

was exceedingly disorderly in a good-natured way. Frequent appeals for quiet were necessary to obtain the desired stillness. Two or three times...

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. The crowd called him "Willie," "Bully, old boy," and "Honorable Bill," and told him to "hit us again" and to "give them any more of that kind of thing."

GREAT CHEERING CROWD. 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...

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech, which was the only one made, there was a repetition of the unreserved applause on a larger scale in the rear of the platform, where the speaker tried to get away in his carriage...

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

Ladies and Gentlemen: I desire to thank the Building and Trades Council for the 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...

It is possible under our form of government to have justice and a government the people deserve. Ours is the best form of government because it is possible for the people to make it; it is built on the best intelligence, the highest virtue and patriotism of all the people...

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 the labor of the country...

TO RIGHT THEIR WRONGS at the ballot box, they have not the courage to secure their rights in any other way. (Cheers) But my friends, conditions arose in this country which have made it necessary to have the ballot which they had. Through certain things so strong, so powerful, men were afraid to exercise freely and upon their own responsibility...

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 to men who are described as devoured widows' houses and under pretences made long prayers, but when he gave that great commandment, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' he intended to him? The scripture tells us that the common people who listened to his commandments and who welcomed him, it is the greatest compliment ever paid to the Master of the world...

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 elevated 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 of divine appointment...

each citizen is protected in the enjoyment of life and the pursuit of happiness. The great common people believe in a democratic form of government, because it is only in a democratic form of government that they are able to protect their rights and defend their interests so far as government can defend a man's interests...

TO CONTROL THE VOTE of those to whom the wages go, he is a man who cannot be offended. I have known men who thought that because they loathed a man money, that, therefore, as they held his note, they must vote as they wanted him, or to risk foreclosure. I am not afraid of offending any man who has that opinion, because a man who will use a loan to intimidate is not a man who has learned the genius of the institutions under which we live...

WHICH KNOWS NO FAVORITISM. A government in which every citizen stands on the same plane with regard to position in society and with regard to wealth. (Cheers) A government which knows equal rights to all and confers special privileges to 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. Again, government must restrain men from injuring one another; that is one of the important duties of government—to prevent men from injuring one another, and the government that fails to do this is the weakest of governments...

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 fatter 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 the hogs? So that while they were getting fat they would not destroy more property than they were worth. And when I thought of that, that thought came to me—that one of the duties of the government, of the important duties of the government, is to put rings in the noses of hogs. Now, my friends, don't consider this a reflection on your neighbor. (Laughter and cries, "Hanna is already fat!")

ANDREW JACKSON SAID that there were no necessary evils in government; that evils existed only in its abuses. He was right, my friends. (Cheers) There are no necessary evils in government, and no man who understands the actual work 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 foundation of all progress. Discontent satisfied you never go forward. It is only when you are dissatisfied with your conditions that you try to improve them.

CHEERED WITH VIGOR. In response to demands for a speech Mr. Bryan made only two questions sometimes asked by his hearers: First, if we had more money, how could we get it unless we had something to sell? The answer is, he said, that the tens of thousands of us who are unemployed and who are suffering there is, you cannot get any of it unless you have something to sell. But every person has something to sell, and the price will depend on the amount of money you have to buy the goods. The only way to restore prosperity is to restore the power of the people to buy and consume what people have to sell. Another question was asked: "How can you get this money into circulation?" When gold is taken to the mint it becomes the property of the man who brought it there and he uses it, and it becomes a part of the wealth of the country. So it is with silver. When converted into money it will be used in buying the things which are to be sold, and if money is plentiful so the supply is sufficient to keep pace with the demand, then the level of prices is maintained. (Applause)

BECAME A HOWLING MOB as they rushed down the tracks to reach the vicinity of the Democratic candidate. Men, women and boys engaged in a disorderly race to be first on the spot. Greek fire was burned, and as it lit the air with its blinding light and brought into relief the mass of humanity springing from front to rear of the train, the scene presented a picture that will never be forgotten. The address was made by the nominee, who concluded as the train drew out. Galesburg's reception to Mr. Bryan was exceedingly enthusiastic. The crowd was large and some of the speakers were very eloquent. Mr. Bryan was conveyed to a box car beside the train, and after being introduced by L. M. Thompson, president of the Trades Assembly, he made a short speech. He promised the biggest crowd that gathered to see Mr. Bryan during his night's journey. Fully 6,000 people being packed closely about the truck cars, which he spoke and in the narrow alleys formed by the train and adjacent buildings. It was only after a severe struggle that the candidate succeeded in reaching the truck and in making his address. He concluded as the train drew out. Galesburg's reception to Mr. Bryan was exceedingly enthusiastic. The crowd was large and some of the speakers were very eloquent. Mr. Bryan was conveyed to a box car beside the train, and after being introduced by L. M. Thompson, president of the Trades Assembly, he made a short speech. He promised the biggest crowd that gathered to see Mr. Bryan during his night's journey. Fully 6,000 people being packed closely about the truck cars, which he spoke and in the narrow alleys formed by the train and adjacent buildings. It was only after a severe struggle that the candidate succeeded in reaching the truck and in making his address. He concluded as the train drew out.

A TRUANT HUSBAND. Mrs. M. A. Patterson, of Ogden, Seeking One at Portland. PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Mary A. Patterson of Ogden, Utah, has applied to the police authorities here for assistance to trace her husband, J. D. Patterson, a well known Ogden citizen, who disappeared from Portland on the 22d of May last after swindling a large number of people and leaving a large sum of money. Patterson left a letter saying his purpose was to kill himself by taking morphine and leaving into the river. No trace of him has been seen since. He is believed now as then, that he did not commit suicide.

NOT THE LABORING MEN. Yet the laboring men's association has been the means by which he has protected himself in his welfare against these other associations. The laboring organization has done as much good for society as any of the other organizations that have been formed. (Applause) I want to speak here of the principle of arbitration, of differences between employers and their employees. 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, an impartial tribunal before which men may come to settle their differences instead of resorting to violence to settle them. "Now, my friends, when you come to vote the ballot, I want you to remember that ballot was not given to you by any man, who ever gave it to you; that it is a right, as much right to tell him that he has to let you that you will vote to quit working for him if you don't vote as he wants you to."

Generally Observed. NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Labor day was generally observed in this city. All the exchanges and banks were closed, while business was more generally suspended than on any occurrence of the day in preceding years. The weather was cool and clear and well adapted to the many outdoor games scheduled for the day. The parade last year was so small that it was decided by the committee having the matter in charge to abandon it this year.

WORKINGMEN'S LEGAL HOLIDAY. Universal Observance of Labor Day Throughout the United States. E. V. DEBS IN TERRE HAUTE. THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION SPEAKS. Severe Arrangement of Railways, Trusts and Monopolies—"It Would Require a Webster, a Clay or a Bryan to Do It Justice"—Hon. Thos. E. Watson Tells Broken-Notes and Incidents From Various Places.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 7.—The Labor day celebration here was the largest, both in the parade and the attendance at the fair grounds, on record. President Debs of the American Railway Union presided at the meeting and spoke briefly. After asking what is to be the theme of Labor day, and saying that if it is low wages it would require a Webster, a Clay or a Bryan to do it justice, Mr. Debs proceeded as follows: "Is it wage slavery? We behold the managers of our great railways, trusts and monopolies in every form engaged in intimidating their employees, giving them to understand that they must vote for their own degradation, or suffer the blacklist ostracism—worse than the Siberian curse. If that is the theme for Labor day orators, it is a continental in its scope. Let us celebrate the eternal truth that in America a toiler is a sovereign citizen; that he holds the ballot, and if he has the courage to wield it as becomes a free man, then, in that event, Labor day expands to colossal grandeur and becomes a second Fourth of July. The battle for industrial freedom has begun. How fiercely it may wage, or whether it shall be peaceful or violent, is beyond the knowledge of mortal man; but that the hosts of labor will be finally triumphant is as inevitable as the ebb and flow of the tide. And yet there are those who refuse to believe that there is any conflict, any great wrong to be righted, and with a calm and intemperate worthy of a better cause, they uphold the 'EXISTING ORDER OF THINGS' and constantly pursue their wretched trade and selfish interests. At such a time we would rescue oppressed and suffering humanity from conditions which make earth a hell and life a continuous torture. "In the sweep of the present industries, humanity has been divided into three classes—the capitalist class, the middle class and the working class. The capitalist class represents 9 per cent of the population and has 71 per cent of the wealth; the middle class represents 23 per cent of the population and has 24 per cent of the wealth; the working class, representing 68 per cent of the population, has 5 per cent of the wealth. Not only this, but the workman of today lives by permission. If he dare protest, his wages are cut, and he is driven to starvation. Do I overdraw the picture? Let the thousands who work on our southern railways answer if they do not. The tens of thousands of us who are unemployed and who are suffering there is, you cannot get any of it unless you have something to sell. But every person has something to sell, and the price will depend on the amount of money you have to buy the goods. The only way to restore prosperity is to restore the power of the people to buy and consume what people have to sell. Another question was asked: "How can you get this money into circulation?" When gold is taken to the mint it becomes the property of the man who brought it there and he uses it, and it becomes a part of the wealth of the country. So it is with silver. When converted into money it will be used in buying the things which are to be sold, and if money is plentiful so the supply is sufficient to keep pace with the demand, then the level of prices is maintained. (Applause)

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 7.—Mr. Bryan, who drove quickly to the Burlington station from "Sharpshooters" park, by way of the Auditorium annex, left Chicago by the 5:30 local train. It was his intention to leave by the 5:59 night express, but he learned at the station that arrangements had been made to give him a big reception at Aurora, and for that reason decided to go by the earlier train and remain there until the 5:59 train came in. There were no demonstrations along the line of Mr. Bryan's drive from Sharpshooters' park to the Auditorium annex, although he was escorted the entire distance by a corps of bicyclists. The drive from the annex to the Burlington station was equally without incident. At the station Mr. Bryan became the center of a large crowd, which escorted him to the train. Mr. Bryan was accompanied from Chicago to Aurora by the Aurora Republican free silver club, the S. N. Hoover, candidate for Congress on the Democratic and Free Silver Republican ticket, and with the Aurora contingent.

Among the testimonials received this year by the proprietors of that greatest of all remedies, Paine's celery compound, are found many, as usual, from families of national reputation. One of these is the following sincere statement that bears the signature of Agnes B. Quay, the wife of the Hon. Matthew S. Quay, United States Senator, whom Pennsylvania so urgently named for the presidency at St. Louis: "Washington, May 15, 1896. "Mess. Wells & Richardson, Burlington, Vermont: "Dear Sirs—My daughter and I have been using your Paine's Celery Compound this spring with most beneficial results. "Those in an over-fatigued condition will find it a gentle stimulant, and an excellent tonic, and I add my testimony to others without reluctance. The relative merits and efficiency of Paine's celery compound in making people well is clearly shown in the character of the people who today rely on it to cure insomnia, nervous debility, persistent headaches and rundown condition. It is the power of rapid repair of the tissues that makes Paine's celery compound the great savior of life that it is. It brings just the needed nutriment to the distracted nerve tissues all over the body and increases the volume of healthy blood so that a breaking down of some vital part is averted. While taking Paine's celery compound there is a general building up of the deep-lying tissues all over the body, and a throwing off of unsound elements that clog and interfere with its healthy activity. The story of the discovery and unparalleled success of Paine's celery compound is the story of a high purpose, steadfastly followed; the reward for the life-long study of the nervous system in health and disease. Prof. Edward E. Phelps' discovery in the laboratory of the Dartmouth Medical School proved a monumental work in the art of dealing successfully with many diseases that were up to that time held to be obstinate of cure. Today rheumatism and neuralgia, heart palpitation and nervous dyspepsia are taken in hand by Paine's celery compound with the absolute assurance of freeing the system of them entirely. In this greatest of all remedies there is hope for every person distressed by symptoms of dyspepsia, impure blood, falling vigor or low nervous condition.

THE LOCAL MANNER. CINCINNATI, O., 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 trade unions. The afternoon and evening were spent at the different resorts.

THE GRANDEST IN HISTORY. 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.

A LONG PROGRAMME. DETROIT, Sept. 7.—Labor day in this city was more generally observed today 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 program of games was run off in the afternoon.

A LARGE PARADE. CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Labor day was generally observed. The affair was the biggest thing of the kind ever seen here. William J. Bryan, Democratic nominee for president was the star attraction. More than 40,000 men participated in the parade this morning. The crowd which went to "Sharpshooters" park, where Bryan spoke, was enormous.

JOINT PARADE. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Labor day was observed in the usual manner. A trades association held a joint parade at noon, marched to Concordia park to listen to speeches and witness athletic games.

UNANNOUNCED ON THE COAST. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Labor day passed almost unnoticed in California. Los Angeles being the only city wherein a demonstration was held. A mass meeting of laboring men here this evening is the only demonstration of the day in San Francisco.

CHEERED TO THE ECHO. OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 7.—Labor day was observed in this city generally, but was devoid of demonstration, having a picnic at Syndicate park, at which addresses were made by Governor Lincoln, Mayor Omaha and S. J. Kent of Lincoln. The mention of Mr. Bryan's name was cheered to the echo.

ALL PARTISANS CLOSED. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Not since the special act of congress was passed making today a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories, has Labor day been so universally observed by all workmen's organizations. All great departments of the government were closed and all trade unions were closed.

MRS. MATTHEW S. QUAY. Wife of the Great Republican Leader Adds Her Testimony to That of Thousands of Others for Paine's Celery Compound.



Among the testimonials received this year by the proprietors of that greatest of all remedies, Paine's celery compound, are found many, as usual, from families of national reputation. One of these is the following sincere statement that bears the signature of Agnes B. Quay, the wife of the Hon. Matthew S. Quay, United States Senator, whom Pennsylvania so urgently named for the presidency at St. Louis: "Washington, May 15, 1896. "Mess. Wells & Richardson, Burlington, Vermont: "Dear Sirs—My daughter and I have been using your Paine's Celery Compound this spring with most beneficial results. "Those in an over-fatigued condition will find it a gentle stimulant, and an excellent tonic, and I add my testimony to others without reluctance. The relative merits and efficiency of Paine's celery compound in making people well is clearly shown in the character of the people who today rely on it to cure insomnia, nervous debility, persistent headaches and rundown condition. It is the power of rapid repair of the tissues that makes Paine's celery compound the great savior of life that it is. It brings just the needed nutriment to the distracted nerve tissues all over the body and increases the volume of healthy blood so that a breaking down of some vital part is averted. While taking Paine's celery compound there is a general building up of the deep-lying tissues all over the body, and a throwing off of unsound elements that clog and interfere with its healthy activity.

THOUSANDS IN LINE. TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 7.—The parade of labor organizations here today in celebration of Labor day was the greatest in the history of Ontario. More than 10,000 men in line. Nearly all of the labor organizations that participated had flags representing their respective callings. The afternoon was consumed in games and speech making.

AT MONTREAL. MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 7.—Labor day was observed here as a legal holiday. The parade of labor organizations was the grandest in the history of the city. More than 10,000 men in line. The afternoon was spent at the different resorts.

EN ROUTE TO THE COAST. LI HUNG CHANG and Party Start For North Bay. TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 7.—Li Hung Chang and his numerous retinue reached Toronto late this afternoon by a special train accompanied by Sir Charles D. Stewart, representing the Dominion government; W. G. Parmelee, the Chinese commissioner, and Dr. Horsey, all of whom go through with him to the coast. Li did not come into the city proper, but he was stopped at the industrial fair, which he inspected thoroughly. When the train reached Exhibition station, Earl Li was received by President Withrow and the director of the exhibition, Mr. Withrow briefly welcomed the distinguished visitor, and expressed the hope that he would have a pleasant visit, to which the visitor replied, through his interpreter, expressing great pleasure at visiting the exhibition. Three cheers were given for the viceroy. The great Chinese magnate went through the exhibition, which was under great difficulties, owing to the enormous crowd, estimated at 100,000 people. From the moment of his arrival on the grounds until his train steamed away the great statesman was the object of the most intense interest. Earl Li was presented by President McNaughton, of the manufacturers, with a maple leaf in gold.

THREE COMETS. LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., Sept. 7.—Three are now three comets under observation at the Lick observatory as follows: Brook's periodic comet (1885 V). The places of the comets are given in Astronomische Nachrichten, No. 3268. The comet is faint. "Glochim's" comet (d. 1894) discovered Sept. 4 at Nice, was observed by Professor Hussey, Sept. 5 and 6. The position for Sept. 6, 6.59 G. M. T. was R. A. 17 h. 14 m. 33.3 sec. Declination south 7 degrees 52. 25. This comet is also observed. "Brooks' comet" (E. 1896), discovered by Brooks at Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 4, was observed by Messrs. Hussey and Perrine Sept. 6, 5.55 G. M. T., R. A. 15h. 31 m. 44 sec. Declination north 52 degrees 24. 52. This comet is faint, also.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED IN CONVENTION. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 7.—The first session of the seventh annual convention of the National Letter Carriers' association was held tonight in St. Cecilia Hall. About 2,000 people were present. Addresses of welcome were made by Postmaster Washington Heist of Chicago, John J. Enright of Detroit, James Arkinson of Fall River, Mass.; Richard P. Quinn of Philadelphia, Charles D. Cutler of Boston, and John Parsons of New York. Nashville, St. Louis and San Francisco are candidates for the next convention, and each town is conducting a lively campaign. There are several candidates for the presidency, and the election contest will be spirited. President Quinn wants a second term, and W. M. Hogan of Chicago, Goodwin of Providence, and John Parsons of New York are also candidates. Some of the important questions to be considered are whether to push a bill to increase first-class city carriers' salaries from \$1,000 to \$1,200, and second-class from \$800 to \$1,000, or ask for a uniform salary of \$1,200. The carriers want the tenure of office under civil service.