

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

LI HUNG CHANG

Arrived Friday Morning on the American Liner St. Paul.

Li Hung Chang, viceroy of China, ambassador extraordinary to Russia and world-renowned diplomat, arrived in New York on the 28th and became the guest of the nation. The stately St. Louis passed Fire Island at 10:30 a. m. with the distinguished visitor on board. The American built professional of the sea made the trip from Southampton in six days and three hours. She was saluted by the tooting of whistles, tugs and steamers as she passed up the lower bay and entered the narrows.

Preparations for the reception of the famous Chinaman had been carefully arranged. Maj. Gen. Thomas Ringer, commander of the department of the east, as the personal representative of President Cleveland, with two staff officers, Maj. George W. Davis and Capt. Mills; William W. Rockhill, first assistant secretary of state, representing his department; the Chinese minister, Yang Yu, and secretary of the Chinese consul, Sze, and a representative of the United States Dispatch Press, boarded the United States dispatch boat Dolphin early and steamed down the bay to meet the ambassador.

The first party to greet the magnificent specter, the rays of a brilliant sun lighting up their white forms, and reflecting upon the highly polished railings and protruding runs, with dazzling effect. Admiral Bance was in personal command, and at an early hour had the men down upon deck ready to greet the nation's guest.

The visit of Li Hung Chang to the United States is not of an official character. He has no special mission from his emperor, although he bears an autograph letter from his royal highness to President Cleveland. The viceroy is simply taking advantage of his homeward trip to the United States to get a personal glimpse into the inner life of Americans and Europeans and to investigate modern civilization. His visit to this country will prove interesting and instructive one, for he has frequently expressed doubts of the wonderful advance in science made here.

He has just completed an extensive tour of Germany, France and England, where he received with honors none greater than which could have been bestowed upon a king. France spent 80,000 francs to entertain him, but England has not yet reckoned by the cost. He will prefer the democratic style in which he will be entertained in this country, for, owing to his age, he does not court pomp or ceremony, and much prefers to be left to himself. In Havre they had to put him in a padded room while the firing of powerful guns was in operation. His nerves have necessarily gone to pieces.

In explanation of his visits to the different countries the viceroy declares that while purely a personal one, it is expressly in the interest of peace, prosperity and increased commercial relationship of the western nations with China.

TURKS GO RIOTING.

Armed mobs loot the Ottoman Bank in Constantinople. A dispatch to a local London news agency from Constantinople says: Mobs were in possession of a large part of Constantinople last night. Early in the afternoon a body of men armed with revolvers and bombs invaded the Ottoman bank and killed a number of gendarmes on guard. The mob then proceeded to loot the bank and to burn the Turkish tobacco syndicate, which has control of the collection of the taxes on tobacco throughout the empire.

The invaders mounted the roof of the building, and from the open windows fired at the police in the street below. The police returned the fire and several persons were killed and wounded. Then the riot became general. Shops were sacked and bazars invaded and the wildest excitement prevailed throughout certain quarters of Constantinople.

A later report says that there is no doubt but that the movement was revolutionary in plan and scope, that it had its origin at secret meetings of Armenians. About 40 rioters were still in possession of the Ottoman bank at a late hour in the evening, despite all the efforts of the government forces to remove them.

Riots continue and the mobs are constantly increasing in the eastern quarter. A bomb exploded in Constantinople near the Galatazerai guardhouse. Many soldiers were killed and wounded.

LI RECEIVED BY CLEVELAND.

The President Makes a Reply to the Address of the Chinese Viceroy.

President Cleveland received Li Hung Chang at the residence of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, in New York, August 29th. The reception took place in the splendid ball room of Mr. Whitney's home, on Fifth avenue, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. The Chinese Viceroy was escorted from the Waldorf to the Whitney residence by the troops of the Sixth Cavalry, that have been detailed to do such duty ever since his arrival here.

Among those present at the reception were Secretary of State Olney, Assistant Secretary Rockhill, secretary of the Treasury Carlisle and Secretary of War Lamont. The ceremony, which was very brief, was prefaced by Li Hung Chang handing to the President his credentials from the Emperor of China, an elaborate document written on Chinese parchment and wrapped in yellow silk, upon which was the Chinese dragon working in blue, green and white. Li made the following address, which was translated by his interpreter:

Your Excellency—it affords me great pleasure to have the honor to be presented to you on this occasion. The reputation of your highly esteemed virtues is widely known throughout the world, and in you the citizens of the United States of America have invariably placed their confidence, consequently both the interior administration and the exterior relations of this great republic are in a state of peace and tranquility.

It will always be the desire of my august master, the Emperor of China, to maintain the most cordial relations with America, whose friendly assistance rendered to the government of China after the China-Japan war, and whose protection for the safety of the Chinese immigrants in America are always to be highly appreciated.

I am now specially appointed by my august master, the Emperor of China to present to your excellency the assurances of his most friendly feeling toward the United States of America in the hope that your excellency will reciprocally extend to his country and co-operate with him to promote friendly intercourse between our two countries for the cause of human kind.

I trust that your excellency's government will continue to afford protection and kind treatment to the Chinese immigrants in America and to render friendly assistance to the Chinese government when required. May the peoples of our two nations enjoy the benefits of a perpetual peace.

Your Excellency—it gives me great pleasure to receive from your hand the personal letter from your august master, and to greet you as his personal representative.

Since our two countries became better acquainted many incidents have occurred calculated to increase our friendly relations, and not the least gratifying of these the friendly treatment you have shown to our country, his most distinguished subject who has been so honorably and prominently connected with public affairs in his own country and with all that has been attempted in the direction of its advancement and improvement.

Your visit to us at this time is made more impressive by the thought that it is the most distinguished subject who has been so honorably and prominently connected with public affairs in his own country and with all that has been attempted in the direction of its advancement and improvement.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS ORGANIZING

A THIRD PARTY.

The Jefferson Democrats Ready for an Active Campaign. A new political party has been born in Pennsylvania, and it will be known upon the official ballots as the "Jefferson" party. It is composed of "sound money" Democrats of the state, and it came into being at a convention held on Tuesday afternoon in Musical Fend hall Philadelphia, Pa. There were over 200 delegates present, representing all parts of the state.

The convention adopted a strong, old-fashioned Democratic platform, selected Pennsylvania's electors for the national Democratic party's nominees for president and vice-president, chose delegates to the Indianapolis convention and elected a state committee to conduct a vigorous campaign.

William B. Given, of Lancaster, who was unanimously chosen chairman of the new state committee, announced that headquarters would be opened at the Bullitt building at an early date. The quarters will be generously donated by Mr. Bullitt. It is the purpose of Chairman Given to inaugurate an aggressive campaign in every county in the state. To do this, he proposes to enlarge the state committee so that it will include a member from each of the fifty congressional districts in Pennsylvania.

The most notable feature of the convention was the unanimous applause that greeted every mention of the name of President Cleveland. William M. Sizerly, who called the meeting to order, introduced John C. Bullitt as the chairman. J. P. F. Sanderford and J. D. Samuels were made secretaries.

A committee on resolutions was formed and spent an hour or more in drawing up a platform. This they reported to the convention and it was received with much enthusiasm. First—That the Chicago convention was un-democratic and must be repudiated by every honest and patriotic Democrat.

Second—That a third party is essential in order to keep real Democracy from drifting into Republicanism.

Third—That the Allentown platform, pledging the party to the gold standard and opposing the administration of President Cleveland, represents a sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the Democrats of Pennsylvania.

Fourth—That the efforts of a minority of the Democrats of Pennsylvania to hold a second convention for the purpose of repudiating the action of the first must be resisted and overruled.

This platform was adopted with a whoop, and then the convention organized its forces for the fight that is to come. William B. Given, of Lancaster, was elected chairman of the new state committee, and he selected Philadelphia as his headquarters. A full set of delegates was selected to attend the Indianapolis convention, and each name was read off by the secretary with received with cheers. A full set of nominees for electors was also put in the field, all of them Democrats of the old school.

OHIO GOLD DEMOCRATS.

The Chicago Platform Rejected As Undemocratic and Revolutionary.

The state convention of the national Democratic party was called to order at Columbus, O., August 27, by ex-Congressman Joseph H. Outwaite. It represents the Ohio Democrats who favor the gold standard. Mr. Outwaite said the state convention which was called some months ago "by the usual authority, gave us a weak and narrow plan borrowed from the Populists."

When the convention reassembled there were 250 delegates in attendance, representing every county in the state. There was also a large number of spectators. John H. Clark of Youngstown was introduced as the permanent chairman and made a strong speech denouncing the Chicago platform as un-democratic and revolutionary and making an appeal for the preservation of the principles of Democracy as represented by Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland.

The resolutions declared for the maintenance of the present gold dollar as the American standard of value and the use of silver as money, and its coinage and circulation in such quantities only as can be kept at parity with gold.

The resolutions also commended "The wise, patriotic and courageous administration of President Cleveland," and condemned as unpatriotic and undemocratic the refusal of the Chicago convention to approve the same.

After the adoption of the resolutions delegates and electors-at-large were chosen as follows: Delegates-at-large—Hon. Joseph H. Outwaite, of Columbus; Hon. George E. Soney, of Tiffin; William E. Haynes, of Fremont; Michael Ryan, of Cincinnati.

Electors-at-large—W. A. Lynch, of Canton; W. W. Medary, of Columbus. It was decided that the state central committee should act as an executive committee and that it should name candidates for judge of the supreme court and food commissioner on the Democratic state ticket, instead of the Populists.

NEW YORK NOMINATIONS. Congressman Black Reads the Republican State Ticket. Congressman Frank S. Black, of Troy, was nominated for governor by the Republican State convention at Saratoga on the fourth ballot. The third ballot, which was without result, showed the following: Aldridge, 242; Fish, 118; Wadsworth, 42; Black, 154; Baxter, 31; Saxton, 16; Roberts, 38; Ellsworth, 9; Fassett, 6; Odell, 82.

When the fourth ballot proceeded it was seen that Mr. Black would be nominated. When New York was called, Edward Lauterbach arose amid great cheering and cast the total 134 votes for Black. The vote of New York gave Black a majority of the total vote, and gave him the nomination. The official result was: Black, 678; Fish, 6; Aldridge, 77.

The nomination was made unanimous and Mr. Black made a brief speech of thanks. Timothy E. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the first ballot over Titus Shepard and Nevada N. Stranahan. Irving G. Vann was unanimously nominated for Justice of the Court of Appeals, and the convention adjourned.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ZANZIBAR.

A BRITISH VICTORY.

British Gunboats Shell the Usurping Sultan From His Palace. The English foreign office has received dispatches from Zanzibar stating that the usurping sultan, Said Khalid, having refused to surrender, in accordance with the terms of the British consul's ultimatum, the palace was bombarded by the warships in the harbor, and after the bombardment was captured by the British sailors and marines, who had been landed by the war vessels.

Said Khalid was made a prisoner and will be deported to India. The dispatches do not mention the loss on either side. A later dispatch says that Said Khalid and his leading adherents made their escape and took refuge in the German consulate.

Still later dispatches say that at noon the palace and the old custom house were a blazing mass of ruins. Sharp firing continued on the outskirts of the city, where a force of British marines, with 400 loyal Zanzibaris, held the main road. Other sailors and marines are bringing in the prisoners and collecting the dead for burial.

During the bombardment of the palace the steamer Glasgow, which was owned by the late sultan and carried a number of guns, was fired upon by the British warships and immediately sunk.

Other dispatches from Zanzibar say that the bombardment of the palace lasted fifty minutes. The firing was done by the ships Racecock, Thrush and Sparrow. The followers of Said Khalid were stationed behind barricades and kept up a steady fire upon the British soldiers and marines until their positions were carried.

M'KINLEY IS FOR GOLD. His Position Clearly Defined in His Letter. Major McKinley gave out his letter of acceptance on the 26th. It is addressed to Senator John M. Thurston, chairman, and the members of the notification committee named by the Republican national convention. He comes out unequivocally for the maintenance of the present gold standard until international bimetalism can be brought about.

One third of the letter is occupied with the silver question, most of the remainder being devoted to the tariff. Liberal quotations of figures are given to sustain Major McKinley's propositions. He treats also of immigration, pensions, the merchant marine and civil service reform.

COXEY LED FUSIONISTS. Ohio Populists Successfully Treated With the Populists. The populist state convention at Springfield, O., after agreeing on fusion at the end of a three hours debate Wednesday night, was called to order Thursday morning at 8 to hear further reports of committees and to nominate a state ticket. The terms of fusion were an allowance of five presidential electors and the two vacancies on the Democratic ticket, supreme judge and dairy and food commissioner.

Coxey was chairman of the Populist committee to confer with the Democrats as to the leader in making a fight for fusion. As the Populists had 52,000 votes last fall in Ohio the campaign this fall on account of fusion promises to be interesting. There are the usual number of kickers of course, but they are a minority.

TRADE REVIEW.

Failures Have Been Very Heavy.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Clearinghouse certificates have been issued, but instead gold is being hither largely on the swiftest terms. About \$10,000,000 being already on the way. Higher lending rates bring it, notwithstanding foreign events which disturb London markets and growing confidence in the monetary future of the country helps.

Abilities in failures for three weeks ending August 20 were \$20,932,385, against \$20,966,147 last year and \$8,311,470 in 1894. The stoppage of works also continues, including among other iron concerns, the Lake Steel plant at Hammond, Ind., and Lake Side Nail works there. Disruptions in the tin plate association results from the wages demanded and still, presumably, followed by the stoppage of other tin plate iron works are getting very light on business, many contracts having been delayed "until after the election," and there is a feeling that quotations are almost stationary. Gray iron has sold at \$9.25 at Pittsburgh but it is not so active, having amounted to 10,000 tons of pig have purchased the Chicago market.

Coke production at Connellsville decreased 10,000 tons last week, further decrease is expected. Anthracite has again been advanced 2 cents. No gain is seen in the demand for wool goods. Cotton shows a stronger demand, a few qualities slightly better prices, but change has been in selling from store with out disposition to order ahead of requirements.

Speculation in products caused an advance of 1.82c in wheat, but by Thursday it had been lost only to rise again and close at 1.75c the top. Heavy western receipts caused a low as prices are. Breadstreak review says: Changing market values for the last week have been wholly and most strikingly of the kind. Commission houses have done their appearances virtually nothing and the operators waited, though at the end of the week there was an appearance of activity which did not look like the usual thing, at least, among the more prominent speculators were inclined to take the side of the market for a turn. Europe had not been a factor in any true sense. An alternate selling and buying from that side summarizes its operations in our market. The wheat market is in fact, unchanged on the action of money and exchange, followed the break in foreign exchange. This and other things would seem to be responsible for the improved tone of the market, which is decidedly more cheerful feeling which is now asserting itself in speculative quarters.

SCALE SIGNED AT ELWOOD. The Amalgamated Association Wins a Victory. The American Tin Plate Co. of Elwood, Ind., Tuesday morning signed the Amalgamated association scale after having prepared for a long fight with the association. The signing of this firm ends the scale signing of the association, all other firms having signed previously. The scale was the first of its kind previously non-union. The victory at Elwood was not unexpected by the officials of the Amalgamated association, but coming at this time was a surprise, after having made so determined a stand to follow that up by signing very determined fight before they signed. The telegram received Tuesday morning by President M. M. Garland, from President W. B. Leeds, who is also manager of the plant, telling that the scale had been signed, was the signal for the Amalgamated plant, it is expected, will resume operations next week, or as soon as the men are gathered together, and the works put in readiness to operate.

The strike at Elwood gave promise of being long duration, and possibly ending the steel works and iron plant. The strike had been on for several weeks, during which time the firm made attempt to start operations. The workers named "Fort Leeds," being fitted up in a manner similar to the way the Fort Leavenworth soldiers were treated. The Elwood board fences included the steel works and railroad spikes. One of the shops was fitted up with cots and blankets, a culinary department. A carload of provisions and a cook were sent to the plant late last week. When the work in the four superintendents was completed, the plant employs 1,000 men, 700 of whom are members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Two officials of non-union men who shipped to Elwood will find themselves in a predicament. There are about 50 of them, and they started for Elwood Monday. Leechburg, Pa., under arrangements of Manager Leeds to start the mill next week. What Manager Leeds will now do with the question that is arising in the plant is a question. These men were the workers of Leechburg Bros. & Co., who ran a non-union plant at Leechburg, and who failed several ago. They will probably be returned to their homes.

DEMANDS OF THE ARMENIANS. They Had Intended to Do More Much at Constantinople. The London Daily News publishes a dispatch from Constantinople giving report of an interview with Mr. Balfour, who was held as a hostage by the Armenians who seized the Ottoman bank on Wednesday. Mr. Balfour says his captor told him he also to attack the Porte and the Armenians to blow up the Vivandia police station and seize the credit Lyonnais, but that the Armenians precipitated at the Ottoman bank, and further said that they would shortly return to Constantinople and persist in their demands on the government until they got what they requested, namely, the return with complete autonomy for the province.

Struck an Iceberg. Capt. Burnside and 22 of the crew of the British tramp steamer Moldava, were up at sea in three open boats by the side of the ice steamer Circe, which arrived at New York, August 25, from Glasgow. The ice steamer struck an iceberg during a fog on Friday morning. They had bullet holes through them, but whether this is a case of murder or suicide is not yet known. The Moldava was bound from Halifax with a cargo of coal. She was owned by the Mercantile Shipping Co., London, and was of 1,471 tons registered.

Spanish Defeat. Thomas Estrada Palma, president of the Cuban junta at New York, received a dispatch from General Calixto Garcia of the army. In the letter he says that after he defeated the River Conto. The army made the river Conto. After the capture of the Spanish gunboat, the junta captured the Spanish gunboat, Manzanillo. He also took a large quantity of ammunition from the enemy.