# THE RECORD-UNION.

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## BRYAN TALKS TO THE WAGE EARNERS.

### Addresses a Large Labor Day Outdoor Meeting at Chicago,

### Held Under the Auspices of the Building and Trades Council.

### No Part of the People of the World So Important to the Welfare of Mankind as Those Whose Labor and Brains Convert the Natural Resources Into Material Wealth.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The celebration of Labor Day by Chicago's workingmen centered mainly in the meeting addressed by William J. Bryan at Sharpshooters' Park. The street railway service was not of the best, and many people were unable to reach the park. Every car that ran to the grounds was packed from noon until after 2 o'clock, and those who came by that means suffered much discomfort. The day was all that could be desired in point of weather, a little too warm for the close contact of human beings, but practically perfect for an outdoor assembly.

Mr. Bryan spoke from a permanent platform with a shell-shaped canopy, and long before the meeting began this was crowded with prominent members of labor unions, a number of them accompanied by their families. The crowd began to gather about noon, and those who came early sought positions close to the front of the stand. The crowd was not as great as had been expected by the promoters of the event. Just before Mr. Bryan entered the park about 6,000 people were clustered around the central point of interest, but after the appearance of the nominee 3,000 or 4,000 more entered the grounds and waited to catch a glimpse of the Democratic nominee, or stood on the outskirts of the audience endeavoring to hear what he said. The charge of 25 cents for admission unjustly served to decrease the attendance.

The celebration at the park was under the auspices of the Building and Trades Council. The crowd which gathered was essentially one of workingmen and their families. The enjoyed the address of the nominee with unconstrained pleasure, and several times caused Mr. Bryan to break into a laugh which spoiled a rounded period by their remarks and cheering. The crowd was exceedingly disorderly in a good-natured way. Two or three times the jam near the stand became so great that several women fainted and were trod on before being rescued and revived. Mr. Bryan once appealed to the people to stop crushing, and stopped another time to hand a glass of water to be passed to a fainting woman.

Mr. Bryan was received with long-continued applause, and throughout his address of an hour's duration he was treated with the utmost good-natured familiarity.

It was a few minutes after 2 o'clock when Mr. Bryan's carriage reached the park, followed by several others carrying labor leaders and their wives. Seated with with Mr. Bryan were Edward P. Carroll, President of the Building Trades Council; J. D. McKinley, President of the Carpenters' District Council, and J. J. Ryan, a local labor leader. In another carriage was Dr. Theodore Barth of Berlin, a member of the German Reichstag, who arrived in this country four days ago to study the politics of a Presidential campaign. He met Mr. Bryan at the Auditorium Hotel, and was invited by him to attend the meeting.

Mr. Bryan's carriage was followed from the roadway through the grounds to the platform by a cheering, running crowd of men and boys. There was no police officers to restrain them, and they almost fell on Mr. Bryan in their eagerness to grasp his hand and say something complimentary. By dint of muscular work Mr. Bryan was able to reach the platform, and smiled his thanks when the thousands cheered him lustily.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech, which was the only one made, there was a repetition of the unrestricted crush on a larger scale in the rear of the platform where the speaker tried to get away in his carriage. Hundreds pushed forward in front of him and grasped his hand whether he liked it or not, and there was a delay of fifteen minutes before a passage way could be cleared. Hundreds rushed on the platform in their mad eagerness to get near the nominee, and there was imminent danger of a collapse. Police finally got around and into Mr. Bryan's carriage and drove off the people who clung to the vehicle until the road was reached.

President Carroll, who acted as Chairman, quickly saw the crowd was in no mood to hear a speech from him, and quickly presented Mr. Bryan, who said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I desire to thank the Building and Trades Council for this opportunity which they have extended me of speaking to the people assembled on Labor Day. Labor Day has become a fixed event among our institutions, and it is well that it is so, because on this day all over this Nation those who are engaged in the production of wealth meet in order that they may commune with each other, discuss the questions in which they are especially interested and emphasize before the world that there is nothing dishonorable in the fact that one earns his bread in the sweat of his face

"I am glad to stand on this day in the presence of those to whom this Nation is so largely indebted for all that it has had, for all that it has now and for all that it can hope to have. I am not indulging in idle flattery when I say to you that no part of the people of the world are so important to the welfare of mankind as those whose labor and brains convert the natural resources of the world into material wealth. I might quote to you what Mr. Carlisle said to these people in 1878, when he described them as struggling masses who produced the wealth and who paid the taxes of the country. He did not prise them too highly. The struggling masses not only produce the wealth and pay the taxes in time of peace, but the struggling masses have ever been and must ever be the Nation's surest protection in time of peril."

The speaker then took from his pocket the copy of an address by Abraham Lincoln, delivered in Congress, from which he quoted certain paragraphs, one of which called attention to an effort made to place capital on an equality with, if not above, labor in the structure of Government, and following with the assertion that capital is only the fruit of labor and could have never existed without it. "Labor," said Lincoln, "is superior to capital and deserves much higher consideration."

Mr. Bryan followed by a quotation from Solomon, and continued: "Solomon favored neither poverty nor riches. He regarded that condition best which is not at either extreme, but lies between the extremes. Neither great riches nor abject poverty furnish us the soil in which grows the best civilization. Those who are pressed by poverty lose the ambition, the inspiration, the lofty purpose that are necessary to lead one on to the greatest achievements, and those who possess too great wealth lose the necessity for labor—that labor which is absolutely essential to the development of that which is best in human nature. Solomon was right, therefore, when he praised this intermediate place, for the great middle classes are the bulwark of society, and from the middle classes have come almost all the good that has come to bless the human race.

"Let me call your attention to the fact that when the meek and lowly Nazarene came among men and preached peace on earth and good will toward men he was not welcomed by those who are described as people who devour widows' houses, and under pretenses made long prayers, but when He gave that great commandment, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' who listened to Him? The Scripture tells us it was the common people who listened to His commandments and who welcomed Him. Scriptures say the common people heard him gladly—and the common people are the only people who have ever heard gladly any man who ever preached humanity and equal rights. (Prolonged cheers.)

"I do not mean to say that there are no exceptions to the general rule. There have always been found among the richer classes those who are filled with the spirit of philanthropy. There are those who are willing to uplift their fellowmen. But I am speaking of those who place themselves above the common people. Nor do I mean that you have never found among the common people those who would betray their fellows. You have found everywhere, in every stage of society, the character of Judas. In any class are to be found those ready to betray their brother. Yet still, in spite of this, the common people have been the great and telling force that has lifted civilization to a higher ground.

"There are three forms of government best known among men. There is the monarchy, where the king rules by right divine. There is the aristocracy, where a few control, and there is the democracy, which means the rule of the people themselves. Why is it that the strength of the democracy—I do not use that term in a party sense, but in the broader sense—why is it that the strength of democracy has always been found among the common people? It is simple enough. If a man has high position or great wealth, he may be able to stand and keep on the good side of the king; if he has got influence, he will be one of the ruling classes in the aristocracy; but you are not willing to leave any form of government to your children except a democracy, in which each citizen is protected in the enjoymetn of life and the pursuits of happiness. The great common people believe in a democratic form of government, because it is only in that form of government that they are able to protect their rights and defend their interests so far as government can defend a man's interest.

"Let me dwell for a moment upon the object of government in this land. Our Government derives its powers from the consent of the governed. What kind of government will people consent to? Only that kind of government that protects all, and which knows no favoritism; a government in which every citizen stands on the same plane, without regard to position in society and without regard to wealth (cheers); a government which knows equal rights to all and confers special privileges on none—that is the kind of government that appeals to the affections of the common people.

"There are two things to be considered in government. The first is that in the enactment of legislation you should be careful to give no advantage to one person over another person, if that advantage can be prevented. It is the duty of the Government to protect all, if possible, without injury to any one. Again, government must restrain people from injuring one another; this is one of the important duties of government—to prevent men from injuring one another, and the Government that fails to restrain the strongest from injuring the weakest is a Government which fails to do its whole duty.

"I was passing through Iowa some months ago, and I got an idea from some hogs. (Laughter.) An idea is the most important thing that a person can get into his head, and we gather our ideas from every source. Riding along in the cars I noticed a number of hogs rooting in a field and tearing up the ground. The first thought that came to me was that they were destroying a good deal of property, and that carried me back to the time when I lived on the farm, and I remembered that we had rings in the noses of our hogs. And why? Not to keep the hogs from getting fat, for we were more interested in their getting fat than they were. (Laughter.) The sooner they got fat the sooner we killed them, and the longer they were in getting fat the longer they lived.

"But why were rings put in the noses of these hogs? So that while they were getting fat they would not destroy more property than they were worth. And when I thought of that this thought came to me: That one of the duties of the Government, one of the important duties of the Government, is to put rings in the noses of hogs. Now, my friends, do not consider this a reflection on your neighbor. (Laughter and cries of "Hanna is already fat.") It is possible under our form of Government to have justice and to govern as the people deserve. Ours is the best form of Government, because it is possible for the people to make it so; built on the best intelligence, the highest virtue and patriotism of all the people.

"But let me warn you against confusing government with the abuses of government. Andrew Jackson said that there were no necessary evils in government; that evils existed in its abuses. He was right, my friends. (Cheers.) There are no necessary evils in government, and no man who understands the advantage of government will raise his voice against it. It is the abuses of government against which we have a right to complain. There are those who would denounce one critic seeing such abuses, and call him a disturber. A disturber is one who breeds discontent. I want to say to you that discontent lies at the fountain of all progress. So long as you are satisfied you never go forward; it is only when you are dissatisfied with your conditions that you try to improve them.

"There is this difference between our form of government and the monarchial form. It is your discontent. You can petition for relief under monarchy, but your petition may be disregarded. Discontent under our form of Government ends in reformation through the peaceful means of the ballot.

"I am not going to violate the proprieties of this occasion by entering into the discussion of partisan questions, but I desire to call your attention to certain broad questions which cannot be confined within party lines. The ballot is the means by which the people of this country must right every wrong. And if the people have not the independence, if they have not the intelligence to right their wrongs at the ballot box, they have not the courage to obtain their rights in any other way.

"But, my friends, conditions arise in this country which make it impossible for the people to use the ballot at the time. There are conditions under which men are afraid to exercise the political rights given them under our institutions. What did they do. I honor the laboring men of this country, and organized labor standing at the head of the laboring men, because they secured for the people of this country an Australian ballot. (Great applause.) That ballot did not come down to you from above; that ballot is a result of your own demand. It is a result of your own influence. The laboring man today enjoys the advantage of the Australian ballot, becase the laboring men of this country compelled the adoption of the Australian ballot. (Cheers.)

"Now, my friends, among all the agencies which for the past few years have been at work improving the condition and protecting the rights of this country, I believe that the labor organizations stand first. It has brought the laboring men together, where they could compare their views; where they could unite strength; where they could combine their influences as an organization, and we have the labor organizations to thank for many blessings they have secured for you. (Prolonged applause.)

"Now, my friends, some have criticised labor organizations. (Cries of "Hanna, Hanna.") There are some who believe that banks should join an association; that railroads should join associations, but not the laboring men. Yet the laboring men's association has been the means by which he has protected himself in his warfare against these other associations. The labor organizations have done as much good for society as many of the other organizations have done or can do. (Applause.)

"I want to speak here of the principle of arbitration of difficulties between employers and their employes. That principle has been forced upon the attention of American people, and I believe in it. Arbitration is simply an extension of the idea of the court of justice. It is an impartial institution and an impartial tribunal, and before it men may come to settle their differences, instead of resorting to force to settle them.

"And now, my friends, when you come to cast your ballot I want you to remember that that ballot was not given you by any man who employs you. (Loud cheers and cries of "We'll give it to you, though, and that's no dream.") That ballot was given you by law; it was given before he employed you.

"When I say this I am not afraid of offending anybody, because if there is an employer in this country who believes that he has a right by paying wages to control the voter to whom the wages are paid he is a man who cannot be offended. I have known men who thought because they loaned a man money that therefore as long as they held his note he must vote the way they wanted him to, or risk foreclosure. I am not afraid of offending any man who has that opinion, because a man who will use a loan to intimidate a citizen has not learned the genius of the institutions under which we live. I cannot impress upon you any more important truth than this: That the ballot is your own, to do with it what you please, and that there is nobody that must be satisfied with your vote except your judgment and your conscience." (Cries of "You'll be satisfied with it, Bryan."

At this point the limb of a tree upon which a listener was sitting fell with its human burden to the ground. Mr. Bryan said: "At least the man who fell did not make the mistake that some men are making; he did not saw off the limb he sat on, like some men who are trying to destroy the production of labor. (Great applause.)

"It is said vigilance is the price of liberty. Yes, not only for the nation, but for the individual. Vigilance is the price of individual liberty. A citizen who is indifferent is a citizen who is apt to be misruled. The citizen who is watchful has the best chance of living under good laws and wise and beneficent institution.

"Let me leave with you this one parting word: Let me urge you whatever may be your views on political questions, whatever may be your ideas as to the policy proposed from time to time by various parties, make it your highest ambition to prove yourself worthy of that greatest of all names, an American citizen." (Great cheering.)

### Li Hung Chang.

NIAGARA FALLS (N. Y.), Sept. 7.—Li Hung Chang, accompanied by Sir Henry Joly, Sir A. C. Parmlee and his interpreters, took carriages at 9 o'clock this morning and drove to the Canadian side, where a trip through the Canadian Park and Dufferin Islands was made. Li was evidently much impressed with the view of the falls from the Canadian side, and so expressed himself. The Earl left for Toronto from the Canadian side about 10:30.

### Death of Rev. Philip Phelps.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—The Rev. Philip Phelps, D. D., one of the most prominent clergymen of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, died to-day in this city. He was called in 1859 to the principalship of the Holland Academy in Michigan, which in 1866 was incorporated as Hope College, of which Dr. Phelps became the first President and held that office until his resignation in 1878.

## JACOB GAUDAUR NOW CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

### Easily Defeats James Stansbury in the Sculling Race on the Thames.

### The Australian Claimed a Foul, But It Was Not Allowed.

### Labor Day Celebrated Generally Throughout the Cities in the East by Large Parades of Labor Unions —Forty Thousand Workers in Line at Chicago.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The single scull race for the world's championship and a stake of £500 between Jacob Gaudaur, the Canadian oarsman, and James Stansbury of Victoria, Australia, who won the championship by defeating Charles R. ("Wag") Harding of Putney on July 13th last, was rowed to-day, and resulted in a victory for the Canadian, who won with the greatest ease. The race was over the old championship course of four miles and three hundred yards from Putney to Mort Lake and was witnessed by large crowds of people who lined the river banks.

The start was made at 1:45. Gaudaur was the first to get away, but 100 yards from the start Stansbury, who was pulling steadily, crept up and gradually passed Gaudaur, leading the Canadian by a quarter of a length at Clasper's boatyard. When Stansbury passed Gaudaur the crowds along the river bank became greatly excited and cheered themselves hoarse. Gaudaur rowed desperately, and stuck to his opponent closely.

Both men at this stage of the race were pulling gradually. At Beverly Brook Gaudaur pulled away from his opponent, so that he led by a quarter of a length, and was the same distance in the lead at the Craven Steps. Both men had by this time dropped their

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stroke to thirty to the minute, but Gaudaur was rowing with more power in his strokes, and was a clear length in advance at Crab Tree. Continuing to row very fast, the Canadian increased his lead and got away from the Australian so rapidly that at Harrods Wharf he led by a length and a half.

At this point Gaudaur took Stansbury's water, whereupon the Australian spurted vigorously, obviously trying for a foul. This move caused Gaudaur to go back to his own side, losing somewhat thereby, for when he reached his own water he was leading by rather less than a length.

When they shot Hammersmith bridge, which they reached in 8 minutes and 50 seconds, Gaudaur again went over toward Stansbury's water, and the Australian repeated his attempt to foul his opponent, this time with more success than before. Stansbury put on a furious spurt, and managed to foul the Canadian just off the Lead Mills, but after this he was never in the race. Seeming to be satisfied that he was beaten, he held up from the moment he fouled his opponent, and did not appear at any time thereafter to exert himself much. Gaudaur kept on with his powerful strokes, going from Stansbury easily, and increasing his lead every moment.

Gaudaur's time was 23:01 and Stansbury's 23:46.

Upon crossing the finish line Stansbury protested against Gaudaur being awarded the race, alleging that the latter had fouled. His claim was not allowed.

Gaudaur is a Canadian, and about 36 years of age. He has been racing since 1879. In 1886, he won the championship of America, and $2,000, over a three mile course with turn from Teemer, at Pullman,, Ill., in 21:20. This was the most important year of the champion's life and he won many other signal victories. On May 30, 1887, he won $5,000 and defended the championship from Hanlan in 19:32. His brilliant victories in 1893 are still fresh in the public mind. In 1894 and 1895 he won nearly every race he was entered in.

### LABOR DAY.

#### How It Was Observed Throughout the East.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Labor Day was generally observed here. The affair was the biggest thing of the kind ever seen here. More than 40,000 men participated in the parade this morning.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Labor Day was generally observed in this State. All the exchanges and banks were closed, while business was more generally suspended than on any occurrence of the day in preceding years. The day was well adapted for the many outdoor sports scheduled for the day. The architectural iron-workers was the only organization that paraded to-day. Flags were flying from all the public buildings and many private houses in honor of the day.

In Brooklyn the day was observed in a manner similar to that in this city.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—Labor Day was celebrated here in the usual manner. About 3,000 men took part in the parade this morning, representing the different trades unions. The afternoon and evening were spent at the different resorts.

CLEVELAND (O.), Sept. 7.—Labor Day was universally observed. All the shops and factories were closed. The weather was delightful. The parade of the labor unions in the morning was the grandest in the history of Cleveland. Twelve thousand men were in line.

DETROIT (Mich.), Sept. 7.—Labor Day in this city was more generally observed to-day than ever before. There was a parade of labor unions in the morning, in which more than 10,000 working people participated. After the parade the labor unions went to Belle Isle Park, where a long programme of games was run off in the afternoon.

TORONTO (Ont.), Sept. 7.—The parade of labor organizations here to-day in celebration of Labor Day was the greatest ever held in this city. There were several thousand men in line. Nearly all of the labor organizations that participated had floats representing their respective callings. The afternoon was consumed in games and speech-making.

OMAHA, Sept. 7.—Labor Day was observed in this city generally, but was devoid of demonstration, barring a picnic at Syndicate Park, at which addresses were made by Governor Holcomb, Major Broatch and Edward Rosewater of Omaha and S. J. Kent of Lincoln. The mention of Bryan's name was cheered to the echo.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Labor Day was celebrated to-day somewhat more extensively than usual. The weather was clear and cool and the procession was the largest ever seen here on a similar occasion. The day was observed in various other ways, chiefly outdoor sports, picnics, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Labor Day passed almost unnoticed in California, Los Angeles being the only city wherein any celebration was held. A mass meeting of laboring men here this evening was the only demonstration of the day in San Francisco.

### BROKE A WORLD'S RECORD.

#### Wefers Runs Three Hundred Yards in Thirty-One Seconds.

BERGEN POINT (N. J.), Sept. 7.—The feature of the Labor Day games of the New Jersey Athletic Club was the breaking of the world's record for 300 yards by Bayard J. Wefers, the Georgetown College and New York Athletic Club crack, who ran the distance in thirty-one seconds. Wefers held the previous record of thirty-one and one-fifth seconds, which he made at the New York Athletic Club fall games at Travers Island last year. In order that he might have an opportunity of doing better time, a special invitation scratch race for 300 yards was put on the programme. The starters were Wefers, "Hen" Lyons and F. P. Garvan of the New York Athletic Club and Frank W. Jarvis of Pittsburg.

Wefers left his mark like a flash, and quickly led the field. Coming down the back stretch he was six yards ahead of Lyons and Garvan. Wefers put on a tremendous amount of speed up the stretch and breasted the tape twelve yards in front of Lyons. Two of the timekeepers clicked thirty-one seconds, while a third made the time thirty and four-fifths seconds. The majority of the judges, of course, decided the time which agreed with two or three outside watches.

About 3,500 people witnessed the games. The track was in good condition, but the rest of the sport was only average.

### COLORED DEMOCRATS.

#### Delegation Calls Upon Candidate Bryan at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—A delegation representing the National Negro Democratic League called on William Bryan at the Auditorium Annex this morning. Wm. T. Scott, President of the league, headed the delegation, and assured Mr. Bryan of the colored man's support and his sympathy with a revenue tariff and free silver.

Mr. Bryan responded briefly, remarking that it was a healthy sign to see the negro breaking away from his old-time relations with the Republicans and acting independently.

Governor Altgeld spent a couple of hours at the National Democratic headquarters conferring with Senator Jones and Mr. Bryan and members of the National Committee.

A. L. Herford, Secretary of the Illinois Democratic Editorial Association, wrote to headquarters saying he had received letters from all the newspaper editors of the State, and without exception they stated that the cause of silver was in the best condition, and recruits were coming rapidly from the Republican ranks.

## VENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

### WILL PROBABLY BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

### Latest Correspondence Between the United States and Great Britain Upon the Subject.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A special from Washington says: Additional correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the Venezuelan question has been put in print and will shortly be made public. It relates solely to the question of settled districts, and consists of a communication from Lord Salisbury, in which he further insists that the territory already held by British citizens should be exempt from consideration, and a reply from Secretary Olney.

In the latter note Secretary Olney asks Lord Salisbury to state if occupancy alone gives a settler a clear title to the property upon which he is located; and if so, what length of time should elapse to give him such a title.

Unofficially it is known that Lord Salisbury is framing a note in which he again discusses the settlement question, and it is thought makes some concessions.

As far as any one at the State Department is advised, the one main question of getting the long-pending boundary dispute to arbitration will continue to be a subject of negotiation for some time yet. It is the firm belief of State Department officials, however, that the President, in his next message to Congress, will be able to show that arbitration is in sight, if not actually accomplished.

Although it is not officially admitted, it may be safely stated that the report of the Venezuelan Commission will not be made until some definite understanding between the administration and Lord Salisbury has been reached in regard to the appointement of an arbitration commission.

## MORE SPANISH TROOPS TO BE SENT TO CUBA.

### Seven Vessels Chartered for the Transportation of the Soldiers,

### Only One of Which Flies the Flag of Spain.

### Asserted by a Member of the Cuban Junta at New York That the Government Dare Not Ship the Men in Her Own Vessels, for Fear of Their Being Blown Up by Insurgents.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The news that the Spanish Government had chartered seven vessels to be used in transporting the troops to Cuba was brought to the attention of Fidel Pierra, member of the Executive Committee of the Cuban Junta in this city yesterday.

It is reported that the vessels chartered are the Cufic of the White Star Line, the Cunarder Gallic, the Peguia of the Glasgow Line, the Lord Clive and the Geogh, late of the American Line, the Montevideo of the Spanish Transatlantic Line, and the Colon of the Pacific Mail Line.

It is said by these transports the Spanish Government intends to land 10,000 men a month in Cuba. Only one of these vessels, the Montevideo, sails under the Spanish flag. Mr. Pierra said:

"They are afraid to carry their troops in their own vessels. They know that the Cubans would think twice before blowing up a boat sailing under a foreign flag and that we would not hesitate a moment to blow up a Spanish vessel. I do not see any other reason why they should charter these vessels, for the Spanish Transportation Company has enough boats to carry all their troops to Cuba and would be glad of the opportunity of making money.

"Then, Spain is very intimate with the transportation company and their vessels ought certainly to receive the preference. They expect to send 40,000 men to Cuba, and at the rate of 10,000 a month it will take them until December to do so. By the time they get the last 10,000 there the first 10,000 will have disappeared and more, perhaps. I do not think they will send as many as 40,000 men, although they need them to replace those that have already died.

"We, here in the United States, do not know the number of sick men they have, who, if they recover, will never be worth anything to themselves or anyone else, but we have an idea of the enormous number by the fact that they cannot find buildings enough in Havana and the other large cities in which to house them.

"Even the building of the House of Charities in Havana, which was occupied by about 300 little girls, has been transformed into a military hospital and the little children scattered over the city, and every other establishment of that character has been treated in the same manner. The number of sick and wounded Spaniards is something enormous."

### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

#### Fiftieth Anniversary of the Great Scientific Establishment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—To-day was the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Smithsonian Institution, and the first time in fifty years that there had been no annual meeting of the Board of Regents. The omission was due to the absence from the United States of Secretary Langley and the death yesterday evening of Dr. George Brown Goodwin, the executive officer of this greatest of scientific establishments in the United States.

The curators and others met this morning, however, and appointed a committee to arrange for the funeral of Professor Goodwin to-morrow afternoon, which they will attend in a body. Dr. Goodwin was engaged at the time of his death in compiling a history of the fifty years of the establishment.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are the President of the United States (ex officio), Justice Fuller, Vice-President Stevenson, Senators Morrill of Vermont, Cullom of Illinois and Gray of Delaware, Representatives Wheeler of Alabama, Hitt of Illinois and Adams, Jr., of Pennsylvania, and ex-Senator J. B. Henderson, Professor J. B. Angell of Michigan, Andrew D. White of New York, William Preston Johnston of North Carolina, Gardner G. Hubbard of Washington, D. C., and Postmaster-General Wilson.

### Bryan Given a Silver Horseshoe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The Horseshoers' Union gathered in front of the Auditorium Annex and a large number of others joined them to greet Mr. Bryan when he arrived from Milwaukee. "Bryan! Bryan!" was the shout as he drove up to the hotel, and in a few minutes the candidate appeared on a balcony. When the crowd ceased cheering Mr. Bryan bowed, and then retired to the Democratic hearquarters. As soon as Mr. Bryan arrived the horseshoers sent him a silver horseshoe as an omen of good luck.

### Chairman Bynum at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—S. W. D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, arrived in Chicago to-night from Indianapolis and registered at the Palmer House. The special purpose of his visit is to select headquarters for the campaign. He had been detained at Indianapolis arranging for the dual notification meeting to be held in Louisville next Saturday. Headquarters will be chosen in a day or two, and the Palmer House will probably be the place.

### Wreath Placed on Washington's Tomb

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Chinese Minister, Yang Yu, accompanied by several members of his Legation, visited Mount Vernon to-day by special train and deposited on the tomb of Washington the handsome wreath Li Hung Chang was prevented by inclement weather on Sunday from placing there with his own hands.