THREE

CENTS

THREE DEATHS, FIVE NEW CASES, A NURSE IS ILL.

That Is Yesterday's Progress of Cholera at the New York Quarantine.

DR. JENKINS' HANDS FULL.

Though No Other Passenger Steamships Arrive From Europe.

CABIN PASSENGERS ARE WILD.

They Ack For a Telephone Cable to Land and a Separate Craft.

No New Developments on the Moravia A Steamship Agent Who Presented a Message Is Fired From the Telegraph Office-Bremen Vessels on the Way Are Regarded With Suspicion-New York City Healthier Than for a Year-Staten Island Almost Deserted-Secretary Foster Confers With the Health Officers-Depew a Normannia Prison er-Dr. Byron in Voluntary Exile-Quebec Prohibits Immigration-Police Patrol at Quarantine.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.) QUARANTINE NEW YORK, Sept. 5 -Cholera has not released its grasp on the three ill-fated ships at anchor in the Lower Bay. Three more deaths and five new cases of the dreaded disease aboard the ships and among the patients on Swinburne Island were reported to-day.

Every new death postpones further the time of release to which the cabin passengers of the Normannia and Rugia are eagerly looking forward. This is the record of yesterday's deaths: Engel, Otto, 20 years old, of Normannia's crew, died on the Normannia; Johanna Buss, 54 years, steerage passenger of Rugia, died on the Rugia; child, name unknown, 5 months old, steerage passenger on Normannia, died on Swin-

Five new cases appeared to-day, the patients all being stricken suddenly. With several of them death is but a question of a few hours. This is the list: William Quenf, 19 years old, of Normannia's crew; mannia's crew; Hendrik Sterr, 5 years old, steerage passenger on Rugia; Josepha Piekosks, 30 years old, steerage passenger on Rugia; man, name unknown, steerage passenger on Normannia, taken sick on Hoff-

The Total Record Up to Date

To-day's three deaths swell the number of cholers victims within New York's harbor to ten, all of which have occurred since the arrival of the Normannia and the Bugis Saturday morning. This is the record of deaths among the crews and passengers of the three pest ships since they sailed from Hamburg with the latest germs of cholera

Normannia.....

credited to the three infected ships 41 and the end is not yet. To-morrow the hundreds of cabin pas gers aboard the Normannia will be as cor pletely cut off from their friends as if they were still in Europe, except that they will get letters that are fresh instead of a week

or ten days old. The mail will be taken ashore by Dr. Jenkins' deputies after a therough fumigation, but the police patrol established yesterday afternoon under Superintendent Byrnes' personal supervision will effectu ally prevent any but the quarantine boats

approaching the cholers ships. Swinburne Island's Growing Population. Swinburne Island, where all the new cases of cholera are to be isolated as fast as they develop, shows now a population of 9 patients from the Normannia and the Rugia, who are under the direct care of Drs. Byron and Abbott. Every effort wil be made to save their lives, but several are

so far gone already that death seems to be Fortunately for Dr. Jenkins and his overworked deputies, no passenger ships arrived yesterday from European ports, but there was a plenty of pressing work to claim their attention, both in the Upper and the Lower Bay. On the Normannia the passengers have grown more than impatient over their enforced detention, while every days adds to the slarm of the more timid, who fear that the scourge will invade

the cabins and prostrate victims there. Dr. Jenkins and the officers of the ship are co-operating in their efforts to make the passengers as comfortable as possible. The steamship company sent down a large quantity of provisions to-day to the Normannia and during their stay at quarantine the pas sengers will be fed on the best the New York market affords.

Cabin People As a Separate Ship. The sentiment has grown very strong among the cabin passengers that they should be removed from a vessel where cholera is lurking to one that is clean. This, Dr. Jenkins believes, is impracticable, for no vessel could be obtained where over 400 passengers could be cared for with less danger to health. Dr. Jenkins says they are better off where they are now, as all the steerage passengers have been re-moved to Hoffman Island. Nevertheless he has made a request of the Hamburg Packet people for a big vessel for this purpose. The passengers are so anxious that they say they can raise \$10,000 for it if it

can be procured. A big batch of mail was taken aboard the Normannia this morning, and in the after-noon many hundreds of letters were handed Normannia this morning, and in the after-noon many hundreds of letters were handed to Dr. Jenkin's deputies to be sent to the the fact that all new development

city and throughout the country. They were fully fumigated there before being brought up to Quarantine.

Senator McPherson Still a Prisoner. Among the letters taken aboard was a registered one for Senator McPherson, and Dr. Jenkins' private secretary, Mr. Sequin, obtained a receipt for it from the Senator whose signature was shown to THE DIS-PATCH reporter. This effectually disposes of the report that Senator McPherson had escaped from the ship and had been seen in Newark Sunday.

Letters have also come to the office of the ine from the officers aboard the ship, declaring that no one has left the vessel since she dropped anchor early Sunday morning. Even the pilot is still aboard, and is as much a prisoner for the time being as the

When the messenger from the steamship company entered the Western Union Comcompany entered the Western Union Company's office with telegrams from the Normannia, there was a panic. The desk man refused to receive the messages, and two telegraphers in the office became excited when the matter got to their ears. The steamship messenger insisted that the telegrams be received, and he was forcibly ejected from the office. The messages are at the Hoboken docks with little prospects of their reaching their destination to-day.

Wetching for Shim From Bromes.

Watching for Ships From Bremes. Agent Schwab, of the North German Lloyd line, said that he bad heard this morning there were two cases of cholers in Bremen. This he considered a very important announcement, in view of the fact that Bremen is not an infected port. He immediately cabled the office there to verify the report. The company have an arrangement with the American Consulto arrangement with the American consult to notify the State Department here at the first outbreak. The Bremen line ships now adoat are the Elba, Spree, Kaiser and Aller, The Kniser is the last steamer which

brings steerage passengers.

The Board of Health issued an official bulletin this afternoon, declaring that no cuses of cholera have occurred in this city, and that the city is now more exempt from contagious diseases than at any time in several years. The death rate last week was 20.38 per 1,000, being the lowest death rate in this city in any week since November 1801

ber, 1891.

Boarders are leaving the hotels along the shore near Quarantine in large numbers owing to the presence of the pest ships. They fear that cholers may spread to Staten Island and the island will be quarantined. There is apparently no conflict between the State and federal authorities on the matter of detaining vessels. Dr. Jenkins declares he will hold ships from infected ports for not only 20 days, as directed in the President's proclamation, but 30 o? 40 days if necessary. days if necessary.

Cable Connection Is Suggested. A proposition will be made to Dr. Jenkins to permit a telephone cable to be laid to the Normannia as soon as possible so that those aboard may have constant communication with land. The proposer of the scheme will allow Dr. Jenkins to have supervision over both ends of the wire. Dr. Tallmadge expresses the opinion that the desired permission will be granted sion will be granted.

The tugboats Rawson and Golden Rod arrived here at 4:30, flying police flags and having on board forces of policemen. They were immediately directed to the Lower

Bay, where they will start to patrol the quarantine grounds at once.

Secretary Foster, with Collector Hendricks, arrived late this atternoon on the revenue cutter Chaudler. The visiting health delegation also came to the quarantine pier from the Lower Bay with Dr. Jenkins. They went to Dr. Jenkins' house, where they will hold a conference.

Dr. Jenkins has announced that the City

of New York from Liverpool, which is due Wednesday, will be detained until all the baggage of all the passengers is fumigated. If there are cases of sickness aboard, or if there were any deaths at sea, the cabin pa sengers will be held from two to five days, or perhaps longer.

Channesy M. Depew Is on Board. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and wife and daughter of Secretary of State Foster are among the passengers, but Dr. Jenkins says no exception will be made to the rule and they and their baggage will be subjected to the same treatment as others. No one will be allowed to board the vessel except quarantine officials, and no passengers or baggage will be allowed to leave the vessel until Dr.

Jenkins has given permission.
R. C. Kerins, of Missouri, member of the Republican National Executive Committee, is supposed to be on the Normannia. Mr. Kerins left his home in St. Louis about a week ago to come to this city to go on duty at Republican headquarters. He was much needed there. Mr. Kerins also incidentally intended to meet his son Ernest, who is a passenger on the Hamburg-American steamship Normannia.

Chairman Carter yesterday morning early received a telegram at his apartments at the Plaza Hotel which read as follows: "I am on board the Normannia." This was signed by R. C. Kerina Mr. Carter could not understand it. He could not realize that Mr. Kerins had gone to Europe and returned so soon, and he began to telegraph to St. Louis. Replies from there said that Mr. Kerins had left that city for New York

several days ago.

"The only way I can explain it," said Mr. Carter last night, "is that Mr. Kerins came here, got a tug, and by some means got aboard the steamer. It is likely that he did not have influence enough to get off, and there he is. He is quarantined. We

A NURSE TAKEN SICK.

Br. Jenkins Makes the Round of the Ver sels and Islands-Police Boats to Patrol Quarantine-Cabin Passengers May Be

Put on Another Ship. QUARANTINE, NEW YORK, Sept. 5 -Special]-Health Officer Jenkins returned from his afternoon tour among the plague ships and the quarantine islands about 5 o'clock in the evening. At that time he declined to be interviewed, pleading extreme weariness as the reason. After a rest and dinner he reappeared at the office at 8

and told his story to the newspaper men. The first ship he visited was the Normannia. He had over 400 letters for the passengers, which he delivered to the purser. The surgeon reported to him that one death occurred in the preceding 24 hours, and that new cases had appeared. These were all among the crew. He ordered the dead to be premated and the sick to be taken to Swinburne Island. The rest of the crew were transferred to Hoff-

man Island. Then he boarded the Rugia, where found one death and two new cases sines his last visit. These he had also disposof in the same manner. These cases rred in the steerage.

His Visit to the Islands. Going to Hoffman Island, he learned to Going to Hollman Island, he learned that there was a new case of cholera among the steerage passengers transferred there tross the Normannia. At Swinburne Island there was another death, making three new deaths since his visit of Sunday aftern con-One of the most serious developmenthe day was the sickness of a woman ton Swinburne Island. While Dr. Je reported this, he would not say position. reported this, he would not say posi-that the nurse had cholers. He prac-admitted it, however, when he said a would now be more difficult than obtain nurses for the quarantine islan On the whole, Dr. Jenkins en himself as encouraged by the result

disease were among the isclated cases was encouraging.

The police patrol arrangements were completed to-day. Superintendent Byrnes detailed two sergeants and 16 policemen to patrol the district in which the quarantined ships are anchored and allow no boat to approach within half a mile of them. The police have two fast tugs for this purpose, the Rawson and the Golden Bod. They began the patrol to-night.

Dr. Jenkins ordered the French liner La Bourgogne, which is in the Upper Bay, under a quarantine of five daya. There is a mild panie aboard, which is entirely unnecessary, as no cholera has developed. The Stuppenhuk, which is also in the Upper Bay, has no cholera aboard, but will probably be detained for a longer period.

Dr. Jenkins has asked the Hamburg-American Packet Company for a sound steamboat or other larger vessel to transfer the Normannia's cabin passengers in order that they may be better and more safely cared for. The proposition originated with the passengers, who offered to pay for the steamer. The company, however, will agree to pay for it, Dr. Jenkins said, as well as for the proper care of the passengers after they are transferred to her. He saw a representative of the company about the matter. Pive Days Quarantine for La Bourgogne, After this is done, similar arrangements will also be made for the cabin passengers of the Rugia. At present there are only on Swinburne Island three nurses—two women and one man. There are eight cholera patients there.

tients there. WELL DONE, QUEBEC.

The Provincial Board of Health Prohi MONTREAL, QUE., Sept. 5.—[Special.]— The Provincial Board of Health to-day passed the following stringent regulations, which have the effect of law:

It is forbidden, until further orders, to bring either by water or land emigrants or the effects of emigrants within the Province the effects of emigrants within the Province of Quebec. It is forbidden any vessel coming. from a port infected with cholera to land at any place in the Province of Quebec, or to disembark either passengers, crew, baggage or merchandise. It is forbidden any vessel having had during the passage any case of cholera on board to land at any place in the Province of Quebec or to disembark either passengers, crew, baggage or merchandise.

embark either passengers, crew, baggage or merchandise.

It is resolved that inspectors under control of the Provincial Board be appointed at Montreal, Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec, Levis, Rimouski and at other places where it may be necessary, also at Metanedia on the Inter-Colonial Railway, and at Otterburn on the Temiscounta Railway, and at any other railway station where it may be deemed necessary to enforce the by-laws of the Provincial Board of Health respecting the landing of emigrants or their effects or the landing of vessels coming from infected ports, or having had cholers on board.

A disnetch from Otters come.

A dispatch from Ottawa says: At a meeting of the Cabinet the danger of the entrance into Canada of cholera was discussed earnestly and measures for its exclusion were considered. It was decided to issue stringent quarantine regulations.

DR. BYRON A VOLUNTARY EXILE.

He Says the Symptoms of His Patients Are Those of Asiatic Cholera.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 .- Dr. Byron went into voluntary exile yesterday to remain for no one knows how long in the pest hospitals at Swinburne Island. He is the scientist and bacteriological expert and lecturer at the Loomis Laboratory. He will be forced to quarantine himself as strictly as any of his patients are quarantined.
"The symptoms of the patients are those of Asiatic cholers," said Dr. Byron. "The dead people had all the appearance of

MET HIS FATHER'S FATE.

The Corpse of a Murdered Johnstown Mar Found in the Same Spot in Which His Parent Was Killed-The Besult of a

JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 5. - [Special.] - Jacob W. Rose, a farmer, was found dead yester-day morning on the roadside near his home ten miles from this city, and now it is certain he was murdered. On the side of his head is a large hole as if made by some blunt instrument, and the body was badly swollen, showing that he had been dead for some time, although he was seen Saturday. On that evening Rose and Oliver Roberts, of this city, had a quarrel which ended in a fight, Oliver getting the worst of it. This snatched up a large stone and threw it a Rose with deadly aim, the stone striking the latter on the head, the wound which no

doubt caused his death.

Rose, binding the wound with a handker chief, started for the house. This was the last seen or heard of him until his body was found yesterday morning. Oliver Robert must have known that the wound was dangerous one, as he immediately escaped to the woods and all traces of him has been lost. People have passed the place where the body of Rose was found since then, but it was so hidden by the bushes that it could not be seen from the main road.

A singular coincidence is that a few years ago a murder almost similar to that of Saturdsy occurred at the very spot where the body of Rose was found, the victim being the aged father of Rose, who lost his life at the hands of a neighbor. They quarreled and the man struck old man Rose over the head with a board, from which he died a short time after. The authorities think that Oliver will be caught in the vicinity of

DANIEL DOUGHERTY DEAD.

After a Long Illness, the Brilliant Lawyer and Orator Succumbs to Nervous Prostration-A Sketch of Ris Remarkable

Career-His Services to the Party. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5. - Daniel Doughrty, the lawyer and orator, died this after oon aged 66 years. The cause of his death

was nervous prostration.

Daniel Dougherty was born in Philadelphis October 15, 1826. He was educated at private schools, studied law and was admitted to the bar May 2, 1849. He soon became noted as an orator, humorist and po-intical speaker, and was a strong friend of the National Government in 1862. He was one of the founders of the first Union League and worked earnestly for President Lincoln's re-election in 1864, but subsequently acted with the Democratio "Orators and Oratory" have been much admired. Among his note-worthy addresses was one delivered before the literary societies of Lafayette College, which was quoted and commented on by Lord Lytton in the News of Commons in 1879. He med at the control of the con speech of welcome to President Lincoln at the Philadelphia Union League in January, 1864, and the speech nominating General Hancock for the Presidency in the Demo-

ratic Convention of 1880. BIG TIN PLATE WORKS CLOSED.

Two Thousand More Welsh Workers Find Themselves Out of Work.

LONDON, Sept. &-The Upper Forest Tin Plate Company, near Swansea, Wales, has announced its intention of closing the works. This will result in throwing 2,000 hands out of employment.

Owing to the deep distress prevailing among hundreds of families in this place through their means of livelihood being cut off, a relief fund has been opened and measures have been adopted to assist the impoverished people.

REDUCED TO ASHES,

All Who Die of Cholera at New York Quarantine Are Quickly Cremated

ON SWINBURNE ISLAND.

The Furnace Has Been Used During Plagues of Former Years. NEWS OF THE SCOURGE ABROAD.

A Better Feeling at Hamburg, but Lubeck

Now Falls a Victim.

INFECTED PROVISIONS TO COME OVER

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The crematory on Swinburne Island, where the bodies of the cholers victims are burned, was built in 1889 by the Quarantine Commissioners under the act of 1888 appropriating \$20,000 for its erection. It is a small brick building with a retort constructed within it where the bodies are reduced to ashes.

The total cost of construction was \$15,000, and \$5,000 was returned into the State Treasury. The retort itself was built by a Pennsylvanian at a cost of \$5,200. mortuary vault, which will hold 32 bodies, adjoins it. Under the law all bodies which come to the island for cremation must be held for 24 hours, and if the friends of the dead desire to obtain possession of them they must notify the health authorities before this period has expired.

Such bodies will be embalmed and placed in the mortuary and kept there until all danger from infection or contagion is passed. In the past two years nine bodies have been cremated at Swinburne Island. They were all cases of yellow fever, chagres fever or intermittent fever, and were pas-sangers or members of crews who had died on board ships coming from Southern ports. Superintendent John Butler, who is in charge at Swinburne Island, has kept the furnaces going ever since the Moravia arrived in port, and as many bodies have been burned in the last two days as were incinerated in

the two years previous. The bodies of the cholers victims are wrapped in sheets soaked with bi-chloride of mercury when they are removed from the ships to protect the men who handle them from infection. At the crematory, when Superintendent Butler is ready, another sheet soaked in alum is wrapped about the corpse, which is then laid on an iron tray. When the retort has reached a tempera-

ture of about 6000 the door is hurriedly opened and the tray shoved in. The alum checks combustion long enough for the attendants to closs the door. It takes between two and three hours to reduce the body to sales. The retort can only hold one tray, but one of the two in use at the crematory is so large that the body of a grown person and a child can be placed in it and burned together. So far, Superintendent Butler has been able to dispose of all the bodies brought from the ships without difficulty.

CASES IN LUBECK.

ing in Unhappy Hamburg.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.-Two new cases of holera are reported to-day in Lubeck. No deaths from the disease have occurred in that city. At Niendorf, a bathing resort near Lubeck, two cases and one death from the disease are reported. There has been one new case of cholera reported at Bremen since noon yesterday. No deaths have been reported. At Hamburg the ambulances took to the

hospital yesterday 280 cholera patients, of whom 18 died. This was 45 fewer patients than were reported to the hos-pital Saturday, while the deaths were 38 less in number. The city yesterday presented quite an animated yesterday presented quite an animated scene compared with its appearance on the proceeding Sunday. The public resorts were largely patronized, and, altogether, there was displayed a more confident feeling, which still prevails this morning, as it is believed the decrease in new cases and dashe will continue. deaths will continue.

PROVISIONS FROM HAMBURG

Landed Upon Steamships at Southampto and Sent to America.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-The United States Consul at Berlin has telegraphed the Secretary of State as follows: Starkloff reported that he has positive information that Hamburg steamers are supplied at Southampton with provisions from Hamburg."

This information was communicated to the Treasury Department at once, and Acting Secretary Spaulding telegraphed it to Dr. Glavis, at New York, attorney for sev-eral steamship companies, with the request that he bring the matter to the attention of the steamship companies and inform him of the result. He also telegraphed Dr. Glavis

Steamers bringing returning cattlemen alone not necessarily subject to 20 days' quarantine, but will be detained until health officers are assured their entrance will not introduce cholera.

PLAGUE SHIPS IN ENGLAND. Cholera Cases on Board Both at Liverpor and in the Tyne.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5. - The steamer Clement has arrived in the Mersey from Hamburg, two of her crew died from sholera. On the voyage seven others were attacked with the disease. Three of them were landed at Falmouth. The other four are on board the steamer. They are re-covering. The vessel was placed in quar-

The steamer Elbe, from Hamburg, arrived in the Tyne last evening with one of her officers down with cholera. He was re-moved to the floating hospital than has been provided for cholera patients, where he died this morning. The steamer has been

The Daily Record in France. PARIS, Sept. 5.—Forty-one new cases of holera and four deaths from the disease were reported in this city yesterday. In Rouen seven new cases and one death were reported. At Havre seven new cases cholers and nine deaths were reported.

ANTWERP, Sept. 5. - The hospital returns here to-day show nine new cases of cholera and one death from the disease. This will compel the consuls to continue to issue foul bills. Cases of cholers were reported to-day at Malines and Ghent.

reported throughout Russia on Friday 3,812 new cases and 1,751 deaths from the disease. In the City of 8t. Petersburg 103 new cases and 40 deaths were reported yesterday. Compared with the official figures of T tay the returns for Friday for all Russi decrease of 2,861 new cases and 9.

LIZZIE BORDEN'S HOPE Now Lies in the Testimony That Mrs.

Marshall and Daughter Can Give-Their Story, and Why They Haven't Told It

TAUNTON, MASS., Sept. 5,-[Special.]-

Mrs Marshall and her daughter will be most important witnesses for the defense if Lizzie Borden is ever brought to trial for the murder of her parents. She said to-day — and her daughter corroborated her statement—that on the corroborated her statement—that on the morning of the tragedy she and her daughter drove down to Third street shortly after 11 o'clock and saw a villainous-looking man jump over the Borden's back fence, hurry through to Dr. Chagnon's yard, jump into a buggy that was in waiting and drive away. Of course they paid no attention to it at the time, but half an hour later they drove through Second street and saw a crowd in front of the house and heard that a murder had been committed. Before any suspicion had rested on Lizzie Borden Mra Marshall had told friends about the man she had had rested on Lizzie Borden Mrs. Marshall had told friends about the man she had seen jump over the Bordens' back fence.

Mrs. Marshall is a woman of unquestioned veracity, and her daughter's words have equal weight. She was asked to-night why she had not appeared at the pre-liminary hearing in the case, and her deep mourning, together with the statement that she had just buried her husband, was a sufficient explanation of her ignorance of the course events had her ignorance of the course events had taken. She did not know how important her testimony would have been at th

hearing.

The police at Fall River were informed of the nature of Mrs. Marshall's evidence a few days ago, but they apparently ignored the clue which she gave them and intimated the clue which she gave them and unreliable that it was from an unreliable source. Mrs. Marshall will, however, be able to sustain her reputation for truth, if it is required. This is the most important clue outside the Borden house which has

AN ASSASSIN FOILED.

Detroit Agog Over a Sensational Attempt to Murder-A Presbyteria, Minister's Close Call-He Refused . Man Money and Barely Escaped a Lallet.

DETROIT, Sept. & -One of the most sensational attempts at murder, with robbery as an incentive, that has ever taken place in this city occurred this evening at the residence of Rev. David M. Gooper, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, one of the most fashionable in this city. While sitting in his study at his home, 501 Jefferson avein his study at his home, 301 Jefferson avenue, a caller who gave his name as Mr. Wilkinson was announced. He desired a private interview with the reverend gentleman, which was accorded him. After an interval of five minutes the family were startled by hearing a struggle and cries of murder, mingled with entreaties for help. Frank P. Boughton, who was in the house, rushed to Mr. Cooper's assistance and found him struggling desperately with the stranger, who was trying to use a revolver which he had in his right hand.

Wilkinson fired the revolver once, the buil grazing one of Mr. Cooper's fingers and narrowly missing his head. After a fierce struggle the desperate robber was pinned to the wall by his two adversaries and held there for 20 minutes until the police arrived and took him to the station. There he

and took him to the station. There he make any other statement.

make any other statement.

When Mr. Cooper had regained his composure after the desperate struggle, he stated that Wilkinson had demanded a sum of money from him, which, being refused, caused the stranger to attack him as related.

SCIENTISTS ON A QUEST.

Searching Among Pennsylvania Mountains

ALTOONA, Sept. 5.-[Special.]-A small party of gentlemen left Washington some time ago, presumably in the interests of the Government. On Thursday two of the party arrived in Altoona. One of the party was Prof. A. L. Smith, employed in the Washington observatory, and the other W. C. Powell, an engineer on the United States Geodetic survey. They were provided with field glasses, instruments for taking observations, etc. Observations were taken from Wopsononock, Lookout, Penn-Mar, Broad Top, Hundred Springs and other places. They had in their possession a map prepared about ten years ago. A careful examination was made

from Brush Mountain.

It is thought here that the object of the party is the selection of a favorable site for the location of a National Observatory for astronomical and meteoroligical purposes, there being no first-class Government sta-tion in this State. The scientists will visit Cresson part.

STRIKERS SURRENDER.

The Contest at the Bughes & Patters Illi at Philadelphia Ended.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 .- The striking iron workers at the Hughes & Patterson mill threw up the sponge this morning. Last night a meeting of the Amalgamat Association was held, and the men pressed for a declaration that the strike is off. At 7 o'clock this morning the offices of the firm were besieged by the strikers. About 20 men handed up their Amalgamated Association cards and were given work, while a larger number filed applications for work, and were told that when wanted they

A Surprise for Mr. McAteer. JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Great surprise was shown to-day by the arrest of Charles H. McAteer, a prominent hotel keeper, on a serious charge preferred by Charles Devine, an electrician. The allegation recites that McAteer called at Devine's house frequently when he was absent, and last week he accompanied Mrs. Devine to the seashore. As soon as McAteer arrived from his trip he was arrested and gave bond

BRADDOCK, Sept. 5 .- [Special.] - One from the Westinghouse Air Brake Works at Wilmerding, to Lancaster, England

and an additional order was billed to the

Westinghouse Brake Company at London. During the week 45 carloads of brakes were shipped, which makes a total for the month of nearly 6,000 brakes sent out by the company. A Pittsburg Oil Man Wedded. PARKERSBURG, Sept. 5.-[Special.]-At an early hour this morning W. L. Mc-Cool, an oil man of Pittsburg, and Miss Myrtle Ballentine, a prominent young lady of Parkersburg, were married by Rev. A.
B. Smith in the South Methodist Church.
The bridal party left for Niagara Falls,
Pittaburg and other points.

Her Honeymood Ended. BRADDOCK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Sherman, aged 59 years, whose marriage to John Sherman, aged 71 years, ocday at Malines and Ghent.

A Slight Decrease in Bussia.

Bt. Permansura. Sept. 5.—There were She was a year prominent old lady.

The Carly His Party to Lead It for a Second Time Against the Cohorts of Free Trade.

WELL-WEIGHED LONG AND

In Which It Is Shown That the Republican Party Has Done So Well That

BE CONTINUED IN DESERVES TO

The President Begins by Dwelling on the Superiority of the Present National Currency-Wildcat Banking Scored Unmercifully-Revival of American Shipping Due to Republican Efforts-Blaine Given the Credit for Reciprocity-Great Increase in Exports Due to Reciprocal Agreements -A Strong Plea for the Continuance of a Protective Tariff-Inconsistencies of the Democratic Platform Pointed Out-He Reiterates His Hopes for a Free and Fair Election and an Honest Count.

ison's letter of acceptance of the renomination for the office he holds was given out for publication this evening. It is dated September 3, when the President left it here to be given out to-day, and is as fol-

Hon. William McKinley, Jr., and others, Com-

GENTLEMEN: I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 20, of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention recently held at Minneapolia. I accept the nomination, and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration. I have endeavored, without wavering or weariness, so far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1888. If the policies of the administration have not been distinctively and progressively American and Republican policies, the fault has not been in the purpose but in the

I shall speak frankly of the legislation of Congress and of the work of the Executive denartments, for the credit of any successes that have been attained is in such measure due to others-Senators and Representatives, as to the efficient heads of the severa Executive Departments—that I may do so without impropriety. A vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries, and and to turn them over to the Government this challenge to a review of what has been

done we promptly and gladly accept. Serious Results of a Change of Policy. The great work of the Fifty-first Congress has been subjected to the revision of Democratic House of Representatives, and the acts of the Executive Department to its scrutiny and investigation. A Democratinational administration was succeeded by a Republican administration, and the freshness of the events gives unusual facilities for fair comparison and judgment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the Republican to the declared policies of the Democratic party involved such serious re sults to the business interests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the Democratic party proposes to undo will justify this opinion.

The Rupublican party, during the Civil War, devised a national currency, consisting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the Government, and of national bank notes, based upon the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issues of State banks and the intended result, that all such issues should be withdrawn, was realized. There are men among us now who never saw a State bank

The notes furnished directly or indirectly by the United States have been the only and the safe and acceptable paper currency of the people. Bank failures have brough no fright, delay or loss to the bill holders The note of an insolvent bank is as good and as current as a Treasury note-for the credit of the United States is behind it. Onr money is all national money-I might almost say international, for these bills

are not only equally and indiscriminately

accepted at par in all the States, but in some foreign countries. The Democratic party, if entrusted with the control of the Government, is now pledged to repeal the tax on State bank issues, with a view to putting into circulation again under such diverse legislation as the States may adopt a flood of local bank issues. Only those who, in the years before the war, experienced the inconvenience and losses attendant upon the use of such money can appreciate what a return to that system involves. The denomina tion of a bill was then often no indication of its value. The bank detector of vesterday was not a safe guide to-day as to credit or values. Merchants deposited several times during the day-lest the hour of bank closing should show a depreciation of the money taken in the morning. The traveler could not use in a journey to the East the issues of the most solvent banks of the West; and in consequence a money changer's office was the familiar neighbor of the ticket office and the lunch counter. The farmer and the laborer found the money received for their

products or their labor depreciated when they came to make their purchases, and the

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- President Har- | sion or excited more general interest than that of a recovery by the United States of its appropriate share of the ocean-carrying trade. This subject touches not only our pockets, but our national pride. Practically all the freights for the transporting to Europe the enormous annual supplies of provisions furnished by this country and for the large return of manufactured ducts have for many years been paid to foreign ship owners. Thousands of immi-grants annually seeking homes under our flag have been denied the sight of it until they entered Sandy Hook, while increasing thousands of American citizens, bent on European travel, have each year stepped in-

to a foreign jurisdiction at New York docks. The merchandise balance of trade, which the Treasury books show, is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage moneys. The great ships-the fastest upon the sea-which are now in peace profiting by our trade, are, is a secondary sense, warships of their respect ive governments, and in the event of war would, under existing contracts with their Governments, speedlly take on the guns for which their decks are already prepared, and enter with terrible efficiency upon the work

The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect Government aid-the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the mails or of an annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct ships so

on demand, upon specified terms. Stars and Stripes Soon to Be Affoat, It was plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines a similar policy must be entered upon. The Fifty-first Congress enacted such a law, and under its beneficent influence 16 American steamships, of an aggregate tennage of 57,400 tens, and costing \$7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American shipyards. In addition to this, it is now practically certain that we shall soon have, under the American flag, one of the finest steamship lines sailing out of New York for any European nort. This contract will result in the construction in American vards of four new passenger steamships, of 10,000 tons each, costing about \$8,000,000, and will add to our naval reserve six steamships, the fastest

A special interest has been taken by me in the establishment of lines from our South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and, though my expectations have not yet been realized, attention has been called to the advantages possessed by these ports, and when their people are more fully alive to their interests I do not doubt that they will be able to secure the capital needed to enable them to profit by their great natural advantages.

A Feature of the Republican Party Alone. The Democratic party has found no place in its platform for any reference to this subject, and has shown its hostility to the general policy by refusing to expend an appropriation made during the last administration for ocean mail contracts with American lines. That part of the people, workmen in our shops, the capitalists seeking new enterprises, must decide whether the great ships owned by Americans which have sought American registry shall again humbly ask a place in the English naval reserve—the great ships now on the designers' tables go to fereign shippards for con-struction and the United States lose the now brightening opportunity of recovering a place commensurate with its wealth, the skill of its constructors and the courage of its sailors in the carrying trade of all the

Another related measure, as furnishing an increased ocean traffic for our ships and of great and permanent benefit to the farmers and manufacturers as well, is the reciprocity policy declared by section 3 of the tariff act of 1890, and now in practical operation with five of the nations of Central and South America, San Domingo, the Spanish and British West India Islands, and with Germany and Austria, under special trade arrangements with each.

The removal of the duty on sugar and the continuance of coffee and tea upon the free list, while giving great relief to our own people by chespening articles used increasingly in every household, was also of such enormous advantage to the countries exporting these articles as to suggest that in consideration thereof, reciprocal factors should be shown in their tariffs to articles exported by us to their markets.

Mr. Blaine Credited With Beciprocity. they came to make their purchases, and the whole business of the country was hindered and burdened. Changes may become necessary, but a national system of currency—safe and acceptable throughout the whole country—is the good fruit of bitter experiences, and I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the Demogratic party.

Few subjects have elicited more discus-Great credit is due to Mr. Blaine for the