

CROWDS CHEER M'KINLEY.

A NOTABLE DAY IN CANTON.

TWO BIG DELEGATIONS ADDRESSED BY THE REPUBLICAN STANDARD-BEARER.

A BRINGING SPEECH ON SOUND MONEY, PROTECTION AND RECIPROCIITY TO AN ENTHUSIASTIC PARTY OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS—A THOUSAND REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN-AMERICANS ALSO VISIT HIM.

Canton, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Two of the largest delegations which have visited Canton since the nomination of Major McKinley came here today and were addressed by the Republican candidate for President, Major McKinley spoke with even more than his usual force and earnestness. His words were listened to with the greatest attention, and aroused more enthusiasm than has before been witnessed here. At 7 o'clock the Commercial Travellers' McKinley Club of Chicago arrived on a special train. The Commercial Travellers' Club of Canton and the Duober Escort Club, 400 strong, met the Chicago delegation at the station. At 10 o'clock the Chicago delegation marched to Major McKinley's house. There were 500 men in line, and each member of the club bore a gayly colored umbrella. The escort numbered 500 also. The Chicago commercial travellers were a fine-looking body of men, and were lustily applauded along the line of march.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED.

The travelling men are good friends of Major McKinley, and since June 1 they have been dropping in to see him every day singly and in groups of three to ten. Today they concentrated their efforts, and there has been no finer manifestation of intense and intelligent enthusiasm than that which emanated from the commercial travellers. The spokesman was G. J. Corey, chairman of the Commercial Men of the United States. When he and Major McKinley appeared on the porch there was an outburst of cheering which lasted several minutes. Mr. Corey said:

The Commercial Travellers' McKinley Club No. 1 was organized June 15, 1892, the day you assumed the chairmanship of the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis. The organizers of this club in early behalf in you, above all others, the embodiment and greatest exponent of the principles which they cherished and firmly believe essential to the welfare and prosperity of our country—namely, protection to our home industries. I feel safe in saying there is no class of citizens in our country who more thoroughly understand the true issues of this campaign than the commercial travelling men. They are satisfied with the money of the country, knowing that it is as good as any in the world. In this great army of commercial ambassadors every one is thinking for himself. They know without private or public instruction that the free coinage of silver is not the true issue of this campaign, but it is protection of home industries, reciprocity and a sound Treasury. The commercial travelling men of the United States are fully awake to the vital issues of this campaign. They have enlisted nearly a man to save this country from the fearful perils of a bankrupt Treasury, flat and depreciated currency, repudiation and the other long chain of evils that follow."

M'KINLEY'S SPEECH OF WELCOME.

When Major McKinley mounted the chair to speak the cheering was renewed more vigorously than before. He spoke as follows: "Mr. Corey and Gentlemen of the Commercial Travellers' Association, and My Fellow-Citizens: I bid you welcome, sincere welcome, to my home. Thrice welcome are you here. I am honored, greatly honored, by the call of this assemblage of commercial men, representing every section of our common country. (Applause.) Although you are accustomed to calling on people, for that, I believe, is chiefly your business, let me assure you that you never made a call anywhere more agreeable to your host than this call is to me. (Great applause, and cries of "Good! Good!" and "Hurrah for McKinley!")

It would be pleasant to me personally to meet you on any occasion, but it is peculiarly gratifying to meet you now, coming as a body to testify your united and confident devotion to the Republican principles enunciated by the National Republican Convention of 1896. (Cheers.) I recognize your influence as one of the most potent factors in political contests, and I am glad to know that this year, in a greater degree than ever before, the commercial men of the country are united in the cause of the Republican party. (Tremendous cheering.)

A COSTLY EXPERIMENT.

"You have not always been in such close agreement with each other politically as now, but then you have had experience, and for four years, or nearly so, you have been attending the school in which all the rest of us have been pupils. (Great laughter.) It has been a free school (renewed laughter), the tuition has been free (continued laughter and cries of "Pretty costly, though!"). But the ultimate cost has been very great. (Applause and cries of "That is right!") No body of American citizens of equal number could properly have a deeper interest in the success of Republican principles than you, and none, I am sure, can do so much to secure their certain triumph as you. (Great cheering and cries of "We will do that all right, Major!") You are not only carriers of commerce, but creators of confidence; not only advocates of progress, but promoters of prosperity. Everywhere you go you inspire either confidence or distrust, you tell the truth about the condition of this country. You not only sell goods—or used to—(great laughter and cheering), but you disseminate information among your customers.

There is no more certain barometer of the business of the United States than the sentiment of the men of which this body assembled here this morning is representative. You encourage the dependent and quicken the lagging into fresh activity. You give new hope and stimulate new effort in that great body of business men upon whom so largely depends the revival of business in all parts of our country. (Applause.)

CONFIDENCE WHAT IS NEEDED NOW.

"What we want above all else, my fellow-citizens, is confidence (cries of "Good, good"), and we can't get confidence by threatening to revolutionize all values and repudiate obligations, both public and private. (Enthusiastic cheering.) You know the facts of business and can dispel the theories of the demagogue, and one thing, I like about the commercial travellers is that every one of them is for the United States of America (great applause and cries of "And for McKinley, too!") and always stand up for America. (Cheers.) We are all members of the great American family, and those policies which are good for one of us are good for all of us. (Cries of "That is right!") Those policies that are good for the Eastern and Central States are good for the West and the great Northwest. (Applause.) We have always practiced the Golden Rule. The best policy is to live and let live, and to buy and

FOUR ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

YOUNG MEN CHARGED WITH BURGLARY GET AWAY.

THEY MAKE THEIR WAY OUT OF THE QUEENS COUNTY INSTITUTION BY CRAWLING THROUGH BARS AND LOWERING THEMSELVES BY A ROPE.

Four young men, all prisoners in the Queens County Jail in Long Island City, got out of that institution last evening. Their escape was discovered shortly after 9 o'clock by one of the keepers, who was making his rounds, and he promptly gave the alarm. The prisoners were named Ward, Hall, Hicks and Jones. They were on the upper story of the jail, about sixty feet from the ground. There is a space of eight inches between the bars on the window, and they all managed to crawl between the bars. Before doing so, however, they had taken the blankets from their beds and had made a rope of them by tying them together. In this way they were enabled to reach the ground, and one after the other they lowered themselves, and then, scaling the fence on the Annals-st. side of the jail, they got out.

The officials of the jail immediately started out in search of the escaped prisoners. John McDougall was in charge of the jail at the time the men made their escape.

The officials tried to keep the escape quiet, with the hope of recapturing the prisoners, but up to 11 o'clock they had secured no clues to the men. It was not an easy thing for them to separate and walk away unmolested. The escape caused much excitement about the jail when it became known.

The four young men were accused of horse-stealing and burglaries.

THE GERMAN CONSUL'S REFUSAL.

HE WILL NOT SURRENDER SAID KALID TO THE BRITISH CONSUL IN ZANZIBAR.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the "Cologne Gazette" from Zanzibar says that the German Consul there has refused to surrender to the British officials said Kalid, the self-proclaimed Sultan, and those of his followers, who took refuge at the Consulate after being driven from the palace by the bombardment of the British warships.

LOUISVILLE'S MUNICIPAL TANGLE.

MAYOR TODD AND TWELVE ALDERMEN DECLARED TO BE IN CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 29.—Judge Teney decided this morning that Mayor George D. Todd and the twelve members of the Board of Aldermen were in contempt of court for disobeying his injunction stopping the impeachment of the Board of Public Safety. The defendants are to have one week in which to purge themselves of contempt. This they will probably do by resigning their peachment. If they refuse, the court will order the Mayor and Aldermen to jail, with the jailer, who is a Republican, would refuse to receive them as prisoners. Mr. Teney was told that in case of necessity the jailer would force his way in and put the defendants in jail, and steps were taken to secure the services of the Louisville Legion, but Louisville State Guard. The courthouse and courtrooms were kept in order by a force of special deputy-sheriffs. No outsiders were allowed in the courtroom except members of the press.

"OWNED ALL THE MONEY IN ST. LOUIS."

AN INSANE YOUNG WOMAN MAKES DEMANDS AT TWO BANKS AND HAS A FIGHT WITH A PRESIDENT.

St. Louis, Aug. 29.—A young woman walked into the Fourth National Bank, at Fourth and Olive sts., yesterday, and, going to the cashier's desk, demanded money. "I own all the money in the bank," she said, "and I'll let it or kill you." A policeman was called, but she pleaded hard and promised to go home, and was released. She walked across the street and entered the Merchants' Laclede Bank. She went up to the pay-teller's window and asked the teller to give her \$100,000. The teller, W. H. Lee, came out and told her that if she would wait a few moments until the money could be counted, he would give it to her. She did not want to wait, and, jumping at the teller, she caught him by the collar and tried to pull him to the bank. The cashier, Mr. Miller, also fought violently against the dispirited woman, who insisted that all the money in St. Louis belonged to her. She gave her name as Mary Miller, and her address as No. 1,25 South Sixth-st.

PUT DOWN BY FEDERAL TROOPS.

UPRISING IN THE SEMINOLE NATIONAL SUPPLEMENTED AFTER A BATTLE HAD BEEN FOUGHT.

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 29.—News from the Seminole Nation received yesterday says the uprising among the "squaw men" has been partially subdued by the arrival of federal troops from the 1st Cavalry. On Thursday, two hours before the arrival of the military, the "squaw men" and full-blooded Indians pitched a battle, in which three full-blooded Indians were killed and two "squaw men" injured. One hundred and fifty "squaw men" comprised the attacking party, and about 200 full-blooded and half-breed Indians defended the settlement. The trouble between the "squaw men" and white men has been in progress several weeks, or since the last meeting of the Seminole Council, when a law was passed ordering the immediate expulsion of all white men from the nation. For several years it has been the practice of white men to go into the Seminole territory and take up land. This, according to Seminole laws, entitled them to sixty acres of land. The white men have secured the full-blooded Indians, and have frozen out the half-breed and half-bloods. Hence the law of the Council and the subsequent trouble. An effort of full-blooded Indians to force the decision of the council led to the revolt, which has been in progress ten days. The presence of federal troops will probably prevent further trouble.

A PRAYER FOR THE COUNTRY.

BISHOP POTTER SUGGESTS PETITIONS FITTING TO THIS PRESENT CRISIS.

Bishop Potter has just sent to the clergy of the diocese, to be used for the first time in the Episcopal Churches to-day, a prayer which is especially appropriate to the conditions existing in this country at the present time. It is entitled "A Prayer for the Country, set forth for use in the Diocese of State of New-York, by the Ecclesiastical Authorities," and is as follows: "O Lord, who fashionest the hearts of men and considerest all their works, grant, we beseech Thee, to us and to the people of this land, that we may be obedient to Thy commandments, that, walking only in Thy fear, we may, under Thy mighty protection, continue to dwell in righteousness and peace. Before our liberties, preserve our rights; save us from dishonesty, lawlessness and violence, from discord and confusion, from pride and arrogance, and from every evil way. Continue Thy goodness to us, that the heritage received from our fathers may be preserved in our time and that the nations of the earth may know that Thou, O Lord, our Saviour and mighty Deliverer, art King forever. Grant this, we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." It seems that the action of the Bishop in sending out the foregoing prayer, while not unique or unprecedented, is nevertheless somewhat unusual. A local Episcopal clergyman told a Tribune reporter that special prayers like that just sent out by the Bishop are usually sent out only when matters of great public interest or importance are pending. The last occasion to call for the setting forth of such a prayer by the Bishop, it was said, was the Armenian massacres that were reported last fall. From this the inference is probable that the impending Presidential election is one of the great possibilities for good or evil in the mind of the Bishop.

AN ARMENIAN MANIFESTO.

THEY DEMAND AUTONOMY AND WILL FIGHT TO THE END FOR IT.

CONSTANTINOPLE QUIETING DOWN—THE SULTAN REASSURES THE POWERS—TROOPS ARRIVE FROM ADRIANOPLE.

Constantinople, Aug. 29.—The Armenian Revolutionary Committee has issued another manifesto, in which are embodied twelve demands, the chief of which is that autonomy be granted to the Armenians. After enumerating their demands the manifesto goes on to declare that the Armenians will fight for their rights until the last of them shall have been killed.

The latest estimate of the number of persons killed during the rioting on Wednesday is 2,000. The French Charge d'Affaires here counted 500 bodies which were deposited in one cemetery alone. The Powers have sent a joint note to the Sultan protesting against the slaughter which accompanied the disturbances, to which His Majesty answered that all possible precautions against the outbreak had been taken and were still being observed with augmented force.

The Hon. M. Herbert, Secretary of the British Embassy, is endeavoring to insure the lives and safety of the hundreds of Armenians who are still hiding in various buildings. Reports are coming in frequently of outrages in the suburbs of Constantinople, especially beyond Soutari. Mr. Herbert has chartered the steamer Hungaria to transport any English families who are desirous of leaving, and many persons have already boarded her. The scenes in the harbor area of the "Hoxos" description. Hundreds of persons are flocking to the waterfront, and taking refuge on board foreign ships. Although order in the city has been fairly restored, the situation is still such as to cause great anxiety.

Troops have arrived here from Adrianople and reinforced the soldiery and police, who are patrolling the streets. The shops in Galata are being reopened and business resumed. Berlin, Aug. 29.—The "Preussische Zeitung" of Vienna, in an article in its issue of today indicates as a general result of the Austrian and Russian Ministers' exchange of views in Vienna that it is the aim of Austria, Germany and Russia to continue to prevent a European conflagration. Precisely as Russia had no desire to intervene in Armenia, so nothing will be done now in the way of interference in Constantinople, the European powers being sufficiently protected by the warships of their respective countries.

A BIG PAPER FIRM FAILS.

THE HARD TIMES FORCE THE GEORGE H. TAYLOR COMPANY TO THE WALL.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—The George H. Taylor Company, Nos. 27 to 215 Monroe-st., one of the largest paper-houses in the West, failed today, the First National Bank taking possession. The bank holds a trust chattel mortgage for \$175,000 and other mortgages aggregating \$400,000 have been given. The affairs of the company were placed in the hands of a trustee two or three days ago, but the matter was not made public until today. No statement has been prepared, but attorneys for the company estimate the liabilities at \$1,000,000, with assets of \$1,000,000. The members of the firm are George H. Taylor, Newton W. Taylor and James T. Mix. It was organized in 1870, the business being a stringency of the money market and hard times.

REDUCING THE FORCE ON THE CAPITOL.

FRIENDS OF LAUTERBACH AND PAYN SAID TO BE AMONG THE 300 MEN LAID OFF.

Albany, Aug. 29.—The force in the construction department of the Capitol building has been reduced to 325 men. There were laid off this morning by order of the new Capitol Commissioner 300 men. This is the second large lay-off since a month ago, when the force numbered nearly 800 men. It was rumored that a large number of the removals were of men induced by the Albany County organization, and by the order of the Governor, Columbus Congress District, and by Edward Lauterbach and his friends in New-York City. Superintendent George W. White and Assistant Governor Saxton are members of the Commission.

ADDITIONAL ORDERS FOR GOLD.

MORE THAN \$14,000,000 IN THE YELLOW METAL, EITHER HERE OR COMING.

Additional orders for gold were dispatched to Europe yesterday, and the large amount already engaged was increased considerably. The total known amounts of gold now in transit for New-York, engaged to be forwarded or already arrived, since Thursday are as follows:

Table listing gold orders: London, 2,500,000; Madrid, 2,000,000; India, 1,000,000; Hong Kong, 1,000,000; Shanghai, 1,000,000; Yokohama, 1,000,000; Manila, 1,000,000; Cebu, 1,000,000; Singapore, 1,000,000; Batavia, 1,000,000; Borneo, 1,000,000; Java, 1,000,000; Sumatra, 1,000,000; Celebes, 1,000,000; Moluccas, 1,000,000; Philippines, 1,000,000; Australia, 1,000,000; New Zealand, 1,000,000; South Africa, 1,000,000; Canada, 1,000,000; United States, 1,000,000; Total, \$14,500,000.

Some brokers believe that the amount of gold importation will reach \$25,000,000 before September 15.

THE BROOKLYN'S RETURN.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING IN PHILADELPHIA FOR THE NEW CRUISER HER SPEED.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29.—The cruiser Brooklyn, returning from her successful trial trip, reached the "cramps" shipyard at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Her passage up the Delaware River today was one of which her builders may well feel proud. The cruiser was met far down the river by crowded excursion steamers, which, after tumultuous whistling and cheering by those on board, turned and followed the cruiser up the river to the shipyard. The crowds of the entire front of the city were crowded with cheering people, and the big cruiser's stern white was kept busy making responses to salutes from every vessel, both afloat and at anchor.

The Brooklyn, after her trial trip on Thursday afternoon, returned to her anchorage off Hull, where she spent eight miles off from Boston. A new broom was run up on each of the fore and aft masts, and on each of her three masts, smokestacks, funnels and other tall structures. These figures indicated in the first instance the unofficial average maximum speed of the ship. The figures announced by the trial trip were 23.97 and 22.5. These figures were attained between two of the masting buoys in the trial run. The figures announced by the trial trip were 23.97 and 22.5. The Brooklyn weighed anchor at 4 o'clock Friday morning and started on her return to Philadelphia. After a run of five hours the vessel was started in mid-ocean, leaving the two aft engines in use. This reduced the power to about two-thirds of the full power. The Brooklyn's speed was 23.97 knots, and was one of the best ever recorded. The Brooklyn's speed was 23.97 knots, and was one of the best ever recorded. The Brooklyn's speed was 23.97 knots, and was one of the best ever recorded.

THE OFFICIAL CORRECTED FIGURES.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Commodore Dewey telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy from Boston this morning, as follows: "Brooklyn's speed corrected for tide, twenty-one, decimal ninety-one, decimal seven."

ONE FAIR ROUND TRIP.

\$190 to Indianapolis and return via Pennsylvania Railroad account National Industrial Convention, leaving New-York August 29 to September 7, and returning until September 7.—Adv.

RECEIVED BY CLEVELAND.

REMARKS BY LI HUNG CHANG.

INTERCHANGE OF COURTESIES BETWEEN THE RESIDENT AND THE AMBASSADOR.

THE CEREMONY AT THE HOME OF EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY—THE VICEROY ACCOMPANIED TO THE HOUSE BY SECRETARY OLNEY AND ESCORTED BY CAVALRY.

Li Hung Chang was received yesterday by the President of the United States at the home of W. C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, at Fifth-ave. and Fifty-seventh-st. The Chinese Ambassador presented his letter from the Emperor to Mr. Cleveland, and the latter replied in a short address wishing Li Hung Chang a happy and profitable sojourn in this country. After the ceremony the Viceroy returned to the Waldorf Hotel, where he rested until the evening when he attended the dinner at the hotel given in his honor by former Ministers to China and other well-known men. This afternoon at 2 o'clock the Ambassador will visit General Grant's tomb.

DETAILS OF THE CEREMONY.

"Democratic simplicity" could hardly be carried further than it was yesterday on the occasion of the formal reception by President Grover Cleveland of the Chinese Ambassador, Li Hung Chang, who has come to this country as the accredited representative of his Emperor. One of the most interesting features of yesterday's reception in the ballroom of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney's Fifth-ave. home, was the presentation of his letter of credence to the President. This letter was a most elaborately prepared document, done on Chinese parchment and wrapped in a covering of rich yellow silk, upon which was a figure of the rampant Chinese dragon worked in red, blue, and green and white shades. The parchment resembled nothing known to American eyes quite so strongly as a well-filled music roll. The letter carried an English interpretation. The reception did not last more than twenty-five minutes, and consisted in the introduction of the Viceroy to Mr. Cleveland by the Secretary of State, Mr. Olney; the exchange of complimentary addresses between the two men; the subsequent presentation of the few State officers present to the National guest; the introduction of Li Hung Chang's sons and attendant officials to the President, and then the farewell. Li Hung Chang then returned to the Waldorf Hotel, where he spent the rest of the day in quiet preparation for the dinner which was given in his honor last night.

MR. WHITNEY'S BALLROOM, WHERE THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED LI HUNG CHANG.



RECEPTIONS IN THE PAST.

The details of all this briefly summarized story are interesting in the extreme and furnish a source for comparison of similar affairs in the past, such as the reception of the Prince of Wales, of the Grand-duke Alexis, the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, of the Duke of Veragua, the first Japanese mission to this country which preceded the welcome to the Prince of Wales by only a brief time, and the honors paid to the Princess Eulalia. In this instance, aside from the fact that the reception was not held at the Nation's Capital, the most painstaking regard was paid to the possible sensitiveness of feeling of one who comes from a country in which great attention is paid to formalities. However, since the opening of the far-away empire of the East to more republican influences, much of the old-time Eastern reverence for revealed greatness has passed away. For instance, there were no exaggerated genuflections and groveling obeisances yesterday before the President on the part of the visitors. As on Thursday, on board the St. Louis, an introduction was followed by a bow and a shake of the hand quite in the American fashion. But state etiquette was rigidly observed from the very beginning of the brief ceremony till its close.

The first item of the reception was the early morning call made by Li Hung Chang upon the Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, who, on his arrival in the city, had gone to the Waldorf in order to simulate the visitor who had been prepared on the part of the arrival of Mr. Olney. It was shortly after 9 o'clock when the Chinese statesman called upon the Secretary of State, whose rooms were on the third floor of the hotel. The Ambassador bowed low over the hand which the President extended and which he took in his own. All present stood throughout the entire ceremony. Then the interpreter and secretary of the Viceroy, Lo Ping Lih, delivered the letter of the Emperor into the hands of Li Hung Chang, who in turn handed it to Mr. Cleveland, and this he accompanied with his own address, which was interpreted by his secretary.

AN INTERPRETER UNNECESSARY.

Lo Ping Lih was, as usual, the interpreter, although the formality is apparently unnecessary, as Li Hung Chang, according to the statement of one of his own suite, is conversant with the English language, only rivaling Von Moltke in ability to keep silent. In his own tongue, however, he has to do less talking, for he need not bother himself to speak to so many people. The Secretary of State, in his return call, was accompanied by General Ruger, and the details of the reception were arranged. Then the principals separated and preparations were begun for the departure to the home of Mr. Whitney, which, for the time being, had been turned over to the President, and hence was the official residence of the Chief Executive.

The four troops of cavalry, under the command of Colonel Sumner, which constitute the body-guard and military escort of the Viceroy during his stay in New-York City, were on hand in ample time, and formed in Thirty-third-st. at about 10 o'clock. But the Ambassador, walking between Secretary Olney and the interpreter, did not appear to gratify the army in the corridor and in the street until 10.10. His air was cheery, and he seemed to appreciate deeply the enthusiasm of the waiting crowd and the salutes

of the mounted cavalymen. He entered the carriage first, and was followed by Secretary Olney, who sat beside him, while the interpreter occupied the front seat. In the second carriage sat General Ruger, with the Chinese Minister, Yang Yu; the Chinese Consul, Sze, and the Minister's secretary. In the third were the two sons of the Viceroy and Major Davis, and in the fourth Commissioner of Customs Edward B. Drew and one of the secretaries of the Viceroy.

START OF THE PROCESSION.

As the carriages drew away from the hotel the military escort formed before and behind them, the band leading. The musicians, however, were preceded by a squad of mounted police, who had all they could do to keep the crowd of curious and cheering people from reaching upon the line of march. And this curiosity was not natural, for the visitor was an object to be unqualifiedly admired by Western eyes. He had discarded the yellow coat, worn on board ship, and was more gorgeous under the sunlight than the fondest imagination could possibly have conceived him. The jacket, or over-armor, was new and of so vivid a yellow that it almost dazzled the eyes. The skirt, which fell below his hem, was of a deep rich maroon color, and the boots were of untarnished and shining black silk. The hat was the official head covering he had worn on his arrival. As always, it was placed well back upon his head. He wore glasses, as usual. The drooping mustache and the long goatee gave an added length to his rather thin visage. The peacock feathers were there, of course, with their eyes, those marks of distinction without which the peacock feather loses half its virtue.

So, with policemen and cavalry in front of him and policemen and cavalry behind him, and blue-coated officers in double row on either side of

HOSTILE TO M'KINLEY YET.

EVEN HIS LETTER FAILS TO RELAX BRITISH PREJUDICES.

"THE TIMES" UNFRIENDLY TONE—THE ZANZIBAR MELODRAMA AND THE NILE ADVANCE—MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT TO AMERICA—MISS BARTON'S PARTY RETURNING—HOW THEIR WORK WAS DONE.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, Aug. 29.—America remains the storm centre in the financial world. Discount rates continue to harden here under the influence of additional withdrawals of gold for New-York, but far more disturbing than the temporary loss of a few millions of coin, from the overstocked vaults of the Bank of England is the condition of financial unsettlement under which shipments are made. The keenest financial experts here are unable to explain what is going on in America, and the mystery enveloping these exports of gold tends to increase the feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty.

Such comment as there is in the English press on McKinley's letter of acceptance, and there is not much of it, is colored by the old-time suspicion and distrust of him as a consistent protectionist. "The Times" describes him as laying aside at the eleventh hour the impetuous reserve which has marked his candidature for the Presidency and atoning by vigor of language for his long silence. It sneers at his utterances on finance as having a "second-hand ring," and does not have a single hearty word of commendation for his defence of sound financial doctrine. While admitting that his election, according to the best judges, is now assured, it asserts that, as the gold candidate, he leaves much to be desired, and that his success, even with the largest majority anticipated by any political prophet, will not bring any permanent settlement even of the gold standard question. Repeating Thomas G. Shearman's gloomy forecasts of the probable movements in American politics, it expresses the hope that things will turn out more favorably, but adds:

"Yet, as regards the immediate future, it must be confessed that the chances of financial aspect seem somewhat small."

Other English papers are not so acid as "The Times," but McKinley is not liked here, even when his election is distinctly perceived to be the only hope of salvation from financial ruin.

"The Manchester Guardian," which is always well informed on American questions, recognizes the evil of constantly recurring Treasury deficits, and asserts that an assured financial position, strengthened by revenue surpluses, is the first requirement to enable the United States Government to deal effectively with the question of the maintenance of the parity between its various paper issues and gold and silver. It remarks: "It seems obvious that so long as these deficits prevail, gold reserves provided by successive loans will continue to ebb away, because the loans are eventually really used to make good the difference between income and expenditure, which has been a conspicuous and continuous feature of American finance during Mr. Cleveland's Administration."

This is McKinley's argument repeated in the great stronghold of English free trade; yet nearly all his English critics find fault with him for clouding the currency question by dragging in the tariff.

The curtain has been rung down upon the Zanzibar melodrama so suddenly that there is barely time to catch a glimpse of either the hero or the villain. The British admiral hardly rises to heroic stature, for his only exploit is his success in sinking an old tub and battering down a coral-stone house with cement facings and wooden verandas. Nor does Said Kalid appear as a villain of the deepest dye, for his claim to the throne is admitted to be better than that of Hamoud, who now reigns in his stead. He lost it once before, when he thought it belonged to him, and this time he made a crazy fight for it with his barricades and rusty saluting cannon. The bombardment by the British fleet of the defenceless five-story house swarming with natives and the old hulk armed with popguns might answer for a scene in a Gilbert and Sullivan opera, but is hardly an event of historic importance, although the Post Laureate may yet conclude to write a ballad about it. It comes so near to making Her Majesty's navy ridiculous that Lord Salisbury is reproached on all sides for setting up another Sultan instead of annexing the island outright and putting an end to the slave trade.

In the Nile Valley the English policy is more intelligible. The long-talked-of expedition to Dongola seems imminent, with the Staffordshire regiment going to the front, and every one knows that it cannot end at the unhealthy town, where the garrison could not be maintained. The expedition will not halt permanently until the British flag once more floats over Khartoum.

The youthful sovereign who has entered Vienna in triumph is surrounded with detectives when he travels and every place where he lodges is guarded by a strong military force. Yet, with the atmosphere electric with suspicion, his will is perhaps the most powerful force in Europe; for Russian diplomacy has acquired an exampled prestige since Bismarck's retirement. The rumor that he will leave the Empress at Balmoral and visit Paris alone is not credited in France, where her absence would be regarded as a national affront after she had made the rounds of the European capitals with him.

The departure of Mr. Chamberlain for America has no political significance apart from the fact that he would not be crossing the Atlantic if the state of colonial affairs, especially in South Africa, had not greatly improved, so that he could be spared from his post. Lord Salisbury has not deputed him to settle the Venezuela question. He has earned his holiday by arduous public service since December, and chooses to take it by accompanying Mrs. Chamberlain on a visit to Salem, where they will remain several weeks. The rumor mongers have started a story that he represents the strictures of his colleagues upon his Zollverein proposals and his colonial policy, and will resign his Cabinet post. It is a silly fiction. His Cabinet associates have more sympathy with his Zollverein than is generally supposed, and there are no divisions respecting his colonial policy. His influence in the Cabinet and with the Queen is very great. Mr. Laurier, the Canadian Premier, desires to confer with him on the proposed fast mail service, but is more likely to come to England himself for the purpose than to receive a visit at Ottawa from the Secretary of the Colonies.

Miss Clara Barton, George H. Pullman and Mr. Hubbell, who have been in Constantinople since February directing the Red Cross relief work in Asia Minor, are now in London, preparing to sail by the Scythia next week for America. They have returned through Budapest, Vienna and Paris, breaking the journey at various points, and are in excellent health. The story which they have to tell of their humane work in the Sultan's dominions is a wonderful one. They have expended \$16,000 so systematically and sensibly that every dollar has counted double its practical results.

They have avoided any measures which would tend to pauperize those whose necessities they aimed to relieve. What they have done is to put the suffering and impoverished victims of misgovernment in the way of helping themselves

INTRODUCED TO MR. CLEVELAND.

When all was ready the Viceroy was informed by Mr. Thurber, and the visitors fled through the great door of entrance into the ballroom. Li Hung Chang advanced at once to a position in front of the President and was presented in formal fashion by the Secretary of State. The Ambassador bowed low over the hand which the President extended and which he took in his own. All present stood throughout the entire ceremony. Then the interpreter and secretary of the Viceroy, Lo Ping Lih, delivered the letter of the Emperor into the hands of Li Hung Chang, who in turn handed it to Mr. Cleveland, and this he accompanied with his own address, which was interpreted by his secretary.

LI HUNG CHANG'S REMARKS.

His address was as follows: "Your Excellency: It affords me great pleasure to have the honor to be presented to Your Excellency. 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 prosperity. 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-Japanese War, and whose protection for the safety of the Chinese immigrants in America are always to be highly appreciated. I am now especially appointed by my august master, the Emperor of China, to present to Your Excellency the letters of credence, and to convey to Your Excellency the assurances of his most friendly feelings toward the United States of America, in hope that Your Excellency will reciprocate his sentiments and cooperate with him to promote the friendly intercourse between our two countries for the cause of humankind. I trust that Your Excellency's Government will continue to afford protection and kind treatment

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