonstration in Washington. The next stop was at Oxford Furnace, where a handful of women and school-children awaited the coming of the train. Within a stone's throw of the train stood the idle iron mills belonging to ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New-York—mills that have been closed since the agitation of the silver question in 1893. Mr. Bryan, however, neglected to refer to these mute witnesses of the effect of cheap money, but painted in glowing colors what would happen when our mints are opened to the world.

A PREARRANGED MEETING.

As the train drew into the station at Washington it was apparent that preparations had been made to celebrate the visit of the candidate. Mounted policemen held the crowd in check while Mr. Bryan and a reception committee entered a gayly decorated carriage and drove to the public square. Nearly all the business houses in the town had closed so that the employes could attend the meeting, and there were hundreds of farmers from all over Warren County present. The crowd numbered about 5,000. A feature of the demonstration was the presence of thirty young women on horseback. Mr. Bryan spoke for a half-hour. He said in part:

Show me a man engaged in an unlawful business and I will show you a man who says he is opposed to my election for fear I won't enforce the laws. That is the trouble. The very people who have been using legislation as a means of private gain are the ones who denounce anybody if he thinks the laws ought to be just. The people who used the law to strike down silver in 1873 are the ones who most bitterly denounce anybody who wants to use the law to bring silver back and put it on an equality with gold. I have in my pockets a silver dollar, one of the old unit dollars. It was coined in 1798, six years after the first mintage law, coined under the Administration of George Washington. That silver dollar contains exactly the same amount of pure silver that is contained in the present standard silver dollar. There has never been a change from the beginning in the weight of a silver dollar since the days of Washington. It was good enough in the days of Jefferson. It was good enough in the days of Monroe and Madison, and Jackson and Lincoln, and good enough until we turned our Treasury over to the financiers of Wall Street, and nothing is good enough for them.

At the end of his speech, Mr. Bryan took up his trip toward New-York. The strain was beginning to tell on him, and from Port Murray, where he addressed fifty people, to Dover, where there were 1,500, he spoke only a few words at each stop. Women and children predominated in the crowds at Mount Tabor and Morris Plains, but at Morristown, where the candidate made a three-minute speech, there was a crowd of at least 1,000, many of whom were voters. At Madison a band and a crowd of 200 people greeted Mr. Bryan. Small gatherings were the rule at the several stops between Chatham and South Orange. The Democrats of Orange had arranged to have a grand demonstration, and Mr. Bryan expected to have a big audience to talk to. His disappointment was keen when he saw that the Democrats had sent their wives and sweethearts, and had remained at their places of business themselves. He talked just the same, and the women applauded just as if they understood his argument.

NEWARK'S CROWD A DISAPPOINTMENT.

The crowd at the station in Newark, too, was a disappointment, for not over 2,500 people gathered to welcome the candidate. Mr. Bryan utilized the entire five minutes of his stay with one of his stereotyped harangues, which met the approval of his audience, if noise was any indication of satisfaction.

Mr. Bryan's trip on Jersey soil ended at Hoboken, where nearly three thousand people gathered around the station and loudly clamored for a speech. The demand was so persistent that, although he was already a half-hour late, Mr. Bryan decided to respond. Escorted by Senator William D. Daly, Mayor Fagan and M. J. Coyle, a local saloonkeeper, he made his way to an open carriage, from which he spoke for five minutes while the crowd cheered lustily. He afterward entered the carriage engaged by the Brooklyn committee and was driven to that city.

An unpleasant ending to Mr. Bryan's New-Jersey tour was averted only by the diplomacy of Mayor Fagan of Hoboken and the officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. On Tuesday evening the employes of the railroad raised an American flag bearing the names of McKinley and Hobart and a legend stating that the railroad men were for sound money. Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Bryan would have had to pass under the banner, but the Mayor noticed it, and fearing that it might give offence to Mr. Bryan, he requested its removal. The railroad officials disclaimed any intention of injuring Mr. Bryan's feelings, and caused the objectionable flag to be taken down.

One incident which caused considerable annoyance to Mr. Bryan and his friends, as well as to all the passengers on the train, was the frequency with which the train was brought to an abrupt stop. The shock of the stops was so severe that on one occasion Mr. Bryan was almost thrown to the floor, while on another the glass in two of the car windows was shattered. It was reported that the engineer was a Republican, and that he had taken that means of showing his disapproval of the cheap-money belief of his distinguished passenger. This, however, was denied at the station in Hoboken.

CABINET CONFERENCE AT GRAY GABLES.

IT IS SAID THAT ONE WILL BE HELD TO DETERMINE THE ADMINISTRATION ATTITUDE TOWARD O