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## LITTLE BROTHERS OF THE RICH!

### Bishop Potter's Prayer Seems to the Tribune a Campaign Document.

### Bishop Doane, of Albany, First Suggested That It Be Issued Before Election.

### Usually a Different Prayer Is Promulgated About Thanksgiving Time.

### NOT GENERALLY READ IN THE CHURCHES

### Bishop Potter Says That Any Explanations of It Should Come from the Bishop of Albany.

The annual prayer which Bishop Potter promulgated yesterday was published yesterday morning in all the newspapers without comment, except in the Tribune, which seemed to view it as an excellent campaign document for McKinley.

Why the Tribune suggested that the prayer to the Almighty was meant as an intercession on behalf of the Canton Major can only be inferred from the circumstances attending its promulgation. In 1894 the prayer was issued November 24, about the time of the annual Thanksgiving, and the prayer of 1895 was reissued, without revision, in 1896. This year it comes forth at a time when the Tribune is much disturbed over Mr. Bryan's reception, and as if to give assurance to the Almighty that the prayer is all right, it says, in its headlines, that "Bishop Potter suggests petitions fitting to the present crisis."

The prayer and its predecessor are given side by side, and from them it may be judged whether the Tribune is an authority on the interpretation of prayers. It says that the action of the Bishop is not

for in the diocese of New York, which is under Bishop Potter. He understood that the other four bishops had done the same thing. When questioned as to the occasion for taking such action just at present, Bishop Potter apparently did not care to make a reply, and again said that the Bishop of Albany was the proper person to see to get an answer to this question.

The Journal's correspondent at Albany was instructed to call on Bishop Doane, that stately high churchman, whose knee breeches, silk stockings, low shoes and buckles have been the admiration of the exclusives for years, but Bishop Doane was at Northeast Harbor, near Bar Harbor, and could not be reached last night.

Falling in this, some of the local clergymen were seen, and while they were not ready to accept the Tribune as authority in church affairs, they, or some of them, said that they and their brother clergymen were in favor of the gold standard and supported the Bishop, if not the Tribune.

Dr. R. E. De Costa, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, one of the oldest churches in the city, said:

"Bishop Potter has a right to issue a special prayer whenever he deems one necessary. Yes; it is true this last one was issued earlier than previous ones. But I suppose the Bishop saw the necessity for it. Every prayer has political significance, in that it is for the good of the country."

"Do you, do you think the word dishonesty had any reference to the proposed financial policy?" was asked.

"Well, that's a question I cannot answer. If the Bishop had said a 'dishonest dollar' I should have said a hearty 'Amen!' Oh, of course, I am in favor of the single gold standard, and I am of the opinion that the majority of the clergy hold the same views as myself. I hope the prayer will make converts. No, I know of no working clergymen who are in favor of silver."

Rev. Thomas Gaullaudet, of St. Ann's church, and one of the best informed men of canon law, said:

"Like all the other clergymen, I am in favor of the gold standard. I do not know why the word 'dishonesty' has any political significance, but I do not think it has. During the Civil War we had special prayers issued by the Bishop quite frequently."

The Rev. William Johnson, uncle of Rev. W. Everett Johnson, of the Church of the Redeemer, at Park avenue and eighty-second street, who is occupying his nephew's pulpit while the latter is on his vacation, had this to say:

"I think the Bishop's prayer a very timely one, and that considerable foresight is shown in its issuance. No condition in our country's affairs demands the prayer at this instant, but in a year, when a great political fight is on and the reins of government are likely to change hands, confusion and violence are apt to result, and it should be the aim of the Church to use all its power to avert it. There is no prayer in the Episcopal prayer book that exactly

and contractor, and while looking after some of his interests he spent the summer of 1892 at the Walls homestead.

His boyhood passion for the girl returned at this time, and it is said, that at first the girl's parents looked with favor upon his suit. He was a handsome, manly fellow.

Miss Walls did not reciprocate this affection, and he began to neglect his business in consequence. He finally gave up business and came to the city.

Stories then reached the old home that he was leading a fast life. Next he was known to be a conductor on the Third avenue line, and this was the last news until he came to Kensico on Saturday.

Knowlton arrived there at about 5 o'clock and went direct to Mr. Walls's house, but found no one at home. He then went to the cemetery and amused himself by shooting at marks with a bulldog revolver of 38 calibre.

Later he met O. F. Staples and James O'Han, two old friends, and took supper with the latter. He seemed in the best of spirits. He reloaded his revolver in the presence of his friends, who noticed an unusual expression in his eye.

"Why do you carry a gun?" one of them asked.

"Oh, you can't tell what's going to happen," he replied, with an attempt at a smile.

He then said he would go up to Walls's house again, and left them.

On arriving at the house he asked for Mr. Walls at the kitchen door.

When the latter came Knowlton requested him to step outside, as he had something to tell him. Walls refused to do this, and told him to say anything he wanted to where he was.

"I came here to apologise for the letter I sent," Knowlton said. "I think Sadie owes me an apology, too."

"We have no apology to make," Walls replied.

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SADIE WALLS

unheard of, but is unusual, the last occasion for the setting forth a special prayer being the massacre of the Armenians, and then the Tribune adds:

"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 Bishop Potter."

But the Tribune raises a serious question of canonical law in its concluding paragraph, which I saw this:

"It is understood that the fact that the Bishop has authorized the use of the prayer quoted above does not make it incumbent upon the rectors of the diocese to incorporate it into their services except at such times as may seem to them the most fitting."

"From this 'the inference is probable' that if a clergyman who is rector of a suburban parish whose congregation was inclined to the doctrine of free coinage should refuse, he would not be an offender against the orders of his superiors. It is a question if the Tribune is right in its view that the political inclinations of clergymen will justify them in varying the manner in which they approach the deity.

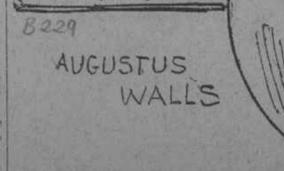
Bishop Potter's at Newport, and the Journal's correspondent called on him in his cottage and asked him what had suggested the promulgation of the prayer at this time.

Bishop Potter hardly backed up the Tribune. In fact, he seemed rather disinclined to be drawn into the controversy, for he said that Bishop Doane, of Albany, was the proper one to see about the prayer.

He had suggested promulgating it at the present time and sent out word thereof to the other four Episcopal bishops of New York State, asking that they also promulgate it at this time. The other bishops had agreed to this request, and in consequence of this acquiescence, the prayer was called



EDWARD J. KNOWLTON



AUGUSTUS WALLS

Characters in the Kensico Tragedy.

## FOILED IN MURDER, GOLD MEN FLOCK TO SYRACUSE.

### Knowlton Shot Twice at the Father of the Girl He Loved.

### Placed the Revolver in His Mouth and Took His Own Life.

### Once Prosperous, He Finally Became a Conductor on a Cable Car.

### A HOPELESS PASSION THE CAUSE.

### Sadie Walls of Kensico, on Whom the Man Had Set His Heart, Says She Had Never Jilted Him.

Edward J. Knowlton, of No. 1118 Third avenue, shot himself Saturday night at the residence of Augustus Walls, on the Tarrytown road, about four miles from Kensico, and died yesterday morning. Before turning the revolver upon himself the man fired two shots at Mr. Walls, neither of which took effect.

Knowlton was madly in love with Miss Sadie Walls and had been ordered by her father to cease paying attention to her.

Knowlton had known Miss Walls since childhood, and it is said that in their school days they were sweethearts.

Knowlton became a prosperous builder

### They Will Begin Their Convention There To-day at Noon.

### Strong Division of Opinion as to Naming a Third State Ticket.

### Large Proportion of the Delegates Believe Their National Fight Should Not Be Complicated.

### FINANCIAL PLANK IS FOR GOLD ONLY.

### Platform Will Declare for a Single Standard and Will Denounce All Effort to Secure Free Silver—Cleveland to Be Indorsed.

### Gold Democrats' Platform. Following is a summary of the platform which the gold Democrats will probably adopt at Syracuse:

First—A declaration in favor of the single gold standard, without reference to any prospective international agreement on the subject of silver coinage.

Second—A denunciation of all efforts to secure legislation providing for the free coinage of silver at this time.

Third—A reiteration of the policy of a tariff for revenue only.

Fourth—A strong objection to any measure intended to repeal the law providing for a bond issue at the discretion of the President.

Fifth—An unqualified and hearty indorsement of President Cleveland's Administration.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The gold standard Democrats are arriving in force to-night, and there is a prospect that when the State Convention meets to-morrow, at noon a fair representation will be present.

General Tracey, of Albany, one of the prime movers of the third ticket movement in this State, said to-night that owing to the haste with which the convention was called some difficulty was being experienced in getting a full representation. Otsego County, he cited as an instance, had heard definitely of the subject only two days ago. Other counties were informed only a few days before, he said, and for that reason he feared that not all of the 450 delegates necessary to a full convention would be present.

Prior to the arrival of the New York delegation, at 7 o'clock this evening, the streets of Syracuse wore their usual air of Sunday quiet and the hotel corridors were deserted. The New York crowd, however, helped to liven the business portion of the city, and several hundred more visitors are expected to-morrow.

To-night the leaders are holding a con-



Characters in the Kensico Tragedy.

## LI'S WREATH ON GRANT'S TOMB.

### Put There by the Viceroy While Twenty Thousand Looked On.

### Four Policemen Carried Him Up the Steps in Place of Native Bearers.

### Then He Called in State on Mrs. Grant and Took Her Some Silks and Teas.

### VISITED BY LEES OF MOTT STREET.

### The Ambassador's Shrewdness in Asking Questions Well Illustrated on Two Conspicuous Occasions Yesterday.

### The great and exceedingly picturesque Li Hung Chang rose at 6 o'clock as usual yesterday and breakfasted



Li Hung Chang at the Tomb of General Grant. The Chinese statesman held Grant in the highest esteem, and, indeed, he was one of Li's heroes. As he laid a wreath of flowers upon the sarcophagus he said: "He was my friend, and I loved him."

ference for the purpose of deciding upon a programme for the convention. Wallace Macfarlane brought along a rough draft of the platform to be adopted, which had been given him by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who has found it impossible to come.

George Walton Green will endeavor to secure the incorporation of a plank providing for the immediate redemption of all greenbacks, a plank Senator Hill refused to incorporate in the Saratoga platform several months ago. The Green proposition will be discussed by the State Committee, which meets to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Whether or not it is accepted the platform will be unlike the St. Louis or Chicago platforms, in that no hope whatever is held out for silver.

No Concession to Silver.

In the St. Louis platform a concession was made to the silver sentiment in the shape of a pledge to use every effort to secure an international agreement for silver coinage. The leaders of this movement are personally divided on the subject of bimetallic standard secured by the consent of the commercial nations. Some privately favor Mr. Whitney's bimetallic plan, as explained in the Saratoga platform, while others favor the monometallic gold standard.

All, however, agreed that at this time the necessity of a platform differing from all others is paramount, and that the Democratic gold standard platform should, on the financial question, take an attitude entirely opposite to that occupied by the regular Democracy. The platform, as sketched above, may be modified by the State Committee, but there is every reason to believe that the salient points mentioned will be insisted upon by the leaders.

The convention, aside from the work attached to framing a platform, should elect sixty-eight district delegates to the Indianapolis convention, four delegates-at-large and the Presidential electors. Two of the delegates-at-large have been practically decided upon. They are ex-Governor Roswell

Then he received the homage of his suite and attended to some correspondence. Mr. Drew and General Ruger talked over with him the plans of the day, already practically matured, and at 9:45 Li signified his willingness to receive an elaborately attired contingent of Lees from Mott street which was waiting in the corridor of the Waldorf and was under the tutelage of Li Wing, secretary to the Imperial Consul, Sze. The reception lasted twenty minutes. Then the Viceroy received a number of other callers. Among them were the French Consul, General and Miss Wilson, Mr. Robbins and General John W. Foster. At 1 o'clock Li dined.

At 2:45 Colonel Fred Grant, his son, Ulysses S. Grant, 2d, and the Colonel's brother, Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, of San Diego, called to accompany Li on his visit to General Grant's tomb. The start was made at 3:10 p. m. Li placed an ornate wreath on the sarcophagus. The party on their return were driven through the Park to Colonel Fred Grant's residence, No. 35 East Sixty-second street, where Li was received by the widow of General Grant. He took some light refreshment and returned under escort with his party to the Waldorf. He dined at 6:30 in his rooms and retired soon after.

The greatest statesman of the Orient laid a laurel wreath upon the tomb of the greatest soldier of the Occident yesterday afternoon, in the presence of only a thousand American people, and, bowing reverently at the foot of the sarcophagus, said: "He was my friend; I loved him!"

Earlier in the day he had stood in the presence of just twenty-eight of his own countrymen, who unquestionably loved him, and who, though very much overawed by the august presence, doubtless departed with the feeling that he was their friend.

This reception by the Viceroy of the viceroy from Mott and Duane streets seems to deserve precedence in the story of Li Hung Chang's first Sunday on American soil, because it gives a quick insight into the man's habits of thought and methods.

The delegation consisted of members of the Lee Company, the highest local corporation of Chinese merchants. They had left Mott street at an early hour in the morning, and it was a proud day for them. They were gorgeous in apparel and radiant with a happiness that glowed on their soft-lined countenances like the bright August sun on the Viceroy's yellow jacket.

Every man of them was in silks and satins, silks that, in some cases, were richly embroidered and satins that showed a sheen that had evidently never been dimmed by a

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