FOR GOLD STANDARD.

THE TH[illegible]KET CONVENTION [illegible]NDIANAPOLIS.

[illegible]al Democratic Party [illegible] Full Delegation—Empire State's Declaration of Principles—Vermont Goes Republican by a Large Majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois, chairman of the provisional committee appointed at Chicago five weeks ago, called the convention of gold standard Democrats to order in Tomlinson hall. Over 800 delegates are present, representing 41 or 42 states and Territories. Considering the fact that the original call for the meeting of representatives of ten middle western states was only issued July 20, the managers feel that they have reason to feel proud of the result of their work.

Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower of New York was named by the national committee for temporary chairman.

Among those now most prominently mentioned as candidates are Secretary J. Sterling Morton, Secretary Carlisle, General John C. Black of Illinois, Senator Vilas, Senator Palmer, ex-Congressman Outhwaite, and there is still some talk of Senator Gray of Delaware. Despite his firm refusal, General Tracey of New York, Senator Gray and Comptroller Eckels cling to the suggestion of Vilas, but the Wisconsin senator insists that the Badger state is for Bragg and that he does not desire the honor. David Lawler of Minnesota is for Secretary Carlisle. The Kentuckian's name is received with favor, but there is an undercurrent of opinion that the nomination of any one connected with the administration would be unwise. The eastern delegates as a rule are taking no hand in the selection of the candidates. They say they are willing to let the prevailing sentiment in the central, middle western and border states, where the main battleground is, govern in this matter.

The Carlisle Currency Plan.

A currency plank which is receiving much favorable consideration is one which has been indorsed by the treasury department and contains suggestions by Secretary Carlisle. It is largely on the line which he has advocated in the finance committees in congress. It is as follows:

"We recognize the fact that the existing currency system of the United States, created in a period of national stress, is not based upon sound and scientific principles and requires serious revision to adapt it to the needs of commerce and production. The tendency of the system of government paper money and national bank notes based upon bonded security has been to restrict circulation where it was needed, to accumulate idle capital in a few centers, to subject the rate of interest to the fluctuations and radical inequalities in different sections, to restrict enterprise and cripple industry, to make currency scarce in times of business activity and redundantly plentiful in times and places where it was not needed and at such times to expel the surplus in the form of gold, the money of international exchange. The gold standard has not been the cause, but the victim, of these conditions. The banks also have been the victims of laws not of their making, the result of war necessities, and have incurred unmerited hostility because they have been prevented by these laws from rendering the services to agriculture, industry and commerce which should be their legitimate and natural function under a proper currency system.

"We believe that the protection of the public credit against the results of agitation for the debasement of the metallic standard has been rendered doubly difficult by the defective character of our paper currency. The gold standard has borne the odium of events for which it is not responsible and which should be directed against the vicious policy of government paper currency subject to perpetual reissue. The sale of bonds for gold on four occasions during the past three years has been due to the fact that the existing currency system has thrown upon the treasury an obligation which should be imposed by law upon the banks. This system of legal tender paper has brought discredit and suffering to every people who have resorted to it and has been discarded by every civilized state which has sought to place its currency upon a sound and scientific basis.

"We demand therefore that the initial steps be taken for the withdrawal from circulation of the legal tender notes or for a change of the existing system of redemption and reissue, and we demand, in order that there may be no improper contraction of the currency and that it may be capable of ready adjustment to the demands of business that the present banking laws be so modified as to interpose no obstacle to the creation of an elastic banking currency, subject to such control as shall insure uniformity, security and redemption in standard coin on demand."

The Syracuse Convention.

SARATOGA, Sept. 2.—The state convention of the gold standard Democracy held here elected ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild as permanent chairman and named the following delegates at large to the national convention at Indianapolis: Roswell P. Flower of Watertown, General Charles Tracey of Albany, Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, General George Magee of Watkins. Judge Robert Earl and ex-Secretary Whitney were nominated for electors at large. The following platform was adopted:

The Democrats of the state of New York assembled in convention at Syracuse adopt the following platform:

The maintenance of the constitution in its integrity; the preservation of the national credit unimpaired and the national honor unsullied; the freedom of the individual to engage in all the pursuits of life unhampered by the interference of paternal government, and the right of every citizen to receive the reward of his labor undiminished by a debased standard of value are fundamental and essential principles of the Democratic party.

We repudiate the Chicago platform and its supplement, the Populist platform adopted at St. Louis, because both violate and attack all these Democratic principles.

We repudiate the nominations of the Chicago convention. Its candidate for president stands as such upon the Populist platform, with its demands for unlimited paper money distributed direct to the people, and its socialistic and anti-American demands for the extension of paternal government, as he does upon the platform adopted at Chicago. He actively sought the Populist nomination. Having obtained it, he has never rejected it, and he has never repudiated the declarations of the Populist platform.

More than all, we deplore the outburst of sectional hate which attended the adoption of the Chicago platform and the detectable attempt to divide a democratic people, all standing with equal rights and opportunities before the law, into rich and poor, and under the stimulus of the class prejudice thus aroused to treat with reckless contempt the views of the large and earnest minority in the convention who sought to confine its utterance to a declaration of Democratic principles.

This platform is accepted by the presidential nominee of the convention in the spirit in which it was adopted. Every speech he delivers is fired with inflammatory appeals to the poor against the rich, in a base, un-American and antisocial effort to obtain votes by arousing and stimulating a passionate class hatred among our people. We appeal to our Democratic fellow citizens seriously to consider this, which is the gravest feature of the pending elections. How long can our Democratic institutions endure if this assault upon them succeeds?

The Chicago platform attacks the constitution both in the letter and spirit. It threatens to overcome decisions of the supreme court displeasing to the party caucus by packing the court through an increase of the number of judges, thus striking a deadly blow at the vital constitutional principle of the independence of the judiciary.

Under the guise of resenting federal interference in local affairs it impliedly condemns the exercise of the constitutional power of the federal executive to protect the transportation of the mails, to insure freedom of commerce among the several states and to enforce the decrees of the federal courts when resisted by force and riot.

In proposing to open the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the relative market values of silver and gold are now in the proportions of 32 to 1, the Chicago platform threatens a partial repudiation of that public debt the validity of which the constitution declares "shall not be questioned." It reaches a climax of arbitrary interference with individual rights when it seeks to force its debased money upon the public by forbidding contracts which provide for payment in any medium more valuable than the depreciated legal tender which it proposes to establish.

Repudiate the Chicago Platform.

We repudiate the Chicago platform because it proposes to substitute for our present standard of value, which is equal to the best in the world, an unstable and depreciated standard, which has been rejected by every civilized and prosperous and commercial nation and which would put us on a monetary level with China, Mexico and other countries where labor is notoriously underpaid.

The Chicago platform declares against gold monometallism and advocates legislation which must inevitably lead to silver monometallism. It advocates a monetary system which would offer an unlimited field of speculation to the capitalist, but would materially reduce the purchasing power of every dollar paid to the wage earner and punish honest thrift by depreciating the value of every savings bank deposit and every life insurance policy.

We heartily commend the administration of Grover Cleveland. He has been loyal to the principles of true Democracy. His administration has been efficient, honorable and economical. He deserves the thanks of the whole people and has earned and will receive the praise of a grateful posterity.

We hold that it is the duty of the government of the United States in the exercise of its constitutional functions in respect to coinage and currency to follow and not to force the preferences of the people. The gold standard is a monetary fact which cannot be changed by act of congress. In the face of the long continued existence of that standard in the United States and the unmistakable world wide selection of gold in preference to silver as a monetary standard, any attempt to tamper with that standard is vicious in principle, dishonest in practice, destructive of confidence and thoroughly un-Democratic. We are therefore in favor of a firm and unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard of value so long as that standard continues to be a monetary fact.

We believe that the federal government should be directly divorced from the business of banking and therefore demand the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of legal tender or treasury notes by the government or the reissuing of such notes when they have only been redeemed in gold. We favor the enactment by congress of such legislation as will permit the establishment of a banking currency ample in volume for the needs of business, readily adjusting itself to such needs, absolutely secure in every contingency and at all times redeemable in gold.

We are opposed to Republican protection. We recognize in protection, by which the federal power of taxation on imports is exercised for the benefit of a class, the mainstay of trusts, the parent of monopoly, the fruitful source of the present political dangers which threaten the nation.

The Bland-Allison act of 1878 and the so called Sherman act of 1890 were measures largely designed to afford protection to the producers of silver, and the latter act, under which from 1890 to 1893 the government of the United States purchased monthly 4,500,000 ounces of silver, nearly six tons daily, and issued treasury notes therefor, so threatened the national credit and produced such distrust of the power of the government to maintain the standard of value that to it far more than to any other influence is due the business depression of the last three years and the consequent free silver agitation which finds in that depression its only hope of success.

As Democrats loyal to the maintenance of the constitution and zealous in our support of the credit and honor of our country, we cannot indorse the candidates nominated at Chicago, nor the champion of Republican prohibitory protection nominated at St. Louis. We declare therefore that the approaching convention at Indianapolis should nominate on a Democratic platform Democratic candidates, to whom we pledge our hearty support, and we instruct our delegates to that convention to use every effort to bring about such nominations.

Republicans Carry Green Mountain State.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 2.—The Green Mountain state declared for Josiah Grout, Republican, of Derby for governor and for the Republican state ticket entire by a majority that equaled the prediction of the most confident Republican managers. The count in all sections of the state shows substantial Republican gains and indicates that the majority for the Republican state ticket will be about 33,000. H. Henry Powers, the Republican congressional candidate in the First district and William W. Grout in the Second are both re-elected by increased majorities, and the state senate and house are in the control of the Republicans by practically the same majority as two years ago. The weather generally was cool and fair throughout the state and brought out the hundreds of Republican voters who have not been to the polls for years. Practically the full Republican vote was cast. On the other hand, the lack of organization in the Democratic ranks was very apparent. Many Democrats who do not indorse the platform of the Chicago convention remained away from the polls, while the more dissatisfied ones voted for the Republican ticket. The antagonism to Grout, resulting from the convention which nominated him, which, it was claimed, would develop in the vote, was not in evidence to any great extent. The Republican state ticket elected is as follows:

Governor—Josiah Grout of Derby.

Lieutenant Governor—Nelson W. Fisk of Isle La Motte.

State Treasurer—Henry F. Field of Rutland.

Secretary of State—Chauncey W. Brownell of Burlington.

State Auditor—Franklin D. Hale of Lunenburg.

Congressman from First District—H. Henry Powers of Morrisville.

Congressman from Second District—William W. Grout of Barton.

New York State Nominations.

SARATOGA, Aug. 27.—The Republican state convention at its session in this city made these nominations:

For Governor—Frank S. Black of Rensselaer.

For Lieutenant Governor—Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Irving G. Vann of Onondaga.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—FLOUR—State and western quiet and lower to sell; city mills patents, $4@4.35; winter patents, $3.80@3.60; city mills clears, $3.60; winter straights, $3.20@3.30.

WHEAT—No. 2 red opened steady on light deliveries, but later sold off under foreign selling and heavy spring wheat receipts; September, 68½@68¾c.; December, 69@69½c.

CORN—September, 52½@52¾c.; October, 53¼@53½c.

OATS—Track, white, state, 17@18½c.; track, white, western, 17@18½c.

PORK—Steady; mess, $7.50@8.25; family, $9.25@10.

LARD—Dull; prime western steam, $3.75@nominal.

BUTTER—Steady; state dairy, 13@15c.; state creamery, 11½@16½c.

CHEESE—Quiet; state, large, 8@8½c.; small, 8@8½c.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 14@16c.; western, 14@15c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; fair refining, 3c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 5-16c.; refined quiet; crushed, 5½c.; powdered, 5c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 34@34½c.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, 19@27c.

RICE—Firm; domestic, 3¼@5c.; Japan, 4¾@4¾c.

TALLOW—Steady; city, 3½c.; country, 3½c.

TO MAKE TURKEY PAY

WARSHIPS SENT TO THE LEVANT TO TO ENFORCE OUR DEMANDS.

A London Paper Predicts the Speedy Dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and the Partition of Turkey—Echoes of the Bank Seizure Riots.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The cruiser Cincinnati has been ordered to Constantinople. It is well understood that this action is for the double purpose of making an imposing display of force if President Cleveland should deem it necessary and to relieve the Marblehead when Turkish affairs resume their normal condition.

Although the navy department has had this step in contemplation some time, it has created something of a sensation, coming immediately after the hasty fitting out of the miniature warship Bancroft.

It is expected that the Minneapolis will be ordered from Queenstown to join the San Francisco, Marblehead and Cincinnati outside the Dardanelles.

Naval officials affect to attach no especial significance to the order sending the Cincinnati to Constantinople, as the Marblehead has been a long time in those waters, and the period of service of a number of men on that station has expired and they desire to return to the United States.

The Cincinnati is a cruiser of 3,213 tons, carries something like 300 men, is well equipped with rapid fire guns and is especially adapted to active work in the Bosphorus. She is now with Admiral Bunce's fleet off the North Atlantic coast and will reach the Dardanelles in the latter part of October, about the time the Bancroft reaches Constantinople. The San Francisco, now at Alexandria, and the Marblehead, at Genoa, will meet the Cincinnati at Smyrna.

May Be For Our Minister's Protection.

The fact that these vessels are to rendezvous at Smyrna and go as a fleet to the Dardanelles gives rise to the impression that Minister Terrell will only await their arrival to make such demands upon the Turkish government as may result in his immediate withdrawal from the city to take refuge upon warships sent to protect him.

Delay in paying American missionaries in Armenia for property destroyed by the sultan's soldiers during the massacres, failure to keep promises and an apparent disinclination recently to adjust the matter at all, have made the state department impatient, and it is known to be the fixed determination of both the president and Secretary Olney to exact payment in full for damages sustained by citizens of the United States.

Official dispatches exchanged between the secretary of state and the United States minister at Constantinople show that this government's policy with regard to Turkey has not been less vigorous than that displayed in dealing with Spain, which resulted in the settlement of the long delayed Mora claim and immediate consideration of a large number of other claims.

The destruction of American mission property in the Philippine islands was settled for in a comparatively brief time by the Spanish government paying the sum demanded.

Many More Armenians Slain.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times cables an announcement to the effect that the embassadors of the powers are preparing a note to the sultan supplementary to the recent note and telegram of warning in which the sublime porte was told that failure to suppress the riots in the streets of Constantinople precipitated by the attack on the Ottoman bank by the Armenians was endangering the existence of the Turkish empire. In this latest note from the representatives of the powers the whole blame for last week's events is laid upon the shoulders of the government of Turkey.

A dispatch to The Daily News from Constantinople says that among the victims of the recent riots were many rich Armenians. Several cases are reported where the Armenians, being brought to bay, fought splendidly, and from 300 to 400 Turkish soldiers were killed.

A dispatch to The Daily News from Berlin says that very serious news has been received there by way of Athens, to the effect that massacres have again been commenced in several places in Asia Minor, and that many Christians have been killed and wounded as a result of these recent outbreaks.

The British Mediterranean squadron of 22 vessels has sailed from Malta for the Piræus, whence the ships will go to Thasos, Lemnos and Salonica.

The Paris Figaro, in an article discussing the possible consequences of the death of Prince Lobanoff, says that M. Nelidoff, the Russian embassador at Constantinople, will probably become his successor at the head of the Russian foreign office.

Turkey's Dismemberment Predicted.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says that the joint note of the embassadors of the powers asking the sublime porte to suppress the disorders in Constantinople without delay failing to have the desired effect the representatives of the powers dispatched a joint telegram warning the sultan that he endangered the Turkish empire by suffering the continuance of anarchy by the connivance of the imperial troops and the police. It is said that the sultan trembled when he received this warning telegram.

The Daily News in its editorial columns this morning says: "Europe is face to face with the deposition of the sultan and the partition of Turkey."

Young Turks Would Dethrone the Sultan.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Vossische Zeitung's Constantinople correspondent says, that the Young Turks party is desirous of dethroning the sultan, whose palace is now constantly guarded by 15,000 men.

Mrs. Benedict's Narrow Escape.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 29.—Mrs. E. C. Benedict, wife of the New York banker, narrowly escaped drowning while bathing in Indian Harbor, off from their summer home. Being unable to swim she was floating on a board when the tide carried her out into deep water. Her cries brought the butler to her assistance, who throwing off coat and shoes, swam out and succeeded, only after much difficulty, in bringing her to shore.

The Bancroft Goes to New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Commander C. E. Clark has been detached from the Independence and ordered to command the Monterey in place of Captain Nicholas Ludlow, who is ordered, home on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Engineer E. T. Warburton has been ordered to the Bancroft. That vessel has sailed from Annapolis for New York, where, at the navy yard, she will be put in shape for her cruise to Turkey.

Millionaire Brewer Suicides.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Vienna says that Mouthner von Markow, the millionaire brewer, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He left a letter attributing his self murder to the attacks of the anti-Semite newspapers, which have accused him of defrauding the authorities in the matter of payments of control taxes. There is no doubt but what the charges were untrue, for Herr von Markow, although possessed of great riches, was of an estimable character and occupied a high social position in Vienna.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, Aug. 27.

Two thousand people were made homeless and property worth $1,500,000 destroyed by the burning of Ontonagon, Mich.

D. D. Woodmansee of Ohio, was chosen president of the Republican National league by the convention at Milwaukee.

Would be lynchers who tried to shoot Dave Williams near Mount Tabor, N. J., for an alleged assault on a woman were foiled by a constable, who took the man to jail.

Silas D. Mead, a farmer living in North Greenwich, Conn., died from injuries inflicted by a bull. He was 77 years of age and one of the wealthiest and best known men in that section of the state.

Mrs. Cohen of Jersey City missed her pocketbook in a Twenty-third street car in New York and accused a man of stealing it. The man was arrested, and the police say he is the famous crook known as Big Ed Rice.

George H. Lefferson of Asbury Park served a writ of habeas corpus on the sister superior of the House of Mercy at Inwood, N. Y., calling for the production in court of Miss Laura Forman, to whom he says he is engaged.

Friday, Aug. 28.

Harry Hill, the well known sporting man, died at Flushing, N. Y.

Beverly Tucker was mysteriously shot and instantly killed at White Plains, N. Y.

A cable dispatch from Constantinople states that the Armenian conspirators who raided the Ottoman bank have surrendered to the sultan's soldiers.

General Roloff, who headed the Laurada expedition to Cuba, has returned to Key West, and says all the arms, ammunition and men were safely landed on the island.

Julius M. Lyon, a wholesale diamond merchant at 20 Maiden lane, New York, was robbed of more than $150,000 worth of diamonds by a trusted employee and has made an assignment.

The inability of former Judge Henry Hilton to raise money to keep Hilton, Hughes & Co. of New York afloat is, in a measure, explained by the lis pendens on his property that ties it all up until the suit of Euphemia Deans against the A. T. Stewart estate is settled.

Saturday, Aug. 29.

Asher Fleming of Peapack, N. J., was arrested for an alleged attempt to shoot his wife and her escort.

Mrs. Stickley, wife of a farmer of Strawberry Hill, Stafford, Conn., gave birth to three girls and a boy.

It is announced that Joseph Chamberlain will confer with Secretary Olney in relation to the Venezuelan question.

While temporarily insane Mrs. Charles W. Green, wife of a passenger agent of the Big Four railroad in Kansas City, killed her three children and then herself.

The excise agent in Long Island City, N. Y., has declared that a sandwich does not constitute a Sunday Raines law meal and threatens hotel keepers who violate the spirit of the act with prosecution.

A yellow cat which had managed to get on the cornice of a bay window on Broadway, New York, jumped one story from a would be rescuer, bit a man and then leaped four stories to the street. It escaped unhurt.

Monday, Aug. 31.

C. S. Reinhart, the well known artist, died at the Players' club in New York.

The Kelly family in Jersey City escaped from their burning house by sliding down a clothesline from the fifth floor.

A social sensation has been caused in Baltimore by Mrs. Ella Mercer Peter's suit for $60,000 against Mrs. Sophia Gaither for alleged defamation of character.

A great diminution in the number of seals in the northern Pacific is reported from the American commission on board the United States steamship Albatross.

J. Everett Knowles, son of a wealthy resident of Armonk, N. Y., killed himself after an unsuccessful attempt to shoot Augustus Wall, whose daughter had rejected Knowles' suit for her hand.

Policeman William Miller of the West Thirty-fifth street station, New York, shot and killed James Bradley, a negro burglar, who had been trapped while committing a robbery in a Chinese laundry.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, Mgr. Satolli's successor as papal legate, was made a special archbishop.

Marie Snyder, a fortune teller, was arrested in New York for drugging Mrs. Ashcroft and her nephew and robbing their flat while they were unconscious.

Li Hung Chang, though he took a trip from New York up the Hudson on the Dolphin to West Point, did not visit the Military academy because of the heavy rain.

The Stockbridge House, the well known summer resort in Stockbridge, Mass., was burned to the ground. There were about 150 guests in the house, all of whom escaped uninjured.

Stephen A. Dutton, a prominent New York business man, accused of many improper real estate transactions, was arrested on a charge of swindling Miss Lily Alys Godfrey out of $150,000.

A tiger, which is believed to have escaped from a circus, killed eight dogs in Baldwins, N. Y., and terrified the inhabitants, some of whom pursued it with guns. The animal was finally shot and killed.

The Republican state committee met in New York and re-elected Charles W. Hackett as chairman. The advisory committee includes five instead of a "big four"—Platt, Depew, Lauterbach, Hiscock and Witherbee. Warner Miller was dropped from the committee.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The tug Dauntless, said to be owned by the Cuban junta, was seized as a filibuster at Brunswick, Ga.

One man was killed and three men were injured by the collapse of a building they were demolishing in New York.

Major McKinley received a delegation of West Virginia editors at his home in Canton, O., and made an address.

Daniel Spraker, the oldest bank president in the United States, died at his home, Fonda, N. Y., aged 98 years.

Charles K. Warburton, founder and proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, was found dead in bed at Atlantic City.

Secretary Carlisle had a notice posted in the subtreasury that officeholders were not expected to contribute to the party campaign fund.

Kenneth F. Sutherland, who was convicted of election frauds in Coney Island, N. Y., was released from the Sing Sing state prison and given a banquet at Coney Island.

Mr. Bryan continued his trip through Ohio, speaking at various places en route from Cleveland to Columbus. He delivered the principal speech at the latter city and referred to the Indianapolis convention in a sarcastic vein. The Columbus audience was estimated at 20,000.

A Star Rediscovered.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 2.—A dispatch has been received at the Harvard College observatory from the Lowell observatory at Flagstaff, A. T., announcing the rediscovery of the companion to Sirius by Dr. Lee. This companion was first seen in 1849 by Alvan Clark of Cambridgeport.

The Toronto Exposition.

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—The exposition was opened by Hon. A. S. Hardy, Premier Laurier being unable to officiate. In attendance the opening day was not up to former years.

TRACKED BY HOUNDS.

SLAYERS OF HENKE TO BE HUNTED DOWN BY DOGS.

Are Supposed to Be in Hiding In Bear Swamp, N. J.—There Are Three of Them, All Negroes—They Are All Well Armed and Desperate.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 2.—Somewhere in the fastness of Bear swamp, an impenetrable tract 30 miles square near Indian Mills, three hunted negroes are in hiding, while an armed posse of over 50 officers and citizens is searching for them, and the woods are being scoured in every direction.

Death stares them in the face, for it will be the reward of surrender or capture, while if they succeed in eluding their pursuers starvation or suicide are their only alternatives. Trained bloodhounds were put on their trail this morning. They are only partly clothed, being without coats, hats or vests, and they have had no food save unripe cranberries since Sunday.

Ever since the brutal murder of Johann Henke of Burlington last Saturday week the officers and citizens have been most active in their efforts to capture the negroes. The murdered man lived alone in his little shop, and the murderers visited him near midnight, stunned him by a blow on the head with a coupling pin and then strangled him to death with a piece of railroad bellcord. After robbing his clothes and taking all else of value they left.

Thomas Cromwell is the only one of the negroes whose identity is positively known. He was seen to enter the shop, remain in hour and depart with a cheery "Good night, Johann" to the dead man in the chair. Then he disappeared and was not heard from until last Sunday, when word reached Mount Holly that he had been seen and recognized at Indian Mills, 16 miles south. Three negroes were met on the road near the swamp, and when one of them was asked if his name was Cromwell all turned, jumped the fence and took to the woods.

A Posse Organized.

Constable Miller at once organized a searching party and secured for it the services of several men who are thoroughly familiar with the paths in the thick woodland. Fast horses were procured, and the ride to the spot where the men had been seen was made in quick time.

The first party came upon three negroes lying on the grass by the roadside. They jumped to their feet as the team approached and appeared frightened. Constable Miller got out and began questioning them, and, their answers being evasive, he reached out his hand to take Cromwell's arm, saying:

"You must come to the hotel with me."

Whereupon the trio made a quick leap backward through the thicket, and before the astonished official realized the situation they were out of his grasp.

Then he drew his revolver and sent three balls at Cromwell. It is believed that the last one took effect, for the man fell, and, on arising a second later, grabbed his leg as in pain, but he managed to make off in the direction his companions had taken.

Constable Miller returned to Small's hotel, at Indian Mills, and told of the escape. More men, heavily armed, were procured and the spot revisited. The negroes, in their haste had left two coats, the pockets of which contained six dressed chickens, sweet potatoes, rice, green corn and a bag of salt. They also left three slouch hats and a pair of trousers.

Reward of $200 Offered.

Monday morning there was a reward of $200 offered in the name of the county for Cromwell, dead or alive, and searching parties were sent out in every direction. Dawn was just breaking yesterday when the watchers were treated to a surprise party.

A schoolhouse stands at a distance from Small's hotel and just on the edge of the dense woods. Two of the searching party, taking an early start, were passing the house when in the dim light they saw two or more indistinct figures silently glide from the doorsteps into the heavy underbrush. A few moments later they heard a crackling of twigs beyond the ledge, and the rest of the party was at once notified. But the trail was cold when they returned, and the men could not be followed.

Aside from locating the negroes by their baying, the special demand for the bloodhounds comes from the knowledge that the men are armed, being provided with two revolvers, stolen from the murdered German. They will fight for their lives if cornered. It is hoped that the dogs will draw their ammunition, and by this means their capture be made without bloodshed.

HARRY SOUTHGATE'S SUIT.

Charges Arthur Leffingwell With Alienating His Wife's Affections.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Harry Southgate, a son of the late Bishop Southgate of Mesopotamia and the east, obtained from Judge Beach of the supreme court, Brooklyn, a writ of habeas corpus, commanding his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh V. Roddy, to produce in court next Saturday his 4-year-old son Horatio, who is with them at their country place in Hempstead, N. Y.

Mr. Southgate later began a suit in the supreme court, Brooklyn, for $100,000 damages against Arthur McG. Leffingwell, on a charge of alienating the affections of his wife, Ella. In this suit he obtained an order for the arrest of Leffingwell from Judge Van Wyck on his affidavit that Leffingwell is about to leave the state. Both proceedings were brought through William F. Randel, a lawyer, at 114 Nassau street, this city.

Harry Southgate is wealthy. He was educated in Europe and has traveled extensively on the continent. He is a gentleman farmer on the outskirts of Astoria, N. Y., where he has a fine place.

He married about six years ago Ella Roddy, the only daughter of Hugh V. and Constance Roddy. Mr. Roddy is in the cooperage business at 25 Old slip and is wealthy.

LI AT GRANT'S TOMB.

Greatest Chinese Statesman Pays Tribute to the General's Memory.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The greatest statesman of China placed upon the grave of one of the greatest of American soldiers yesterday a wreath indicative of respectful memory.

The occasion was taken advantage of by a crowd which blocked the streets along the route which Li Hung Chang and his escort took and thronged the plateau upon which the tomb of General Grant stands.

The great Chinaman said that it was to him the performance of a solemn and religious duty, and he appeared to be profoundly moved as he stood within the portal of the little brick building overlooking the Hudson and bowed his head in respect for the dead. The solemnity of his pose and actions seemed to inspire the great crowd with the importance of this tribute by the civilization of Asia to the triumphs of the American soldier. It speeded Li Hung Chang on his way therefore with every demonstration of respect.

The ambassador also paid a visit to Mrs. Grant, which was in its way profoundly impressive, for Mrs. Grant is not only the widow of his friend, but she was the friend of the viceroy's well beloved and dead wife. His greeting was warm, almost affectionately gracious, and as a remembrance of other climes and happier times he brought to her gifts from his own land.

PRINCE'S SUDDEN DEATH.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Passes Away.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to The Telegraph from Kieff says that Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian minister of foreign affairs, died suddenly while traveling from Vienna to that place. Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky was in the company of the czar at the time of his death, and his demise was wholly without warning.

PRINCE LOBANOFF.

The news of the death of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, according to the dispatch to The Telegraph caused great excitement throughout Russia, where the personality of the minister of foreign affairs was considered to be second only to the czar himself. Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky pursued a strong foreign policy, a policy which was regarded in some quarters as threatening the peace of the world. Beside his political work, Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky devoted his leisure hours to the study of and to the writing of works on Russian history. The tour which he had planned to take with the czar through the countries of western Europe was expected to be most farreaching in results affecting the settlement of the estern question.

Francis Joseph paid Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky the highest honors during the recent visit of the czar to Vienna, and his death at the present juncture is regarded as a most dramatic and important event, upsetting as it does all possibilities of conferences between the foreign ministers of the great powers and compelling the czar to change the plans concerning his tour through Germany, France and England.

Misuse of the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The crusade of the postoffice department against the transportation of mail by other means than through the regular United States postal channels was continued by a ruling made by Assistant Attorney General Thomas of the postoffice department. In response to a query from Austin, Judge Thomas holds that it is unlawful to send an ordinary letter by express or otherwise outside of the mails unless it be inclosed in a government stamped envelope. It is added that it is also unlawful to inclose a letter in an express package unless it pertains wholly to the contents of the package.

Convention of Factory Inspectors.

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—The international convention of the factory inspectors have commenced their annual session. Colonel Moss of Michigan presided. About 100 delegates are present, representing 18 states. Hon. John Dryden welcomed the delegates. The secretary's report shows that the association is making great progress.

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THE LADIES' COLUMN.

CHILI SAUCE.—Take twelve pulled tomatoes, four large onions three peppers, and chop all very fine. Add two teaspoonfuls each of salt, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, allspice, and pepper, one-half teacupful of sugar and one pint of vinegar. Stew an hour and bottle while hot. This makes a fine dressing to go with all meats.

* * *

PRESERVED TOMATOES.—Take small yellow tomatoes slice one-half an inch thick, one lemon to every ten tomatoes sliced very thin. Use ¾ of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Put in the bottom of the kettle a layer of tomatoes, then some thin slices of lemon and a part of the sugar. Proceed in this way until your material is used, set on the back of the stove where it willl simmer gently until the syrup is clear and quite thick. Put up in air tight cans. Some people are very fond of sliced green ginger added.

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COLD CATSUP.—One half peck of ripe tomatoes, skin and slice fine and drain water off. Then take through the seive. One cup of grated horse radish, one-half cup of salt, one-half cup of each, brown and yellow mustard seed, two red pepper pods chopped fine one ounce of celery seed, one tablespoon ground cloves, and the same of cinnamon, one cup of brown sugar, one cup of nasturtium seed chopped fine, one quart of best cider vinegar. Mix all together, bottle and cork tight. Keep in a cool place. "MRS. P."

Dimmick House

* * *

Possibilities of Grapes.

ELEANOR M. LUCAS.

Fresh green grape leaves are excellent to keep pickles sharp and free from mold. Wash the leaves in several waters, and drain until dry. Cover the pickles over with them. They exclude the air perfectly, keep the vinegar sharp and clear, and impart a most agreeable flavor to the pickles.

GRAPE BUTTER.—Wash the grapes thoroughly and drain dry. Place over the fire without water, mashing them with a wooden spoon. When the fruit bursts, pass through a sieve. Return to the fire; to each pound of pulp allow one pound of sugar, ½ pint of good cider vinegar ¼oz. each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Place the spices in a small thin bag tied securely. Boil about 20 minutes, or until it looks dry and sparkling and will jelly. Pour into small glass jars and cover, first with a thin piece of tissue paper, then with a larger piece of brown paper dipped in the white of an egg.

GRAPE JELLY.—This may be made from grapes in all degrees of ripeness that from green grapes having a peculiarly delicate flavor and a fine color. Pick the grapes from the stems, wash thoroughly, dry, and place in a kettle, with a very little water (only sufficient to prevent the grapes from burning should be added). Scald 15 minutes, mashing with a spoon. Pour off the juice by straining through a sieve, then strain though a thick flannel bag, let drain without pressing or squeezing it any otherwise the jelly will appear cloudy. Measure the juice and return to the stove. To each pint of juice, add 1 pound of sugar, boil 20 minutes, pour into glasses and cover when cold. This and grape butter are excellent to garnish meats, and fowl, game etc.

GRAPE MARMALADE.—This is very delicate made from green grapes. Proceed in the same manner as for jelly, but pass the pulp through a sieve only. To each pint of juice allow a pound of sugar. Boil until thick, pour into small glasses, and cover when cold.

PRESERVED OR CANNED GRAPES.—This method will retain the natural, appetizing flavor of the grape, and preserve the form. Stem, wash and drain perfect grapes, discarding all soft or unsightly ones. Make a syrup of granulated sugar and water, 1 lb. of sugar to 2 quarts of water. Make this in a broad, shallow kettle. Let it boil up briskly, then drop in enough grapes to just cover the top of the syrup. Let them remain a few minutes, sufficiently long to become scalding hot. Skim them out very carefully, being careful not to bruise them in the least, and drop into the hot jar, which should be washed and wiped dry in readiness. Proceed in this manner until the jar is almost full, when fill with the boiling syrup: wipe the rim of the jar carefully, adjust the rubber, and screw on the lid. When cold wrap in paper and place in a cool, dark place. This method will preserve the aroma of the grape to a wonderful degree, which is largely lost in cooking. It is essential to can the fruit when fresh and to use a variety that is rich in flavor. As soon as the grapes are heated through they should be taken out. By this means the plump appearance of the grape as well as its flavor is preserved.

SWEET PICKLED GRAPES.—Either ripe or green grapes may be used. Make a syrup of 1 quart of best cider vinegar, 3 lbs. of sugar, ¼ oz. each of cloves, cinnamon, and allspice to every 7 lbs of fruit. Wash and stem the grapes, then proceed as for preserved grapes.

GRAPE SYRUP.—Wash and drain ripe juicy grapes. Mash them with a wooden spoon and allow to stand in a warm place three or four days; pour into a jelly bag and allow to drain slowly. Measure the juice and allow to every pint 2 lbs of sugar. Mix the juice and sugar thoroughly, place over the fire, and allow to just come to a boil. Cool, filter and bottle tying the corks, or seal them. This syrup made of rich purple grapes forms a beautiful mauve coloring for ices, jellies, etc. It is also a refreshing drink, allowing a tablespoonful to a glass of ice-water.

Some people's lives are merely an unquiet way of doing nothing.

—Seneca.