SUPPLEMENT.

GEN. HARRISON'S VOICE

It is Heard in New York on the Vital Issues of the Great Campaign.

PERILS OF POPOCRAT SUCCESS.

A Stirring Address in Which All Questions Are Handled in a Masterly Way.

New York, Aug. 28.—At Carnegie hall, Thursday night, an immense and enthusiastic audience gathered to hear the issues of the campaign discussed by ex-President Benjamin Harrison. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew presided over the meeting. Both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Depew were the recipients of ovations when they entered the hall. Upon calling the gathering to order, Mr. Depew delivered an address on campaign issues, at the close of which he introduced ex-President Harrison, who at once entered into a discussion of the issues. He spoke at considerable length, being very frequently interrupted by applause. Referring to his appearance as a campaign speaker he said it was due to his sense of the duty he owed to the country to combat the fallacies sought to be foisted upon the people by the Democratic party and its allies. He acknowledged his respect for the feelings which actuated the gold Democrats in occupying the position they do, but said they must not expect the Republican party to reorganize itself because the Democratic party had disorganized itself. The Democratic party had once more exhibited its capacity to be ruptured and a party that cannot be split was a public menace. When the leaders of a party assembled in convention depart from its traditional principles and advocate doctrines that threaten the integrity of the government, the social order of our communities and the security and soundness of our finance, it ought to be split, and it dignifies itself when it does split. A bolt from any party is now and then a most reassuring incident and was never more reassuring and never had better cause than now. The Republican party fronts the destructionists and trumpets its defiance to the enemies of "sound money." It will fight, however, without covering any of the glorious mottoes and inscriptions that are upon its banner. Continuing, Mr. Harrison said:

"That is a leading issue of a campaign which most agitates the people. In my opinion there is no issue presented by the Chicago convention more important or vital than the question they have raised of prostituting the power and duty of the national courts and national executive. The defense of the constitution, of the Supreme court of the United States and of the President's power and duty to enforce all of the laws of the United States without awaiting the call or consent of the governor of any state is an important and living issue in this campaign. Tariff and coinage will be of little moment if our constitutional government is overthrown. When we have a President who believes that it is neither his right nor his duty to see that the mail trains are not obstructed and that interstate commerce has its free way, irrespective of state lines and state courts, who fears to use our ancient and familiar power to restrain and punish lawbreakers, free trade and free silver will be appropriate accompaniments of such an administration and cannot add appreciably to the national distress or the national dishonor. (Applause.)

"The atmosphere of the Chicago convention was surcharged with the spirit of revolution. Its platform was carried and its nominations made with accompanying incidents of frenzy that startled the onlookers and amazed the country. The courts and the President were arraigned for enforcing the laws, and government by the mob was given preference over government by law enforced by the court decrees and by executive orders. There was no calm deliberation; there was frenzy. There was no thoughtful searching for the man who from experience was most able to direct public affairs. There was an impulsive response to an impassioned speech that selected the nominee. Not amid such surroundings as that, not under such influences, are these calm, discreet things done that will commend themselves to the judgment of the American people. (Applause.)

"They denounce in their platform interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions. Mr. Tillman in his speech approved this declaration. It was intended to be in words a direct condemnation of Mr. Cleveland as President of the United States for using the power of the executive to brush out of the way every obstacle to the free passage of the mail trains of the United States and the interstate commerce, and, my friends, whenever our people approve the choice of a President who believes he must ask Gov. Altgeld or any other state permission to enforce the laws of the United States, we have surrendered the victory the boys won in 1861. (Applause.)

"My friends, this constitutional question, this division between the general and local authorities is a plain and easy one. A disturbance which is purely local in a state is a state affair. The President cannot send troops or lend any aid, unless the Legislature calls upon him for help, or the governor, if the Legislature is not in session. But when a law of the United States is invaded and broken, it is the sworn duty of the President to execute it, and this convention arraigns the President for doing what his oath compelled him to do. Comrades for the great war for the Union, sons of those who went out to battle that the flag might not lose its luster, will we consent after these years (cries of 'No!') that the doctrine which was shot to death in the great war shall be revived and made victorious in a civil campaign? (Cries of 'No!')

"But the assault does not end there. The Supreme court of the United States and the federal lower courts are arraigned because they used the familiar writ of injunction to suppress violence, to restrain men from breaking the law, and that platform plainly means—I will show you that it was so understood in the convention and in the committee on resolutions—that the Democratic policy was that when the Supreme court, exercising its constitutional power and duty, gave an interpretation to a law of the United States that was not pleasing to Congress they would increase the number of judges and pack the court to get a decision to please them. (Applause.)

"My friends, our fathers who framed this government divided its great powers between three great departments—the legislative, executive and the judicial. It sought to make these independent, the one of the other, so that neither might overshadow or destroy the other. The Supreme court, the most dignified judicial body in the world, was appointed to interpret the laws and the constitution, and when that court pronounced a decree as to the powers of Congress or as to any other constitutional question, there is but one right method if we disagree, and that is the method pointed out by the constitution—to amend it to conform with our views. That is the position today.

"You are to answer, then, my fellow citizens, in all the gravity of a great crisis, whether you will sustain a party who propose to destroy the balance which our fathers instituted in our system of government, and whenever a tumultuous Congress disagrees with the Supreme court and a subservient President is in the white house, that the judgment of the court shall be reconsidered and reversed by increasing the number of judges and packing the court with men who will decide as Congress wants them to. (Applause.) I cannot exaggerate the gravity and the importance and the danger of this assault upon our constitutional form of government.

"I do not intend to spend any time in the discussion of the tariff question. That debate has been won, and need not be protracted. It might run on eternally upon theoretical lines. We had had some experiences, but they were historical and remote, and not very instructive to this generation. We needed an experience of our own, and we have had it. It has been a hard lesson, but a very convincing one, and everybody was in the schoolhouse when it was given him. A panic in 1893 of most extraordinary character has been succeeded by a gradual drying up, less and less, until universal business distraction and anxiety prevails over all of our community. I do not believe there has been a time, except, perhaps, in the very heat of some active panic, when universal fear and anxiety and watchfulness, even to the point of desperation, has characterized this great metropolis as it does today. (Applause.) Men have been afraid to go away for a vacation. They have felt that they must every day in this burning heat come to the city and watch their business. That is the situation.

"What has brought it about? Gentlemen, who is there to defend the Wilson tariff bill? Who says it is a good tariff measure? (A voice: "Nobody.") I don't believe a candidate can be found to say that it is. Mr. Cleveland repudiated it. It was so bad that he could not attach his official signature to it, and it became a law without it. He said it was full of incongruities and inequalities. What has been the result of that measure? It has failed to produce revenue enough, supplemented by our internal taxes, to maintain the government. There has been an annual deficit approaching $50,000,000 every year, and the national treasury has been continually in a state of embarrassment. Our manufacturers, left without adequate protection, have been successively and gradually closing up and putting out their fires. But not only has this produced such an effect, but it has practically contributed to the financial depression that we are in. The maintenance of the gold reserve up to $100,000,000 by the government for the redemption of our notes was essential to confidence in the stability of our finances. When the government reserve runs down people begin at once to say: 'We may come to a silver basis if gold is going out.' The reserve is generally down and this fear is greatly increased, but how can you keep a gold reserve of $100,000,000 when you have not got $100,000,000 in the treasury all told? How can you maintain this gold reserve for redemption of notes when you have an annual and continuous deficit and your income not equaling your deficit? So that, my friends, this tariff bill has not only contributed, by increasing importations, by taking away the needful support for our own manufacturers, but it has contributed in the way of increasing the silver scare to bring us into the present condition of distrust and dismay which now prevails. (Applause.)

"But I do not intend to follow that question further. I am quite as much opposed to cheapening the American workingman and working woman as I am to cheapening our dollars. (Applause). I am quite as strongly in favor of keeping days' work at home as I am gold dollars. (Applause).

"My friends, as a Republican, I am proud of many things, but I can sum up as the highest satisfaction I have had in the party and its career that the prospect of Republican success never did disturb business. (Applause). In connection with this financial matter, do we all realize how important the choice of a president is? Do you know that, as the law is now, without the passage of any free coinage of silver at all, it is in the power of the President of the United States to bring the business of the country to a silver basis? All he has to do is to let the gold reserve go, to pay out silver when men ask for gold, and we are there already. It is only because the presidents of the United States that we have had, and the one we have now, have regarded it under the law as his public duty to maintain the gold basis, maintaining that parity between our silver and gold coins which the law declares is the policy of the government, and because he has the courage to execute the powers given to him by the resumption act to carry out that declaration of public law. I undertake, therefore, to say that if Mr. Bryan, or a man holding his views, were in the presidential chair, without any legislation by Congress, we should be on a silver basis in a week's time. (Applause).

"The silver question—what is it? Do you want silver because you want more money, a larger circulating medium? I have not heard anybody say so. Mr. Bryan is not urging it upon that basis. If anybody were to seek to give that as a reason for wanting free silver he would be very soon confounded by the statement that free silver would put more gold out of circulation than mints of the United States could possibly bring in in years of silver, and that instead of having more money we would have less. (Applause.) With our six hundred and odd million of gold driven out of circulation we will reduce our per capita money of this country between eight and nine dollars. So it is not for more money. We have an abundant supply of circulating medium—gold, silver, national bank greenbacks, treasury notes, fractional silver. We have something like $23 per capita of our population. What is it, then, that creates this demand for silver? It is openly avowed. It is not more dollars, but cheaper dollars that are wanted. It is a lower standard of value that they are demanding. They say gold has gone up until it has ceased to be a proper standard of value, and they want silver. But how do they want it.

"Now, my friends, there is a great deal of talk about bimetallism and the double standard and a great deal of confusion in the use of those terms. Bimetallism is the use of the two metals as money where they are both used. By a double standard they mean that we shall have a gold dollar and a silver dollar which will be a unit of value, by which all property and all wages and everything is to be measured. Now, our fathers thought that when they used these two metals in coinage they must determine the intrinsic relative value of the two, so that a comparison of the markets of the world would show just what relation one ounce of silver bore to one ounce of gold; how many ounces of silver it took to be equal to one ounce of gold in the markets of the world where gold and silver were used, and they carefully went about ascertaining that. Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton gave their great powers to the determination of that question, and they collected the market reports and they studied with all their power that question, and when they found what appeared to be the general and average relative value of these two metals they fixed upon a ratio between them. Now, what was the object of all that? Why did they lump it all? Because they fully understood that unless these dollars were of the same intrinsic value that both of them could not be standards of value, and both could not circulate. (Applause.)

"As things are now the silver dollars that we have are supported by the government, and the government that supports this silver bullion has issued these dollars on its own account—not for the mine owner—and it has pledged its sacred honor it would make every one of these dollars as good as a gold dollar. (Great applause.) And that is a powerful support. Our Populistic friends propose that the man who digs silver out of the mine may bring it to the mint and have it stamped and handed back to him as a dollar, the government having no responsibility about it. These men would reject with contempt the proposition that free coinage was to come with a pledge on behalf of the government to maintain the parity of the two dollars. (Applause.) But this feeling is well adapted to touch the prevailing American bumptiousness and well adapted to touch that prejudice against England which many have, but can we do this thing ourselves? Is it a question whether we will do it, or ask anybody's consent whether we may, or ask the co-operation of somebody? Not at all. I tell you what this government can do alone. It can fix its money unit. It can declare by law what shall be the relative value of an ounce of gold and an ounce of silver, but it cannot make that last declaration good. (Applause.) It is unquestionably fully within the power of this government to bring this country to a silver basis by coining silver dollars and making them legal tender. They can do that.

"This government might say you shall take one of these dollars, but it cannot say and enforce its decree—if you should call out the regular army or navy and muster our great modern ships and the militia; and put William J. Bryan in command of them—it cannot enforce the decree that one ounce of gold is the equivalent of sixteen ounces of silver. (Great applause and cheers.) Not only that, not France and England and Germany can do that unless the markets respond. (Applause.) We can of ourselves, of our own wisdom, declare the unit of value. We can coin silver freely, but we cannot make sixteen ounces of silver equal to one ounce of gold unless it is. (Applause.) And it is not unless the merchants take it at that rate.

"What is the next suggestion. It is, my friends, in the case of free silver, what is the financial and moral equivalent of a declaration that 50-cent pieces are dollars. They might just as well pass a law that 50 cents is a dollar. That would not make it so, would it? It would be a legal dollar; but it would not buy a dollar's worth of anything. What is the effect of that? The merchant would take care of himself.

"A man keeps a store down here on Broadway, and that law is going into operation tonight. He summons all his clerks and buys 25 cents' worth of pencils, and before he opens his store in the morning he has marked up his goods to the new scale. He can do all that. But there are great numbers of people, numberless people, who enlist our interest, and some of them enkindle our sympathies, who cannot use the pencil. Take the work of man. He cannot go to the pay roll with a pencil and mark it up. He has got to consult somebody. He has to enter into an argument. He has got to get some other man's consent before he can mark up his wages. Then there is the pensioner, those that are receiving pensions from this government for gallant deeds done in the war, and others for the loss of beloved ones. He cannot take his pension certificates, and when it reads eight dollars make it read sixteen dollars. He must wait for an appeal to Congress, and a Congress that is populistic in character would be unsympathetic. (Applause). Take the men who have life insurance. Can they, where the policy reads $5000, make it $10,000? No. Can the managers of these institutions make it right with them? No. This policy coerces integrity. (Applause).

"My friends, the men surely do not contemplate the irretrievable and extensive character of the disaster and disturbance and disruption which they are proposing for all of us in all our business affairs, great and simple. Take the laboring man; how full of sympathy they are for him. My countrymen, I never spoke a false word to the laboring man in my life. (Great applause). I have never sought to reach his vote or influence by appeals to that part of his nature that will pollute the intellect and the conscience. I have believed and I believe today that any system that maintains the prices of labor in this country, that brings hope into the life of the laboring man, that enables him to put by, that gives him a stake in the good order, the prosperity of the country, is the policy that should be our American policy. (Applause.) I have resisted in many campaigns this idea that a debased currency could help the workingman. The first dirty errand that a dirty dollar does is to cheat the workingmen. (Applause.)

"My friends, a cold statistical inquiry, non-partisan in its character, was made by a committee of the Senate in 1890 and some following years. The committee was composed of Democrats and of Republicans, and they set out to study as statisticians the relative prices of commodities and wages at different periods in the history of our country. This investigation covered the years of the war. It showed how prices of goods went up and in what proportion labor advanced. Goods went up rapidly because the pencil process is a quick process. Wages went up haltingly and slowly, because the employer has to be persuaded and the pencil won't serve.

"Now, I have here a memorandum of some of those facts resulting from that investigation. Labor in one period advanced 3 per cent.; goods, the things the men had to buy out of their wages for their families and their living, advanced 18 per cent. Through another period the laborers' wages advanced 10½ per cent., and the price of goods advanced 49 per cent. In another period the wages of the laborer went up 25 per cent. and the prices of merchandise advanced 90 per cent. In another period the laborers' wages went up 43 per cent., and the price of goods 117 per cent. Now, these statistics are the result of a solid scientific inquiry made by men of both parties to determine what the truth was, and the truth they found that the enormous disparity between the advance of the cost of living and the advance in wages falls in exactly with what we would conclude in advance. Laborers, men who work, whether with head or hand in salaried positions, would do well to take these facts to heart and settle the question after that broad, deep inquiry to which Mr. Bryan invites you, as to whether you want to enter into another experience such as you had during the war, when wages advanced so slowly and tediously and the cost of your living moved on so swiftly.

"I have sketched very hastily some of the evils that will result from this change to a debased dollar—a contraction of our currency by the exporting of our gold and a readjustment of everything. Now, who will get any benefit? Well, the man who owes a debt that he contracted upon a gold basis and is able to pay it with a 50-cent dollar. He and the mine owner who gets an exaggerated price for the products of his mine are the only two people, or classes of people, that I can see that would have any benefit out of it. They make a strong appeal to the farmer. They say it will put up prices. Well, in a sense, yes. Nominally, yet. Really, no. If wheat goes from 50 cents to $1.20 the price has been increased, you will say, but if the price of everything else has gone up in the same proportion, a bushel of wheat won't buy for the farmer any more sugar or coffee or farming implements, or anything else that he has to purchase.

"It invokes the idea that this government of ours shall pay not only its debt of honor but that they pay the interest on its bonds and the circulating notes in a debased currency. My countrymen, this country of ours, during the troublous times of the war may have had severe trials, but these financial questions are scarcely less troublous than those. Does not every instinct of pride, does not every instinct of self-interest, does not every thoughtful, affectionate interest in others, does not our sense of justice and honor rise up to rebuke the infamous proposition that this government and its people shall become a people of repudiators?" (Prolonged applause and cheers.)

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

One of the anomalies of this campaign is that the business man whose wisdom and experience is sought for by farmers and laboring men in their private matters, is considered by many of them as an unsafe adviser in political matters. The issues of this national election are business issues. The question is, how can the industries of the nation be revived? It would seem as if the judgment of the men who manage the industries should be consulted.

It is an odd spectacle to see a free silver orator who never did a day's work in his life, who has had no experience in managing business affairs, who has never organized or managed a labor employing industry, who has never paid a laboring man a dollar for work, and who never evolved a practical plan which resulted in giving employment to unemployed people, delivering an oration over the "fallen ruins of a dead industry," telling how it can be revived.

It took Bryan and the other Democratic orators two and a quarter years to pass the Wilson bill, although they had been telling the American people for thirty years that they knew the tariff question all by heart, and were agreed as to what they were going to do. How long will it take these same Democratic free silver orators to pass a free coinage bill? And what will happen to the country in the meantime?

The Democratic orators talked tariff reform thirty years before they got the consent of the American people to put their plans into effect. When at last the people consented to let them try their tariff reform, it took those orators two and a quarter years to agree upon the exact wording of their tariff law. In the meantime, while they held the country in suspense, the industries of the nation became paralyzed from doubt and uncertainty. If it took these tariff reform orators two and one-half years to make a law after thirty years of study, how long will it take these free silver orators to make a law after only five years of study? And if these two and one-half years of dispute and uncertainty on the tariff paralyzed the industries, what will become of these industries if another series of free silver speeches is hurled against them, seeing that these industries are more afraid of free coinage than they were of free trade?

The crop now in the fields of Nebraska would under ordinary conditions be worth $100,000,000. If the laboring men of the country were at work there would be a demand in the East for this crop. In every town of Nebraska the process of loading this crop into cars would be going on all over the state. As fast as the cars were loaded sight drafts would be drawn on Chicago, New York, Baltimore and other market centers and by means of these sight drafts the balance of credit would be transferred from the East to the West. Every bank in every Nebraska town would be easy, money would be plenty and we would call that good times. Good times will come to the Western farmer when the Eastern laborer goes to work, and not till then. What would it avail the Western farmer to see trainloads of silver bullion passing through the country on its way to the Eastern mint to be coined, if the factories in the East were still idle, and the people out of employment. Would the mere coining of these Western silver dollars make a demand for bread and meat? The demand for Western food must originate in the East. If the West unites with the South in forcing upon this country a policy which frightens the East, how will Eastern labor be employed and how can it buy Western food?

"It is because it is," says Bryan. Whoever heard a statesman use such words?

That was a very adroit campaign wail Chairman Jones issued for funds. The silver kings will see to it that Jones has all the money he needs, but he considers it strategy to make "a poor mouth" all the same.

Rev. Dr. McArthur of New York sweetly says that the free silver movement consists solely of "lungs, lunacy and larceny."

When Bryan had a chance to help the farmer he did what he could to down him. He voted in Congress for free wool. That alone hit over 2,000,000 of American sheep raisers.

It is an insult to the poor man to say that silver is the poor man's money. A poor man is entitled to as good money as the rich man.

The old soldiers will rally once more. It will be on November 3, and McKinley will be the color bearer.

Every President of the United States has been either a lawyer or a soldier, or both.

The people are swarming to hear McKinley. Bryan travels about the country to find audiences.

The duty of every man is to make his income equal to his expenditures and it is the same with a nation.

And the Democrats are now complaining that the Republican plan of campaign educates too much.

The Humorous Side.

In storming the citadel it begins to look as if Tom Watson was to be left "outside the breastworks."

* * *

Bryan has been fishing too. It beats all what an inborn penchant Democrats and Popocrats have for fishing.

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It is safe to say that what Mrs. Lease and Helen Gougar advocate, the rest of the country better steer clear of.

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The managers don't seem to know where to place Bryan so as to do the most good. He might take a sea voyage.

* * *

Bryan is quite a talker. He can wind up his vocal organs and go off and leave them and no stoppage will be noticed. Bourke Cockran is also something of a talker himself.—Dixon Star.

The Badge of Free Trade.

Oh, times they are hard, and money is scarce,
We're viewing the future askance;
And thousands of workmen, all idle and poor,
Wear a patch on the seat of their pants, pants, pants,
Wear a patch on the seat of their pants.

Abandon protection and hard times will stay,
Our troubles will only enhance;
And millions of people will wear the new badge,
A patch on the seat of their pants, pants, pants,
A patch on the seat of their pants.

There's many a man who wanted a change;
You can spot him the very first glance,
There's a look that implies when you gaze in his eyes
Kick the patch on the seat of my pants, pants, pants,
Kick the patch on the seat of my pants.

Scranton (Pa.) Tribune.

A Populist Belief.

A resident of Poughkeepsie a few days ago received a letter from a friend in Nebraska in which it is shown what the mental caliber is of some of the believers in free silver. The Nebraskan who wrote the letter heard a Populist explain the meaning of 16 to 1 to a group of attentive listeners.

He said that if Bryan should be elected he would sell his grain this fall and demand payment in gold. Then he would go to the mint and receive $1600 in silver for each $100 in gold, and with that silver he would pay off the mortgage on his farm. He admitted that some of his neighbors did not explain the meaning of 16 to 1 in the same way, but he was quite sure he had the right understanding of it.

Such a story seems almost too absurd to be true, but it may be assumed, logically, that a man who thoroughly and honestly believes that the carrying out of the financial policy laid out at Chicago will relieve anything else that would reveal itself to normal minds at once as nonsense.—Albany Express.

Not in a Hundred.

Bill Bryan fooled the voters
In eighteen-ninety-two;
The promises he made us
Brought soup to me and you;
Again he would enchant us
By singing hopeful tunes;
He fed us soup too often—
He cannot feed us prunes.

Another.

The original and picturesque reason given by a flopper to Popocratic silverism, residing in this county, is that "the price of steers went down while John M. Stull was a state senator."—Warren (O.) Chronicle.

Danger in the Other Foot.

Syracuse Standard: Bryan is trusting to the left hind foot of a rabbit. Let him look out for the right fore foot of an elephant.

The Real Thing.

If it is true, as reported, that your Uncle Benjamin Harrison is going to make a Pullman tour, the country will soon be treated to an exhibition of rear platform work from a real artist.

HIS CURIOUS WAY OF SHOWING IT.

Mr. Bryan asserts that he is opposed to foreign domination in our affairs.

HE CAN'T GET AROUND IT.