ant'of Manay No Repodia tion of Debts-Free Coinage Imperth the Nation's Safety-Workingmen and Formers Have Most at States - "G Money Never Made Hard Times."

MONEY QUESTION.

Major McKinley's letter of accepta is as sound as a gold dollar. The fol-lowing are some of his best points: What Free Coinage Means.

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world is of such primary importance and so farreaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and in the end a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises.

It would not make labor easier, the

hours of labor shorter or the pay better, It would not make farming less labori-ous or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the con-trary, it would derange all existing val-ues. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

The meaning of the coinage plan adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of eliver builton, now worth 58 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 58 cents' ment would get nothing from the trans-action. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the community what, then, is it? It is an increase it. would suffer loss by its use.

Silver Dollars Now on a Gold Basts. We have coined since 1878 more than 400,000,000 of silver dollars, which are maintained by the govern-ment at parity with gold and are full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free They are to be of the same weight and fineness. They are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government, and not for private account or gain, and the government has sol emuly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people.

If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation, it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here as elsewhere. The poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made, upon insur-ance companies and their policy holders, upon savings banks and their depositors, upon building and loan association members, upon the savings of thrift, upon pensioners and their families, and upon wage earners and the purchasing

Good Money Never Made Times Hard." It is a mere pretense to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who asgold standard have not read American history aright or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which time this

Thrift's Savings Would Shrink. The savings bank deposits of the United States amount to \$1,800,000,000

Under free cottage they would shrink in actual value to about \$900,000,000.

If this country is big enough to "get slong" with a 50 cent dollar, it is big

of national truth and honor.



[From Harper's Weekly. Copyright, 1886, by Harper & Brothers.] BRYAN TO WORKINGMAN: "Now, hold still, and I'll out your dollar to two without hurting you a bit."

BOURKE COCKRAN ON BRYAN.

The Eloquent Ex-Congressman Exposes the Free Silver Fraud on Workingmen. In his great speech in Madison Square Gurden, New York city, ex-Congressman Bourke Cochran said in reply to Presidential Candidate Bryan:

pense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver dollar. It would belong to him and nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land or something of value. The builton owner, on the basis of present values, would reit, and I would not be taking the trou worth of silver, and other people would be to oppose it. If everything in the be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the trans-

What, then, is it? It is an increase in the price of commodities and allowing labor to shift for itself. If the price of commodities be increased and the price of labor be left stationary that means a cutting down of the rate of wages. If, instead of a dollar which consists of a given quantity of gold equal to a hundred cents anywhere in the world, with the purchasing power of a hundred cents, the laborer is to be paid in dol-lars worth 50 cents each, he can only buy half as much with a day's wages as he buys now. If the value of this Populist scheme, then, is to be tested, let the laboring men of this country ask Mr. Bryan and his Populist friends a simple,

common, everyday question, "Where do I come in?" Mr. Bryan himself has a glimmering idea of where the laborer will come in, or, rather, of where he will go out. There is one paragraph in his speech which—whether it was the result of an unconscious stumbling into candor or whether it was a contribution made in the stress of logical discussion I am ut-terly unable to say—that throws a flood of light upon the whole purpose underly-ing this Populist agitation. Wage earnem, Mr. Bryan says, know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar. They know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more prob-

able and re-couployment less certain.

If that means anything, it means that a cheap dollar would give him more employment, more frequent employment, more work and a chance to get re employment after he was dis-charged. If that means anything in the world to a sane man, it means that if the laborer is willing to have his wages

out down he will get more work. out down he will get more work.

If it were true that a reduction in the rate of wages would increase the chance of employment, I would not blame Mr. Bryan for telling the truth, because, however unpalatable the truth may be, I conceive it the duty of any man who attempts to address his fellow citizens. never to shrink from a statement of the whole truth, whatever may be the con-sequences to himself. But, as a matter of fact, a diminution in the rate of wages does not increase the scope of amploy There cannot be an abundant product

unless labor is extensively employed. You cannot have high wages there is an extensive production in ev-ery department of industry, and that is why I claim that wages are the one sole test of a country's condition—that present industrial and seion is the result of the lave not read American perity. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, would have you believe that presperity is advanced by cheapening the rate of experity in this country, wages, but the fall in the rate of wages. always comes from a narrow produc-tion, and narrow production means there is little demand for labor in the ployed more gold money in its fiscal and the price of labor fell to 90 cents a day, it was harder to the labor fell to 90 cents a day, it was harder to obtain work than when the rate of labor was \$2, and the differ the rate of labor was \$2, and the ones, ence between the Populist, who seeks to cut down the rate of wages, and the Democrat, who seeks to protect it, is that the Democrat believes that high more than once. In other words, it involves and prosperity are synonymous, volves the crucifixion of credit on a

How do you find business? If you want to borrow money, are you not told enough to get along twice as well with that this free aliver racket is scaring in a real dollar.

That some should be rich the world. That some should be rich vestors? Don't manufacturers complain Homesty Leads to Prosperity.

Ro country can prosper that habitually with which to buy raw material, pay wages and carry stocks of goods? Isn't public down the bones of another, but let the lie "This is \$1" on pieces of silver the uncertainty about the money in him work diligently and build one for worth 58 cents, it will have taken the which loans will be repaid playing the first step away from the straight path dickens with credits and confidence when it is built.—Abraham Lincoln.

HOW WILL YOU VOTET

The Lines of Division Between the Parties Bverybody who Everybody whe wants cheep money—
that is, money which
is loaned at low rates
to fi in terest—should
to present value,
vote for the party should vote for the
which is piedged to
maintain the present
shoulded of value under which our stock of
money has increased
and interest rates have
steedily decilined during the part El ports. ing the part 23 years.

Everybody who Everybody who wants a stable mean thinks his wages are nee of values which new too high, or that will be just to both the prices of his necessable to and will best serve as should you for the sile a medium of exchange verite candidates, should vote for the gold standard, which the experience of all countries has shown to be better than silver.

Everybody who wants to see hard be prosserous, confidence restored, captul lack of confidence on abundant and banks the part of investors willing and able to and business men, and make loans should a financial panic, causvote with the men who in the following and a stable financial panic, causvote with the men who in the following and a stable financial state of the silver with the silver cial system.

Everybody who we hard the suppression of the part of investors will be suppressed to the silver cial system.

Everybody who be finows that congress lieves that the government cannot create a following that it the government makes some men rich by law it would not takes the wealth it for the party which gives than from some will try to carry out other men should vote the party which is opposed to this idea that the government's flat makes money valuable.

Daniel Webster on Money and Wage Earn-

The very man, of all others, who has the deepest interest in a sound our-rency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who caros his daily bread by his daily toil. \* \* His property is in his hands. His reliance, his fund, his productive freehold, his all, is his la-bor. Whether he work on his own small capital or another's, his living is still earned by his lidustry, and when the money of the country becomes depreci-ated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin or paper without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread. I would say to every owner of every quarter section of land in the west, I would say to every man in the east who fol-lows his own plow and to every me-chanic, artisan and laborer of every city in the country-I would say to man, everywhere, who was means to gain an honest living, "beware means to gain an honest living," Whoever attempts, under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of the public curremay \* \* \* stabs your inter-

The Gold Dollar and the Silver Dollar. The value of every dollar earned by under present conditions is 100 cents.

With the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 the value of the dollar would sink to the price of the silver bullion in coin, containing 871% grains of pure silver, or about 51 cents.

and the Populist wants to cut the rate of wages in order that he may tempt the farmer to make war upon his own Globe-Demourat.

Property is the frhit of labor. Prop-

CUBA LOST TO SPAIN.

THE LONDON TIMES SAYS THE IN-SURGENTS WILL NEVER YIELD.

A Havana Paper Dananneed the Prosider For His Attitude on the Cuban Question Wester Will Rold Tolon-Augrentate Arrested In Barcolons.

Legron, Sept. 9.—The Times this morning publishes a lengthy letter from its Havana correspondent, dealing with the state of affairs is Cuba, in the course of which

vans correspondent, dealing with the state of affairs is Cuba, in the course of which he says:

"Careful study for the past four months convinces me that, despite serious losses, the rebels are holding their own against the troops. The wealthy agricultural districts are completely under rebel control, and the whole sympathy of the islanders is with the rebels. Even Havana, which is more Spanish then any other town or district, is permeated with animosity toward Spanish rule and is honeycombed with intriguers on behalf of the rebellion.

"It is quite false to call it a color struggle. In the fighting ranks of the insurgents the proportion is 70 per cent of whites to 30 per cent of negroes.

"Another fallney is the rebel contention that Spanish misrule originated the rebellion. The crisis in the suger trade was much more formidable in fomenting the revolt. The struggles is prolonged by the facility with which the insurgents obtain ammunition and stores of all kinds from abroad and from every fown in Cuba under the noses of the Spanish officials with impunity, the seisure of contraband being most rare.

"It is now too late to compromise by granting reforms. The Cuban insurgents would not now scoept full autonomy as the price of yielding their arms. I say this advisedly after a careful examination of the situation from all points of view. Spain will be compelled to conquer or to abandon the island. This irreconcilable attitude of the rebels is largely due to the wholesale execution of robels after summary trial. These drastic measures only increase the hetred of Spain without deterring recruits from joining the rebellion.

"Another reason is the hopeless prospect of any rehabilitation of Cuban cacilit while the island is under Spanish dominion. Taxation must be heavily increased to pay the burdens of the war. Hence the people with vested interests prefer the risk and uncertainties of independence coupled with the carnest hope that at no distant date Cuba will become a state in the American Union."

A dispatch from Singapore to The Times was that the ratellion to the Philiceless Insurgenta Are Hitter.

A dispatch from Singapore to The Times says that the rebellion in the Philippines is spreading and is more serious than the officials admit.

Wayler Will Hold Tolon. Washisoros, Sept. 9.—Consul General Lee has demanded and General Weyler has refused the release of Samuel T. Tolon, the American merchant arrested on board the Ward line steamer Senses in the harthe Ward line steamer Seneca in the har-bor of Havana a few days ago on a politi-cal charge. This, with the additional in-formation that General Weyler wishes to look into all the circumstances of Tolon's case before considering the request for his release, is the substance of a dispatch re-ceived at the state department from Gener-al Lee. The department does not deny the right of the Spanish authorities to go aboard an American neechant reasol and arrest an American ettizen, provided a le-gitimate charge and a proper warrant have been served. Whatever may be the founda-tion for the charges against Mr. Tolon, the state department will insist upon his release if it is found that he was taken off the Seneca without a proper warrant bethe Seneca without a proper warrant being issued for his arrest. General Lee has been instructed to make a detailed report of the case.

More Money For Cuba's Englavement. MADHD, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Manilla received here says that among those court martialed and shot for participation in the uprising in the Philippines was a well known banker named Rojas. At a cabinet council held here Admiral As a connect council field here Admiral Beranger, minister of marine, announced that as it was an inoppiportune moment to horrow money the treasury would ad-vance the 85,000,000 posetas (about \$7,000,-000) which he required for expenses in Cuba during September.

President Cleveland Consured.

editorially attacks President Cleve rina editorially attacks Prosident Cleve-land's Cuban policy, accusing his admin-istration of duplicity and continued bad faith toward Spain. Only by the arrest and punishment or expulsion of members of the Cuban junta in New York and the closure by United States marshals of their hendquarters can the Washington exec-utive even convince Spain of his official

Anarchists In Barcelons. Anarchists in Harcelena.

BARCELONA, Spain, Sept. R.—Twentyfour anarchists have been arrested here in
connection with the throwing of a bomb
into a crowd of people who were witnessing the passing of a procession in honor of
the festival of Corpus Christi on June 7
last, when 8 persons were killed and 30 or

Insurgents Barricaded In a Church. MADRID, Sept. &-Official advices from fanilla say that the rebellion in the Philip pine islands is confined to the province of Cavite. The rebels have barricaded them-selves in a church at Cavite, which is so far from the sheet that the Spanish gun-boats are unable to reach it with their

Blevon Firemen Killed.

BESTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 7.—This place has been visited by a terrible holocaust, with the greatest loss of life by fire that has ever occurred in this part of the state. Fire started in Yore's Opera House, which was completely destroyed. The local fire companies were unable to cope with the flames, and aid was summened from St. Joseph. While the firemen were at work the walls of the building fell, burying the men in the ruins. Five were killed outright, six received injuries from the effects of which they died in a few bours, and several others suffered severe bruises and burns. The accident was witnessed by hundreds of spectators. Eleven Firemen Killed.

General Markets General Markets.

New York, Sopt. E.—FLOUR—State and western ruled dull; city mills patents, \$664.15; winter patents, \$6.5550.00; city mills clears, \$2.55; winter straights, \$1.1050.20.

WHEAT—No. 3 ryd quiet and weaker owing to heavy spring wheat receipts and bearian foreign statistics: September, \$34,66556.; October, \$65,665556.; ober, Wickerije.
CORN-No. 2 ruled dull and easier in sympa

OATS—No. 2 quiet and barely steady; Oc-ober, Re.; December, St., POHK—Pull: mess, \$7.5038.25; family, \$9.25 LARD-Dull; prime western steam, \$3.594, GRIER—Steady; state dairy, 19315c.; state reamery, 1949104c. CHEESE—Dull; state, large, 54094c.; small EGGS-Quiet: state and Pennsylvania, 18165

Mo.; western, 15ghto.

SUGAR—Raw quiet and steady; fair refinfug f 15-16e; contribugal, 66 took, 85fe.; refined
quiet; orquied, 56e.; powdered, 5e.

TURPHNTINE—Quiet; suBattie.

RICE—Firm; domestic. #6256c.; Japan, 48

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, Sept. 5. Thomse F. Burke, superintendent of the Hawthorne mills in Glenville, Coun., had a desperate fight with two hurgiars, who drugged him with chloroform.

An cloping couple, near New Bruns-wick, N. J., raced to the office of a justice on a tandem, beating the girl's father, who pursued them in a wagon, and were married.

Joseph Chamberlain, the British cole-nial scoretary, arrived on the Tentonia.

with his wife, who was formerly Miss En-dicott, and went to the home of Mrs. Chamberlain's parents in Danvers, Mass. He declared that his visit was purely per-sount and had no political significance whatever.

In an interview in New York Li Hung In an interview in New York Li Hung Chang denounced the Geary Chinese ex-clusion act as unfair and said America would be better off. If Chinese cheap labor were imported to compete with Caucasian. He called at the city hall, visited the navy yard and was entertained at the Union League ciub in Brooklyn. He left for Philadelphia this morning.

Priday, Sept. 4. Fourteen Connecticut men assaulted a farmhand near Muurce who was apapected of paying attention to the wife of one of

A large number of Republican delegations have made arrangements to visit Major McKinley within the next fort-

An impressive open air mass was held in San Sobastian, Spain, on the eve of the departure of troops for the Philippines and Coha.

The Hridgeport day best Resedule, leadad with passengers for New York, was in
collision with the ferrybest Oregon of the
New York and Brooklyn Ferry company,
off South Fifth street, Brooklyn, and sank
in 16 feet of water. The passengers were
recoved.

A wind, rain and electric storm of un-usual severity passed over New York city, Long Island, Staten Island and portions of New Jersey, doing much damage. Wil-liam Campbell, a contractor, was struck by lightning and killed at Yonkers, N. X.

Several horses were killed at Stap Saturday, Sept. S. The meeting of the American Social Science association in Saratoga ended.

The Irish National league elected P. A. McHugh vice chairman, in place of T. D.

It was reported that the Duc d'Aumale had invited the czar to Chantilly and that the latter had declined.

The first cure of tetanus by antitoxin serum in a public institution took place at Fordham hospital, New York. Mrs. Nat Goodwin has retained counsel to bring a counter sult for divorce against her husband, the noted comedian.

A dispatch from Cairo states that chol-era has suddenly broken out afresh, caus-ing much alarm to the British sanitary authorities, and that there have been 54 deaths during the last three days.

Dr. Thomas Gallagher, released from prison by the English government, arrived in New York on the steamer St. Paul. He was found to be violently insane at interests, and a reception to him had to be abandoned.

John Theurer shot and killed Minhael Murphy, who attacked Mrs. Theurer in their home in New York.

Annie Livingston, a former actress, the common law wife of John L. Sullivan, died at Bellevus hospital, New York.

Dr. Gallagher, the Irish patriot, who was released from Portland prison a madman, showed a glimmer of returning reason.

Alonzo Sperling, 35 years old, died at New Brunswick, N. J., from wounds self infloted Aug. 35. Sperling was suffering from consumption.

J. F. Connelley, United States consult to Japan, has made a report showing that American industries are in no danger from the competition of Japanese labor.

The Canadian players won the interna-tional cricket match in Philadelphia. Sir Joseph Archer Crowe, the distin-guished author and diplomatist, is dead. Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who is con-fined in Woking prison, is said to be criti-

cally ill.

Nows from the Pribyloff islands is that
the seal hords are being repidly exterminated by pelagic hunters.

Deputy Excise Commissioner Clement
decided that wine given in church at communion services does not come within the
prohibition of the Raines law.

William H. Dubois, a bookmaker, held up the fare bank of John R. Bradley at Rocksway Beach, N. Y., and at the point of a revolver compelled the proprietor to give up \$500.

The New York state division of the League of American Wheelmen held its fall meet on the Manhattan Beach track, Pennock, Von Rodeck, Fuller and Owen

Pennock, Von Rodeck, Fuller and Owen being among the winners.

William Gallagher, the released Irish political prisoner, who recently came to New York from London, was adjudged hopelessly insane and sent to the asylum at Amityvilla, N. Y.

Evaristo Fernandes was stabbed in a quarrel between Cubans and Spaniards in New York, and a detective had a desperate struggle on a fire escape in arresting one of the alleged stabbers.

Wednesday, Sept. 9, Mark McGoldrick of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., was found on the rallway tracks with his head split open with an ax.

An injunction was issued by the su-prame court preventing the Drug trust from discriminating against customers. Colonel Pattle Watkins of the American Volunteers was married to her typewriter, J. F. Lindsay, at Carnegie hall, in New

Edwin Gould bought the extensive Stewart mills at Grovovillo, Dutchess County, N. Y., and will use them, it is said, for a great match plant.

Mary Hoffman, 12 years old, of West Winsted, Conn., was attacked by a burgler and beaten into insensibility. She will probably die from her injuries.

will probably die from her injuries.

An unknown weman committed suicide in Bronx park, New York, by taking carbolic acid. She left a few clews which may lead to the disclosure of her identity.

Christie Murray, 10 years old, and Michael Bezano, 7, were arrested in New York for burgiary and attempted safe breaking and held to enable the police to find their proceptor in crime.

Work For Three Thousand Hands. Lawiesce, Mass., Sept. 5.—The upper Pacific mills' yero mill and print works resumed operations after a shutdown of two works. This affects about 3,000 hands.

Rumus of the Khalifa's Dent's. BOME Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Kas-sale to The Tribuna mentions a doubtful rumor that is in circulation there that the Khalifa Abdullah, the leader of the der-viales and ruler of the Sudan, is dead at

EARL LI HAS LEFT US

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINESE ENVOY

Nigram Falls, Sept. 7.—The apsoial train bearing Ld Hung Chang and his party has arrived at this place, and the Chinese curvey has been delighted with a two hours' inspection of the wonders of Niegara, visiting all the principal points of interest on the American side.

At the electric powerhouse of the Ningara Falls Power company the distinguished visitor had his first experience with American electricity, the result being as starilling as it was unexpected. Wish his usual curiosity and desire to make personal investigation of the machinery before him, he peked at a switchboard with his walking sitek. The metal ferrule closed a circuit instantly, and Li's sitek was violently thrown from his grasp. He was naturally much assonished at the effect of the stels's contact with the switchboard, but fortunately he suffered no damage beyond a good scare. However, he decided that he had seen enough, and he went to his rooms, where he remained until bed-time.

On the journey to this place Li and his

tention to the subject that his principal object in visiting this country is to study American railway construction and management, with a view to the adoption of some of the features in a proposed general extension of the Chinese railway system. In fact, the viceroy intimated that he is negotiating for the services of an American civil engineer, who, if he accepts the offer made him, will go to China in the near future and take charge of the railway extension scheme now being outlined. It says there are only about 200 miles of (single track) railroad in China at present. Only three trains are run esch day, and Only three trains are run each day, and there is no traffic at night, the system be-ing so crude and the liability to accident

Washington, Sept. 5.—Li Hung Chang was entertained at dinner by ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, the guests including three members of the cabinet, the commanding general of the army and several other notables in official life.

Responding to a teast, the vicercy said:
"In acknowledging the hospitality extended to me by my old friend, the Hon. John W. Foster, I have to thank him for affording me an experiently before my

affording me an opportunity before my departure from the capital of this country

departure from the capital of this country to renew once more the sincere expression of my gratitude and thankfuiness to the American government and citizens for the welcome and reception offered to me as representative of my august master, the emperor of China, and the personification of the Chinese empire.

"Since the establishment of our treaty relations there have always been evidences of good fellowship between our two countries, but all these evidences, I dare say, have now been collapsed by the cordiality and warmth displayed by the American government and citizens in welcoming and receiving my special mission.

ress of the United States of America as a nation, I cannot help, during my brief visit here, to be struck and impressed by the liberty and freedom enjoyed by the people; by the welfare and prosperity in their agricultural, industrial and commercial pursuits; by the characteristics of their classical, historical, philosophical and postical literature; by the manner of application of the scientific discoveries and inventions for promoting the happiness of mankind and by their display of their artistic taste in the architecture of the public buildings, sculpture and painting of historical figures and facts, which my old friend, Hon. John W. Foster, has been kind enough to show me.

"These impressions I will carry home, not only as augmentations to my store of

not only as augmentations to my store of knowledge of the fruits of western modern civilization, but as the means of enlightening the millions I represent, facilitating the introduction of these very means and ends of eivilization into China and amal-gamating the oldest civilization of the far east with the most modern one of the ex-trume west."

Li Talks About Ships

PHILADRIPHIA, Sept. 4. — Li Hung Chang paid a flying visit to this city and was entertained by the Union League, was entertained by the Union League, visited Independence hall and called on John Russell Young. Although he had not had an opportunity to visit Cramps' shipperd as was planned, Li found Charles Cramp, the boad of that establishment, awaiting his arrival at the station in Philadelphia. He greated My Cramp effects adelphia. He greeted Mr. Cramp affectionately and engaged him in conversation for about ten minutes. In reply to a question Mr. Cramp told Li that he was not only the president of the company but the designer of all its ships. "What have you done?"

"What have you done?"

"I have designed more ships and a greater variety of them than any other man in the world," was Mr. Cramp's reply. Lit inquired closely regarding the class of ahips built at the Philadelphia yard and then said: "I find that most of the nations built in the ships in England and Praces." build their ships in England and France.
Why is 185" Mr. Cramp's response was that there were various reasons for this condition. As a general thing, he said, the countries that buy ships in England do so as the behest of moneyed syndicates and bankers who have financial interests which make it were desirable to them that and cankers who have financial interests which make it more desirable to them that English shipyards be petronized. Li expressed over and over again his regret at not being able to personally inspect the great shippard on the Delaware and ended the interview by inviting Mr. Cramp to visit him in Washington.

Killed by a Conchman. Eitles by a Conchiman.

Sanntz River, N. J., Sept. 8.—A tragedy, appalling in every detail, occurred at the summer home of Frank L. Wandell at this place. The family coachman and man of all work, gone suddenly mad, shot and killed a visitor at the house, and then, locking himself in the stable, blew out his own brains. The name of the coachman was William Dowling. His victim was faanc Caryl of the city of New York. Downing has long been employed by the Wondells, and for years has enjoyed a position somewhat above that of a common servant. THE LADIES' COLUMN.

FROM OUR SHORES.

We wish to suggest to the ladies that this column is always open to any and all who wish to suggest domestic subjects to any nature whatever, either to ask advice of turnish information to others, and we carnestly hope all readers of the PRESS and who desire will avail themselves of the opportunity, and thus receive as well as confer benefits.

Niagana Falls, Sept. 7.—The special train bearing Li Hung Chang and his party has arrived at this place, and the Chi-

his rooms, where he remained until bedtime.

On the journey to this place Lt and his
party passed their first night in an American sleeping car. Previous to this novelty
they snjeyed dinner in a dining on. This
mesi, which was especially prepared by
the Faunsylvania railroad dining car people, was quite elaborate. The menu card
was decorated with American and Chinese
flags intertwined and a facsimile of the
autograph of Karl Li, done in relicow.

While en route Lt sent for George W.
Bord, assistant general passenger agent of
the Pennsylvania Railroad company, who
piloted the tesin over the lines of his company. Lt spent about two hours question
ing him about railroads.

The deep interest hose who have paid at
tention to the subject that his principal
object in visiting this country is to study
American relicous and the commitment of the putter.

Sorve on a heated dish.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Cut in halves
six ripe tomatoes. Place in a baking
pan skin side down. Cut a quarter
of a pound of butter in small pieces,
place over the tomatoes, dust with
salt and pepper, stand in oven ten
minutes. Then place over a fire and
fry slowly without turning. Lift
with a cake turner when tender, on
a heated dish. Draw the baking pan
over a quick fire, stir till the butter

them, and make a paste with butter and water. Roll out in a thick sheet; tng so orude and the liability to accident a constant monace.

Af 9 o'clock this morning Lt Hung Chang and his party crossed the river to Canada. Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbintere velocined the travelers on behalf of the Canadian government, and General Ruger ceased his official connection with the vicercy as the representative of President Cleveland.

TOMATO JELLY .- Stew ripe tomatoes with a few cloves until done. Pour into a jelly-bag, and allow the juice to run through. Add to a pint of juice, one pound sugar, and boil together for fifteen minutes, then add for every quart of juice, % ounce of gelatine, previously soaked in half a cup of water. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved, then strain into moulds. Very nice with roast meat.

CURRIED TOMATOES .- 1 quart stewed or canned tomatoes, 1 cup of rice, 1 teaspoonful curry powder, salt and pepper to taste. Wash the rice, add A little girl, near Paterson, N. J., was bitten by a pet cat. She died with symptoms of hydrophobia, and physicians quarantined those who touched the child.

By the aid of chisels, secured in some unknown way, John Love, who was awaiting trial for murder, escaped from the jall at Huntington, W. Va., accompanied by five other criminals.

Tuesday, Sept. 8.

of good fellowship between our two countries, and these evidences, I dare say, have now been eclipsed by the American government and clitisans in welcoming and receiving my special mission.

"Though I regret that my time does not allow me to make a longer sojourn in this country, as I wish in order to appreciate more fully the accomplishment and progress of the United States of America as a nation, I cannot help, during my brief dish in which they were baked.

The Vield of Year's Crop.

Old corn is now going on the market in large a mounts. The wheat yield will not be nearly o large this year as last.

Heavy hogs will be numerous as a result of the large supply of corn. Prices will not likely advance. The Nebraska farmer gets 71/2 cents per bushel for his corn and

the railroad 15 cents. The oat crop is 250,000,000 bushels above the average, and the prices

are exceeding low.

The apple crop will be good in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Iowa, and fair in several others. In other parts the yield will be below the average. The percentage for the country by the latest government reports is 64.5.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

You agree that baking powder is best for raising. Then why not try to get its best results? Just as easy to get all its good-none of its bad, by having it made with digestionaiding ingredients as in KEYSTAR: greatest raising strength, no bad effects. No use to clog the stomach with what never helps make flesh

KEYSTAR is the one all digestible baking powder. Just right for best baking results; harmless to a delicate digestion. \$1000 forfeit if made with alum or other bad. Fresh, sweet and pure, all foods raised with it digest so easily that you are quickly surprised with better appetite and health.

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