THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXII.--NO. 36. SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1891. WHOLE NO. 15,589.

AT PALO ALTO.

Dedication Exercises and Addresses

HELD YESTERDAY

At the Leland Stanford Jr. University.

ENDOWMENT GRANT.

Lands and Money Given to Support the School.

THE EXTENT OF THE GIFTS.

The Demands for Admission Exceeding the Expectation for the First Term.

[Telegraphed by the RECORD-UNION'S Special Representative.]

MENLO PARK, Oct. 1.—This was a memorable day at Palo Alto. The dedicatory exercises of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, which took place at 10:30 o'clock this forenoon, were attended by such a crowd of people as probably never before assembled on a like occasion.

For three days every train has brought its quota of people, and the neighboring towns of Menlo Park, Mayfield and Redwood City have been crowded since. Day broke

BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL,

And the people were astir early in the crisp morning air. Vehicles of every description, from the gorgeous equipages of the rich, to the farm wagon and cart of the poor man, filled the roads in every direction, all headed towards the new university buildings. The regular trains from San Francisco were crowded, and the railroad people in that city found it necessary at the last moment to send out a special train of six cars to carry those who could not come by the regular trains. This train, upon which were the university trustees and the invited guests, was backed up from Mayfield, directly in front of the university.

THE ASSEMBLAGE AND DECORATIONS.

When the time came for the opening ceremonies there were probably five thousand people within the great quadrangle, including many of the most distinguished citizens of the State. Among the Sacramentans noticed were Frank Miller and wife and Miss Miller, Mrs. M. E. Gregory and daughter, Miss Millie Gregory, Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Simmons, E. B. Willis, Joseph Steffens, Charles T. Jones and wife, Mrs. Dr. W. A. Briggs and daughter, Senator F. R. Dray, John Kelly, Mrs. Dr. Pinkham and Miss Brothers.

The exercises were held within the great quadrangle formed by the various buildings, which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. A stage had been erected at the north end, beneath a huge arch, which forms a part of the masonry of the north wall. This was beautifully decorated with palms, and pampas grass, and grapevines, upon which were huge clusters of grapes of different varieties and colors. The background was formed of American flags, and in the center hung an elegant oil portrait of Leland Stanford Jr., the dead youth, in whose memory the university has been erected. Beneath the frame were the letters "L. S. Jr. U.," in red flowers. Seated

ON THE STAGE

Were the faculty of the State University at Berkeley and of the Santa Clara University, together with many distinguished guests from all parts of the State. Among the prominent persons noticed were United States Senators Felton and Stewart, Colonel C. F. Crocker, W. E. Brown, Dr. H. W. Harkness, N. W. Spaulding, Judge W. C. Belcher, Captain Charles Goodall, William H. Mills, Judge James McMillan Shafter, H. C. Nash, Dr. Murphy, Stephen T. Gage, Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, Senator John Boggs, Edward Curtis, Henry Lathrop and John Q. Brown.

THE EXERCISES.

At 10:30 Senator and Mrs. Stanford appeared upon the platform, and were enthusiastically cheered by the vast audience, which had by this time gathered in front of the stage. Then the college boys gave voice for the first time in public to their college yell, "Wah, hoo! Wah, hoo! L. S. J. U., Stanford!" On the right of the stage were raised seats upon which were seated a choir composed of fifty-six trained singers, largely from the State Normal School at San Jose, under the leadership of Professor F. D. Elwood. Immediately after Governor and Mrs. Stanford were seated President Jordan gave the signal, and the choir sang "Glory Be to God on High." It was a striking and impressive

OPENING OF THE EXERCISES

Of the day. Rev. Dr. Mackenzie offered an earnest prayer, and asked the blessing of God upon the institution and its founders. Rev. Dr. Stone then read from the Scriptures, Proverbs iv., after which the choir sang Bishop Owen's hymn, "We Give Thee But Thy Own." President Jordan then introduced Governor Stanford, Mrs. Stanford coming forward and standing by his side while he delivered the opening address. While he spoke William E. Brown held a parasol over his head.

GOVERNOR STANFORD'S ADDRESS.

After the applause had subsided Governor Stanford spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Faculty and Students of the Leland Stanford Jr. University: I desire to state that in the few remarks I am about to make I speak for Mrs. Stanford as well as for myself, for she has been my active and sympathetic coadjutor and is co-grantor with me in the endowment and establishment of this university. In its behalf her prayers have gone forth that it may be a benefactor to humanity and receive the blessing of the Heavenly Father.

On the 14th day of May, 1887, the cornerstone of this quadrangle was laid, and on the 1st day of October, 1891, we meet to formally throw open the doors of the institution. Of those present at the laying of the corner-stone many are here to-day, but some of them are with us only in spirit and in memory.

For Mrs. Stanford and myself this ceremony marks an epoch in our lives, for we see in part the realization of the hopes and efforts of years—for you, Faculty and students, the work begins now, and it is to commemorate this commencement of your labors that we are here assembled.

That which we have bestowed upon the establishment and endowment of this institution we have been more than once advised to turn into other channels. It has several times been suggested to us that there was a limit to the beneficence of education—that that limit has been reached in this country, and that the public, private and endowed schools and colleges already more than supplied all the needs of the community; but we have thought differently. We do not believe there can be superfluous education. As man cannot have too much health and intelligence, so he cannot be too highly educated. Whether in the discharge of responsible or humble duties, he will ever find the knowledge he has acquired through education not only of practical assistance to him, but a factor in his personal happiness and a "joy forever."

It is through education that the possible future of man is to be ascertained and attained. The Creator has not given man rational wants without the means of supplying them. He has given us an all-bountiful earth that yields inexhaustible supplies for our use. Men have only to apply their labor intelligently and learn to control the natural forces that surround them to have at their command all the comforts and elegancies of life. Man's true happiness is to be attained not merely by satisfying his physical wants, but in the development of his intellectual, moral and religious nature. It is through the expansion and development of these that the high standard which the Creator has made possible is to be reached, and when this standard is attained the result will be the establishment and general practice of the golden rule and the realization of the greatest happiness. I hope, therefore, that you will ever keep before you the highest possible standard, that you will strive to attain it and fully realize that its attainment is the object of education.

The high condition of civilization to which man may attain in the future it is almost impossible for us now to appreciate. We can best obtain an idea of it by a comparison of our present condition with that of preceding generations. Nor have we to look very far back. A few years ago, within the memory of a majority of the adults here present—in these United States, whose very existence as a nation was justified by an inspired declaration of human inalienable rights—over four millions of human beings were held in slavery by mere might. A majority of the people of our country were at that time fully persuaded that the right to ownership of human beings existed by a law which it was bound to sustain by force if necessary.

We believe that a wise system of education will develop a future civilization as much in advance of that of the present as ours is in advance of the condition of the savage. We may always advance toward the infinite.

The wonderful improvements in inventions and machinery within the last fifty years, by multiplying the power of production, have assisted greatly in the advancement of civilization. But for the invention that had done the most for education we must look back four hundred and fifty years, to the gigantic and ever-increasing force put in motion by Guttenberg—the printing-press. It has made all later inventions possible and practicable. It has done more for the dissemination of education than the endowments of Harvard, Johns Hopkins, or Girard, and but for its existence I do not think I should have had occasion to address you to-day.

Once the great struggle of labor was to supply the necessities of life—now, but a small portion of our people is so engaged. Food, clothing and shelter are common in our country to every provident person, excepting, of course, in occasional accidental cases. The great demand for labor is to supply what may be termed intellectual wants to which there is no limit, except that of intelligence to conceive. If all the relations and obligations of man were properly understood it would not be necessary for people to make a burden of labor. The great mass of the toilers now are compelled to perform such an amount of labor as makes life often wearisome. An intelligent system of education would correct this inequality. It would make the humblest laborer's work more valuable, it would increase both the demand and the supply for skilled labor, and reduce the number of the non-producing class. It would dignify labor, and ultimately would go far to wipe out the mere distinctions of wealth and ancestry. It would achieve a bloodless revolution, and establish a republic of industry, merit and learning.

How near to that state we may be, or how far from it, we cannot now preceive. It seems very far when we contemplate the great standing armies of Europe, where over five millions of men (or about one to every twelve adult males) are marching about with guns on their shoulders to preserve the peace of the nations—while hovering near them is an innumerable force of police to preserve the peace of individuals, but when we remember the possibilities of civilization and the power of education, we can foresee a time when these soldiers and policemen shall be changed to useful, producing citizens, engaged in lifting the burdens of the people instead or increasing them. And yet, extravagant as are the nations of Europe in standing armies and preparations for war, their extravagance in the waste of labor is still greater. Education, by teaching the intelligent use of machinery, is the only remedy for such waste.

We have provided in the articles of endowment that the education of the sexes shall be equal, deeming it of special importance that those who are to be the mothers of a future generation shall be fitted to mold and direct the infantile mind at its most critical period. A celebrated philosopher has said that the education received by a child in the first five years of its life was more important than all the rest; another states in its first seven years the child receives more ideas than in all its after life. How important therefore is it to have mothers capable of rightly directing the infant intelligence.

We have also provided that the benefits resulting from co-operation shall be freely taught. It is through co-operation that modern progress has been mostly achieved. Co-operative societies bring forth the best capacities, the best influences of the individual for the benefit of the whole, while the good influences of the many aid the individual.

The intelligent development of the human faculties is necessary to man's happiness, and if this be true each individual should if possible have such a liberal education as to enable him to understand, appreciate and enjoy the knowledge of others. We trust that the education in this institution will be of such a liberal and broad character that all connected with it will have none but the best of feelings toward other educational institutions, and particularly toward those of this State. We are all working to the same end; let us therefore cordially co-operate. The immediate object of this institution is the personal benefit and advancement of the students, but we look beyond to the influence it will exert on the general welfare of humanity.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees: The management of the affairs of the Leland Stanford Jr. University will ultimately devolve upon you. Upon you, therefore, will largely depend its future usefulness and success. We feel assured that you realize this as we do, and that you will exercise the same vigilance in the discharge of your duties as trustees, that you have shown in the management of your own personal business. We have decided to start this institution with the college course of study beginning with the freshman year. In time we hope to extend its scope from the kindergarten through the high school to the university course, and afford opportunities for improvement and investigation to post-graduates and specialists.

When that day comes to us, that sooner or later must come to all, we think we shall both approach the great change the more calmly from the knowledge that the threads of our work will be taken up by you, and followed along the line we have traced.

Mr. Fresdent and Faculty: Upon you largely depends the success of this as an educational institution. Ample endowment may have been provided, intelligent management may secure large income, students may present themselves in numbers, but in the end the Faculty makes or mars the university. The born student is an exception. We know of calculating boys with wonderful mathematical gifts—of a musician who when eight years old composed sonatas, of a poet who "lisped in numbers," but the average boy and girl of to-day depend almost entirely on their instructor for their energetic interest and assured success in study. The students who go out into the world from these halls will be the gauge by which our efforts in behalf of education will be tested.

The task before you is a great one, and your responsibilities are proportionate. Your examples will have even more influence on the future of these students than your teachings—the old Latin saying is true that, "by precept the road to learning is long, but short and sure by example." I shall not presume to enlarge upon this subject, your past records as educators is a sufficient guarantee for your work here, but we desire to remind you that it is our hope that the young women and young men who graduate from Palo Alto shall not only be scholars, but shall have a sound practical idea of commonplace everyday matters, a self-reliance that will fit them, in case of emergency, to earn their own livelihood in a humble as well as an exalted sphere. Added to this, we wish them to go out into the world with a lofty sense of man's and woman's responsibilities on earth in accordance with the highest teachings of morality and religion. May you rise to a full appreciation of the important trust placed in your control.

Students of the Leland Stanford Jr. University: Upon the individual efforts of each of you mainly depends his or her future success in life. A university may be founded for you, in it you may study for years under able professors and with all the advantages of the learning, science and ingenuity of these days; you may be gifted with many talents, and yet your labor may be comparatively fruitless and in after life you may be failures. Or, you may go from here fully equipped to make your way through life with happiness to yourselves and benefit to humanity. All that we can do for you is to place the opportunities within your reach; it rests with you to grasp and improve them. Remember that life is, above all, practical; that you are here to fit yourselves for a useful career. Also, that learning should not only make you wise in the arts and sciences, but should fully develop your moral and religious natures. The humanizing influences come from a proper understanding of the rights of man and his duties to his Creator. With a full appreciation of these he will comprehend and have developed in him the active principles of religion, to wit: benevolence, toleration, kindness, patience, forbearance and a hopeful regard for the general interests of his fellow-creatures, with a charity that will reach every condition of life.

You, students, are the most important factor in this university. It is for your benefit that it has been established. We hope and believe that you will fully realize and live up to this fact.

To you our hearts go out especially, and in each individual student we feel a paternal interest. We want you all to be not only a credit to the university, but also a credit to yourselves. How to succeed in this it is for you, with the precepts and examples of your professors, to discover, and as a foundation for the whole superstructure we would suggest to each young man and young woman to bear in mind the admonition of the wise king: "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

FURTHER ADDRESSES.

Judge James McMillan Shafter, one of the trustees of the university, then delivered an able address, in which he warmly commended Senator Stanford for establishing the equality of the sexes in the university. Then came Mendelssohn's "How Lovely Are the Messengers," exquisitely sung by the choir.

President Jordan read a congratulatory telegram from Rev. Horatio Stebbens, and then introduced Professor Martin Kellogg, President of the University of California, who spoke in the most pleasing manner in regard to the new educational institution. He spoke especially of the beginnings of higher education in this State, and said that they who first labored for this good and flung out the banners of science and letters already rejoice in the triumph of their cause, and extend a hearty greeting to their new coadjutors. They feel a stronger confidence that California is not to fall below its splendid possibilities. He greeted the assembled students, and commented upon the fact that in this State going to college is not a "fad"—it was the sacred thirst for learning that took boys there. President Jordan then delivered an eloquent address:

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The President of the University, David Starr Jordan, LL. D., then delivered an address. He said it was for the teachers and pupils in the first year to lay the foundations of a school to last as long as civilization. Though the youngest, the university is heir to the wisdom of all ages; its finger-posts all point forward. The power of precedent will cause all it does to be repeated over and over again, errors as well as wisdom, hence the teachers and students should work as under the eye of coming ages, and lay foundations broad and firm to support whatever edifice the future may build. Unless the work of the university is "wrought in a sad sincerity" nothing can redeem it from failure. Continuing, he said that the hope is to give the students the priceless legacy of the educated man, the power of knowing what really is; the higher education that brings men into direct contact with the truth; that enables men to form opinions worthy of the new evidence each new day brings before them.

Every influence of the university should emphasize the value of truth. The scholar must have faith, said Professor Jordan, in truth as truth, faith that there is a power in the universe good enough to make truth-telling safe, and strong enough to make truth-telling effective. The value of right-living, he said, can be taught by right examples. The teacher, as said Professor Bryan, is the accredited delegate of civilization. If virtue and integrity are to be propagated they must be propagated by people who possess them.

Professor Jordan expressed the hope that the new school might do its part in the work of civilization, side by side with its elder sister, the University of the State, and in perfect harmony with every agency which makes for right thinking and right living.

Referring to the aim of the university, he said:

"If our work is successful, our ideals will appear in the daily life of the school. In a school, as in a fortress, it is not the form of the building, but the strength of the materials which determines its effectiveness. Whatever its form, or its organization, or its pretensions, the character of the university is fixed by the men who teach."

He believed that a professor to whom original investigation is unknown should have no place in a university. Men of commonplace or second-hand scholarship are of necessity men of low ideals, however much the fact may be disguised.

Above and beyond all learning, said the speaker, is the subtle influence of character, the impulse to virtue and piety which comes from men whose lives show that virtue and piety really exist. Every advance which we make toward the realization of the truth of the permanence and imminence of law, brings us nearer to Him who is the great first cause of all law and all phenomena.

Beauty and fitness are great forces in education. Every object with which the young mind comes in contact leaves on it its trace. Nothing is unimportant in the life of man, and the least feature of our surroundings has its influence, greater or less. A dollar in a university, Emerson tells us, is worth more than a dollar in a jail, and every dollar spent in making a university beautiful will be repaid with interest in the enriching of the students' lives.

"It has been a reproach of America that for the best of her sons and daughters she has done the least. She has built palaces for lunatics, idiots, crippled and blind—nay, even for criminals and paupers. But the college students, 'the young men of sound mind and earnest purpose, the noblest treasures of the State,' to quote the words of President White, she has housed in 'vile barracks.' The student has no need for luxury. Plain living has ever gone with high thinking. But grace and fitness have an educative power too often forgotten in this utilitarian age. These long corridors, with their stately pillars, these circles of waving palms, will have their part in the students' training as surely as the chemical laboratory or the seminary-room. Each stone in the quadrangle shall teach its lesson of grace and of genuineness, and this valley of Santa Clara, the valley of holy clearness, shall occupy a warm place in every student's heart."

Referring to the history of the foundation of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, Professor Jordan said that it had its origin in the shadow of a great sorrow, and its purpose in the wish to satisfy for the coming generations the hunger and thirst after knowledge, that undying curiosity which is the best gift of God to man. The influence of the boy, to the nobility of whose short life the Leland Standford Jr. University is a tribute and a remembrance, will never be lost in our country. To him we owe the inspiration which led the founders to devote the earnings of the successful ventures of a busy life to the work of higher education.

President Jordan concluded in these words: "The golden age of California begins when its gold is used for purposes like this. From such deeds must rise the new California of the coming century, no longer the California of the gold-seeker and the adventurer, but the abode of high-minded men and women, trained in the wisdom of the ages and imbued with the love of nature, the love of man and the love of God. And bright, indeed, will be the future of our State if, in the usefulness of the University, every hope and prayer of the founders shall be realized."

The dedication hymn, written by Captain G. A. Hull, U. S. A., was then sung, to the tune of "The Italian Hymn."

O, thou great God of love,
Ruler below, above,
Thou friend of men;
Accept this gift we bring,
The songs of praise we sing,
And grant our prayers, O King,
Amen, amen.

Love's work has here been wrought,
Embalmed with holy thought
And strong desire.
Come, Lord, and own it thine;
Come with thy power benign,
And bless its great design,
Its life inspire.

Come, lover of mankind,
Mold here the youthful mind
In thine own way.
To searching hearts draw nigh,
Give wisdom from on high,
And with thy watchful eye
O'er all hold sway.

As here thy laws men learn,
May they thy love discern,
Thy wisdom o'en.
The wonders of the sea,
Or earth and sky, shall be
Mute witnesses of thee,
Thy power make known.

Come, then, O Lord, and take
This treasured gift, and make
Its life sublime.
For truth, an ark of might;
A bulwark for the right;
A beacon's pride; a light
To every clime.

Here let thy praise resound,
Love, joy and peace abound,
Good will to men;
And th's memorial be
Sacred to liberty,
To love of men and thee,
Amen, amen.

THE CONCLUSION.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, and the vast assemblage dispersed to examine the various buildings. The invited guests were taken in carriages to Governor Stanford's elegant residence and entertained at luncheon. Edwin H. Woodruff, the Librarian of the university, to whom the press representatives were already under many obligations, took them to Encina Hall, the boys' dormitory, and then they were served with a fine lunch.

WHAT GOVERNOR STANFORD SAYS.

The RECORD-UNION representative had an interview with Governor Stanford to-day, in which he expressed himself well pleased with the prospects of the university. "Of course," said he, "we are just beginning, and too much should not be expected of us. It is too early to set up comparisons between this institution and the older universities. For instance, our library is not yet what we intend to make it, by any means, nor is any other department. We have now simply the foundation of what I hope some day will be the greatest university in the world. I expect that in the future it will be a place where post-graduates from all parts of the world will come to pursue their studies and investigations. You know I am a believer in universal education. The world is better and happier in proportion to the education of the people, and its influence is felt by all classes."

BEGINNING OF COLLEGE WORK.

Regular instruction is announced to begin to-morrow. Students have been applying in greater numbers than expected and the result is the instructors are going to have their hands full of work. Registrar Elliott says his lists show that 380 students have been assigned rooms in the dormitories, and between forty and fifty students have entered who live in the locality. Of applicants for admission four out of every five are Californians. There are about sixty young women. Naturally the freshman class will be the largest. Each of the three upper classes will average only twenty-five students and about as many as that have asked to take post-graduate studies. Fifteen students who have done some work at Berkeley are here. Of these only three passed entrance examinations at Berkeley this year and then decided to enter here.

The students from Sacramento at the university are: Lena Briggs, Lottie Steffens, Maud Jones, Jennie Herrick, Kate Herrick, Cyrus R. Miller, Samuel E. Simmons, Frank R. Dray, Charles E. Pinkham and Lester Hinsdale.

The students on hand seem much pleased at the prospect, although there is yet considerable disorder about the buildings, and more or less irregularities, due to the newness of things, are expected to occur. Counting the master of the boys' dormitory, the librarian, chief engineer and others who are not strictly instructors, the faculty list now numbers thirty. How these few men can manage the large number of students who have been admitted is a problem now to be confronted. President Jordan says he is going to get more men as soon as he can. He says he still wants professors in political economy, social science, American history, systematic botany, Greek, German, English, philology, mining engineering, architecture and philosophy. Some of these branches will be managed for the present by assistants, and there will be for a time considerable doubling up on studies by the instructors.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSED INSTRUCTION.

One reason for the unusually large number of students, as President Jordan explains it, is that many have been admitted who are to take special courses. The idea is to give help to all earnest students regardless, in a measure, of their previous preparation. These have been allowed to take special courses, and the only examination was a peculiar one in English. The applicant has been required simply to write a resume of his studies and incidentally a little history of himself. If the statement was well worded and expressed the student was admitted, the idea being that thus encouraged his earnest purposes will compel him to soon make up noticeable deficiencies. Several admitted are from the mountain counties, where needed instruction was lacking. A number are well along in years. One special student from Colusa is 36 years old.

The group system of studies and not specified courses of study will be the general plan pursued. Everything is elective with few exceptions, provided only that the student has instruction footing up fifteen hours every week. The student chooses work with one department and the professor in charge directs his work for four years. This system is in vogue at the University of Indiana and also for both under-graduates and advanced students at Johns Hopkins. For a new university the plan is something of an experiment which will be watched with interest by educators.

Religious services, conducted by various instructors and by visiting clergymen, will be held at 8:15 o'clock every morning in the chapel, and on Sunday there will be regular church services. Rev. Dr. Mackenzie of San Francisco will preach the first sermon on Sunday next.

There are two large dormitory buildings. Like all the rest they are of stone with tiled roofs. The rooms are plainly but neatly furnished. These rooms, with board, cost $20 monthly. There is no charge for instruction. One of the dormitories is called Roble Hall; the other, Encina Hall. The museum hall is nearing completion.

ITS HISTORY.

Beginning of the Consummation of a Beneficent Act.

At Palo Alto yesterday, as will be seen by the foregoing dispatches, the beginning of the consummation of the beneficence of Hon. Leland Stanford and his wife, Jane Lathrop Stanford, was accomplished by the dedication and opening of the Leland Stanford Jr. University. We say the beginning of the consummation, for, as Governor Stanford has said, universities grow, they are not made. The accomplishment of this great work becomes a part of State and national history, and therefore a brief review of the new institution so auspiciously opened yesterday.

CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Bold Attempt Made to Assassinate Austria's Ruler.

GREAT EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

The Political Testament of the Late General Boulanger, Giving His Reasons for Ending His Life, Made Public—Opening Session of the National Liberal Federation Congress at Newcastle.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived in safety at Reichenberg, near Prague, this morning, and with his advent news of an attempt upon his life was spread all over Austria. The general opinion is that the news circulating is either untrue or else exaggerated, but it caused great excitement. The story is that last night an attempt was made with a dynamite bomb to blow up the railroad bridge at Rosenthal, a suburb of Reichenberg. This is said to have occurred shortly before the Emperor's train passed over the bridge. Some railroad watchmen, it is said, saw the would-be assassins as they were upon the point of attaching the bomb to the bridge structure, and by appearing upon the scene frustrated their design.

An official investigation shows that two bombs, charged with nitro-glycerine, were placed on the bridge. Attached to the bombs was a time fuse, evidently calculated to cause the explosion at the moment the imperial train was passing the spot. The would-be assassins seem, however, to have miscalculated the time the train was to pass near the bombs, or else they were at fault as to the length of life of the fuse used. In any case, the fuse acted at about 11:30 P. M. Wednesday, before the imperial train even drew near the dangerous location. The explosion destroyed the masonry above and about the bridge tunnel, and disturbed the road bed, but did not affect the bridge structure.

The railroad officials immediately set a gang of men to work upon the structure and soon had it in good repair, consequently when the imperial train passed this morning there was little or no trace of the explosion.

No arrests were made in connection with the attempt, and the officials who have charge of the investigation profess to be of the opinion that the explosion was intended as a demonstration of disapproval of some of the Emperor's acts, and that those engaged in the "demonstration" had no intention of taking life.

The general feeling is one of indignation against those engaged in the conspiracy, and the Emperor's loyal subjects are unanimous in expressing the hope that the bomb exploders may be caught and severely punished. The police are actively engaged in following up clews already obtained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Formal Opening of the National Liberal Federation Congress.

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NEWCASTLE, Oct. 1.—The formal opening of the great National Liberal Federation Congress occurred here to-day. An enormous crowd was present when the congress was called to order at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. Wattson, who presided, was re-elected President.

Some idea of the size of the congress can be gathered from the fact that no less than 118 delegates, to say nothing of distinguished parliamentary leaders, have made arrangements to address the congress before it closes its labors. Nearly eighty members of Parliament will be present. As each of the three thousand delegates represents a thousand voters, the congress represents about three million electors from England and Wales alone.

Morley, in the opening speech, referred to the spirit of liberalism as inspired by the highest motive and the noblest impulses, Ireland, he said, had indicated the confidence the Liberals had placed in her by refusing to follow a leader the Liberals could not conscientiously work with. In regard to temperance reform, he said it was not the Liberals' fault that it had not legislatively advanced, for as usual the Conservatives blocked the way. There was a prospect that, even if victorious, the members of the House of Commons would find to all such measures unyielding obstacles to progress in the House of Lords.

Morley said he was ready to renew the agitation against hereditary Peers whenever their Lordships pleased. Alluding to obstacles existing in the exercise of the franchise, Morley said he did not know how the voice of the workmen could be heard with full effect in Parliament until England followed the example of other countries in having a Constitution and by placing some moderate subsistence within the reach of those aspiring to serve the people in Parliament. [Loud cheering.] The country could not hear too constantly the voice of the working population. The workmen ought, therefore, to be encouraged to obtain representation in all local authoritative bodies, councils and school boards, up to the great Senate of the nation.

A resolution of trust in Gladstone, and a belief that no wise or durable settlement of the Irish question can be effected except by the establishment of an Irish legislative body for the management exclusively of Irish affairs, was carried with cheers.

Dr. Watson, President of the Irish National Liberal Federation, referring to the eight-hour question, said it still remained in a state of argument. The few resolutions received from different associations vary in their interpretation of the matter, and in the form in which they would like such law passed. The National Liberal Federation, he added, did not like to stifle discussion on the eight-hour question. On the contrary, it desired that the question should be searched out, and members of the council were prepared to give the question a chance to come up in general discussion.

A resolution in favor of disestablishing the Welsh Church, and to amend free education by increasing popular control of schools, was passed.

BOULANGER'S SUICIDE.

The Political Testament of the Dead General Made Public.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 1.—It has been decided that the funeral of General Boulanger will take place Saturday afternoon.

Henri Rochefort will attend the funeral, which will be purely a civil ceremony. The clergy has refused to officiate at the ceremonies attending the interment.

Thiebaud, Laur, Dumontel and Castelain arrived here to-day at the same moment from Rochefort to attend the funeral of Boulanger.

The political testament of the dead General was read to-day at a private meeting of his friends in the hotel in Rue Montoyer. The text of it is as follows:

"This is my political testament. It is my desire that it be published after my death. I shall kill myself to-morrow. I am convinced of the future of the party to which I have given my name. I cannot bear the frightful misfortune which befell me two and a half months ago. I have tried to get better of it, but have not succeeded. I am persuaded that my followers, who are so devoted and numerous, will bear me no anger for disappearing on account of a sorrow so great that all work becomes impossible to me. Let them remember me *cum uno avulso non deficit alter*, and may they continue then to act against those who, in scorn of all laws, force me to die far from my country.

"To-morrow I shall be a dead man. To-day I have nothing to reproach myself with. All my life I have done my duty, and nothing but my duty. My death is no shame to myself, but it is a shame for my proscribers—those who sought to brand a loyal soldier by the judgment of a political tribunal. I desire to recall the fact that I have many times offered to constitute myself a prisoner if they would accord me common law judges. These holders of power have always refused. Thus an acquittal was not possible.

"In quitting life I have one regret—that I have not died on the field of battle, fighting for my country. That country, at least, will permit one of its children at the moment of returning into nothingness, to recall himself to the memory of all lovers of la patrie. 'Vive la France! Vive la Republic'?

"Done and signed under my hand, on the eve of the day of my death.

"EARNEST BOULANGER."

WILL NOT EFFECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The wife of General Boulanger, who is living at Versailles, was overcome with grief when informed of her husband's tragic death in the cemetery near Brussels.

The main, in fact practically the only news feature of the newspapers to-day is the suicide of General Boulanger. All the newspapers agree in expressing the opinion that the death of Boulanger will not affect the political situation.

Many members of the so-called Boulangist party say they are convinced that Boulanger's retirement from France was due to the influence Mme. Bonnemain had over him, and whom they do not scruple to call very hard names for what they term her cowardice and "love of ease." But, in spite of these facts, it seems to be certain that Mme. Bonnemain had received supposedly trustworthy information that the life of General Boulanger was actually in danger when she persuaded him to fly from France. It is also admitted that, although placed in an awkward and difficult position, Mme. de Bonnemain was both liked and respected by almost all her intimate friends. Her devotion to the cause of Boulanger was absolute and unremitting, and he seems to have fully recognized this, for, when following her coffin to the grave, Boulanger repeated somberly to three friends who accompanied him, "She was all I had left, and now she also is taken from me."

SENSATIONAL STORY.

Americans Said to Have Caused the Recent Revolution.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—The *Globe-Democrat* this morning printed the following, dated Newton, Guatemala, September 30th: News of the most sensational character has been received here the past twenty-four hours. There is considerable excitement in San Salvador regarding the revolt in Guatemala.

A ray of light has just been thrown on the present revolution in Guatemala by a retired American officer, now residing in this city, who, for various reasons, does not want his name to appear in connection with the story. According to the story he tells, three Americans, supplied with plenty of money, visited the city about two months ago. To him they disclosed the fact that they represented a revolutionary party in New York that had for its object the downfall of the Barillas Government in Guatemala, and who were backed up with funds to carry the movement to a successful issue. The plan of action was to send experienced military officers into Guatemala, they to be distributed throughout the republic, and when the time was ripe were to take command of the revolutionary troops. He believes the present revolution is due to New York parties, who furnished the funds and ammunition to the insurgents.

CONSUL-GENERAL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The President has recognized Enrique Torcello as Consul-General of Guatemala at San Francisco.

THE CHILE TROUBLE.

Several Americans Thrown Into Prison at Santiago.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 1.—Particulars of the trouble between the authorities at Santiago and Minister Egan show that the American Legation and its vicinity were watched by the police during all of last week. On last Friday three Americans were placed under arrest. Their names are Hillmann, Madden and Rayprast. They had visited Mr. Egan at the legation, and were on their way home when taken into custody. Messrs. Hillmann and Madden made a business call. Mr. Rayprast had gone to the legation to obtain letters. All three were locked up. Mr. Rayprast was kept in prison for some hours. Messrs. Hillmann and Madden were taken to the Intendencia and detained for a short time, when they were released.

In addition to this, two of Minister Egan's servants were thrown into prison and kept there for two days, being released on Saturday. Commodore Schley of the Baltimore, which still lies in the harbor of Valparaiso, is now at Santiago in conference with Minister Egan.

In the near future aggregate claims of from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 will be presented by the English, German, Spanish and Italian Governments for houses and property destroyed at Iquique when that town was bombarded, and at Valparaiso when this city was sacked after the overthrow of Balmaceda; also for losses caused by the detention of shipping, and for the use of private railroads during the past eight months.

ORDERED TO CHILE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—It is reported that the Atlanta, Boston and Yorktown have been ordered to sail from this port for Chile and will be ready Monday or Tuesday.

The Distress in Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* confirms the reports of distress in Russia. He says 25,000,000 people are unable to pay their taxes, and this will cause a budget deficit of £12,000,000. The Minister of Finance, the correspondent adds, has just granted another £1,000,000 for the relief of the distressed people.

A Colliery Accident.

CARDIFF, Oct. 1.—An accident occurred to-day at the Abergwynfi Colliery, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire. Eight miners were killed by a fall of the hoisting car.

Italian Consul at New Orleans.

ROME, Oct. 1.—Signor Richard Otta, barrister, has been appointed Italian Consul at New Orleasn, La.

Congressional Nominations.

HURON (S. D.), Oct. 1.—W. H. Smith of Sioux Falls was nominated early this morning as an independent candidate for Congress.

MITCHELL (S. D.), Oct. 1.—The Democrats have nominated J. M. Wood, a wealthy cattle man of Rapid City, as a candidate for Congress.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Convention of Those in Sympathy With That Organization.

OVER THREE HUNDRED DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE.

The New York Chamber of Commerce Passes a Resolution Asking the Repeal of the Present Silver Law—No Official Notice Received at the Chinese Legation at Washington Concerning the Confession of McMillan as to the Chinese Murdered in Idaho.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The Convention of the Irish National League of America, and societies and individuals throughout the United States and Canada in sympathy with that organization, met to-day. Secretary Sutton, who called the convention to order, read the call, expressing regret at the absence, through illness, of President Fitzgerald and Vice-President Martin.

O'Neil Ryan of St. Louis was introduced as temporary Chairman of the convention, and he promptly launched into an address foreshadowing the policy of the gathering. They are not there, Ryan said, to uphold any section or faction, but were there, he hoped, to say to the people in Ireland that when they presented a strong and united front, then, and not till then, should they receive the moral and material support of the Irish people in America. Only an aggressive movement, independent of both English parties, could command unstinted aid from America.

The speech was cheered throughout.

On motion of Gallagher of New York a Committee on Credentials was appointed as follows: M. D. Gallagher of New York, Edmund Lynch of Missouri, John Flannery of Pennsylvania, John F. Haynes of Ohio, William H. Joyce of Illinois, Major M. Laugham of Wisconsin, George Monaghan of Kansas, Lawrence Sullivan of Massachusetts, P. M. Mulhern of Georgia, and Patrick Boyle of Canada.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon, to await the report of the Credentials Committee.

Five hundred delegates in round numbers were announced to be duly accredited, and three or four hundred were present.

On the reassembling of the convention this afternoon the delegates at one started in to make things lively. Moriarity of Nebraska set the ball rolling with a motion to substitue W. N. Gannon as permanent Chairman, instead of temporary Chairman Ryan. The vote showed, however, that Ryan had captured the convention, and Gannon withdrew from the contest.

McGuirk of Iowa demanded that the committees each contain a representative from every State. He was warmly seconded by Sharon of Iowa. After much discussion and an extraordinary parliamentary tangle, the convention acquiesced in the plan, and a recess was taken to afford the various delegations opportunity to select their men.

The Committee on Resolutions was the one in which the greatest interest was manifested, and when the list was completed it disclosed a number of well-known names, including Daniel Corkery of Chicago, J. T. Morris of Baltimore, M. V. Cannon of Omaha, Dr. O'Reilly of St. Louis and Hugh J. Carroll of Providence, R. I.

Cannon was called on for a speech. He made one which was, in effect, an impassioned appeal for a renewal of unity and perseverance. They were all united, he said, on one idea—that the English Government has no moral right to hold the Irish people in subjection. Their enemy was never at a loss how to send spirits of disruption and disunion among them, and had recently cultivated societies in this country not only hostile to Irish-American influence, but destructive to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. Nevertheless, the Irish in this country, putting behind them any hatred of one man, or a dozen men, would yet push forward Ireland's claims to independence, wresting it, if not peaceably, then by other means, helping to preserve meanwhile the Constitution of this country from being soiled with contamination of British-American societies. Enough of the old guard were left, and enough of the spirit from which would yet be begotten an organization that would carry the flag of Ireland to a glorious victory.

Matthew P. Brady of Chicago eloquently drew attention to the huge portrait of Robert Emmet above the stage, and argued that the delegates, by consenting to its retention, assented to the principles which Emmet promulgated and died for. Any other temporary amelioration of Ireland's condition was as nothing, if ultimately the Irish race were to be left without a status among the nations. Brady declared that Irish liberty had never been sold, nor so much as imperilled by a priest of the Catholic Church, and he implored that no matter what point the deliberations of the convention might lead to, nothing should emanate which could be even tortured into a suggestion that the Irish hierarchy was not worthy of their utmost confidence.

It was announced that all resolutions should be referred unread to a committ