

GERMAN-AMERICANS WILL STAND BY MCKINLEY.

One Thousand Representative Voters of Cleveland Visit the Major.

Who Are for Prosperity, Honesty and National Honor.

The Commercial Travelers' McKinley Club of Chicago, Five Hundred Strong, Also Call Upon the Republican Nominee for President, and Meet With a Most Cordial Reception.

CANTON (O.), Aug. 29.—Two State delegations which were expected to-day postponed their visits at the last moment, and instead of four, Major McKinley made two speeches to-day. The second one was to 1,000 representative German-American voters from Cleveland, who arrived on a special train at 4 o'clock and marched to the McKinley residence with their own bands and give clubs. Each man in the delegation carried a small American flag, and several large ones were borne in the procession at different points.

There were fully 2,000 people clustered in densely packed groups about Major McKinley's home awaiting the arrival of the German-American delegation. Most of the Chicago Commercial Club was there. When Major McKinley appeared the thousand Cleveland men waved their flags.

The first speaker, Captain E. H. Bohm, was introduced by Colonel Louis Smith.

The next spokesman for the German-Americans was ex-Representative Snyder. He made a stirring address, declaring that the German-Americans would stand by McKinley as a stone wall for sound money and protection. On election day, the speaker declared, they would speak for prosperity, for honesty and national honor.

When Major McKinley mounted the chair to speak the cheering was tumultuous. He said:

"My fellow-citizens: It is with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction that I welcome this representative body of German-American citizens to Canton and my own home. I appreciate most heartily your call, which as a compliment to myself I prize very highly, but more than all and above all I value it as a significant expression of your interest and zeal in the great political campaign upon which we have entered. (Applause.) The citizens of the United States have learned not only to respect but to depend upon the leadership of a greater potent influence in our civilization—safe and steady in every emergency and patriotic in every crisis. (Great applause.)

"Loving your mother country as you do so affectionately does not mean that you love your adopted country less, but that you have heard a big enough word for the love of both. (Applause and cries of 'Good, good,') Transplanted in the free soil of America, German characteristics have strengthened our institutions and exercised both a salutary and wise influence in our progress as a nation. Love of fatherland, that deep and noble sentiment which has ever distinguished you, means to our German citizens always love of America and her free institutions, and absolute and unqualified devotion to every true American interest. (Great applause.)

"Respect for law and order and faithful obedience to constituted authority have been distinguishing traits of the Germans on both sides of the Atlantic, while hatred of wrong and oppression has called him to arms as quickly from his farm on our Western prairies as from his ancestral vineyard on the Rhine. Historians have recorded in all its greatness the strength and service of that gallant German army which rallied to the standard of liberty and union at the call of Lincoln, and enrolled in its splendid history the imperishable name of thousands who so nobly suffered and died for their imperishable country. (Great cheering.) But no such remuneration, honorable as it is, can do justice to the services of those brave men, nor can it estimate at its true value their firm support of the Union in its moral effort upon all our people. (Applause.)

"Proudly can the German-American soldiers point to their deeds of valor and suffering in that great war. Confidently can they claim that they brought no shame upon the German name and bore themselves upon a hundred fields in America, as well as did the soldiers of Frederick and Blucher in the old wars and Von Moltke in the greatest European wars of recent years. (Great cheering.)

"The Government appreciated their splendid services. When the news of the fall of Richmond reached Washington the people assembled in large numbers at the residence of Mr. Seward, the then Secretary of State. Responding to their call for a speech, the Premier said, among other things: I am now writing my foreign dispatches. (What shall I tell the King of Prussia?) He answered his own question with this glowing tribute to our German fellow-citizens: I will tell him that the Germans have been as faithful to the standard of the Union as has the excellent Minister Baron Gerolt been staunch in his friendship to the United States." (Tremendous applause.)

"My fellow-citizens, better or more faithful soldiers never mustered under any flag, fighting for any cause, than those willing and sturdy German volunteers. (Cheers and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley!') The troops who stood under Willich and Seigel, Kautz and Austerlitz, Schurz and Reintzelmann, Hartranft and Weitzel, were the equals of their trained kinsmen of the imperial armies of Germany. (Renewed cheering.) You will remember that old General Winch which used to boast, laughingly: 'Give me two brigades of my own and I will land them on the north coast and take the empire.' (Tremendous applause and laughter.)

"General Sheridan, too, declared after visiting Europe, where he studied the movements of the Franco-Prussian

war, that he saw no troops that excelled our own, either of the Eastern or Western armies, and Abraham Lincoln proclaimed over and over again that the Germans were true, patriotic and faithful to the flag of our country. (Great cheering.)

"My fellow-citizens, it is of the German-American in peace that I would now speak, conservative, industrious, steady, honest, fond of home and family, a good citizen—and who could be fond of home and family and not be a good citizen? (Renewed cheers and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley!') Not deluded by false theories of finance nor misled by catch phrases of the campaign. As in the crisis of the civil war, he was faithful to the country and sustained the flag, so in every crisis since he has stood for the honor and integrity of the Government of the United States, always standing opposed to inflation and repudiation, no matter what the form or nature of the guise in which the spurious policies were presented. (Applause.) More than once in the close States during the struggle for the resumption of specie payments the German-American vote turned the scale in favor of American industry and the nation's plighted faith.

"The German citizens do not like either cheap men or cheap money. (Applause and cries of 'You are right, they don't!') They typify sturdy manhood in their own lives, and they insist upon money in their own business. (Great cheering.) It is gratifying to every lover of his country this year to feel that the German-Americans of the United States are standing unitedly for protection to American industries; for protection to American labor; in favor of doing our own work at home and by our own hands. (Enthusiastic applause and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley!') They are in favor of dollars worth 100 cents each, and for the national honor, breaking with their old party associations because that party under its new leadership is committed to inflation and disordered currency. (Great cheering.)

"We welcome them all, both for what they are and what they have done, and bid our German fellow-citizens godspeed in every effort in the broad fields of American business and statesmanship, to all of which they have already contributed so much. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I highly appreciate the honor of this call and the significance of it more than I can find words to express, and it will give me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally. (Great cheers and cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley!')

TALKS TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

At 7 o'clock the Commercial Travelers' McKinley Club of Chicago arrived on a special train. The Commercial Travelers' Club of Canton and the Ducer Escort Club, 400 strong, met the Chicago men at the station. At 10 o'clock the Chicago delegation marched to Major McKinley's residence. There were 500 men in line, and the escort numbered 500 also. The spokesman was G. J. Corey, Chairman of the National Executive Committee 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. After Mr. Corey had spoken a few words, Major McKinley said:

"Mr. Corey, gentlemen of the Commercial Travelers' Association and my fellow-citizens: I am honored, greatly honored, by the call of this assemblage of commercial men representing great commercial interests and coming from every section of our common country. (Applause.) Although you are accustomed to call on people, for that, I believe, is chiefly your business, let me assure you that you never made a call more welcome to me than this. (Great cheering.) This call is the 'Good, Good, Good' and 'Hurrah for McKinley!' and 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 confidence and confident devotion to the Republican principles enunciated by the National Republican Convention of 1856. (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 support of the Republican party. (Tremendous cheering.) You have not always been in such close agreement with other politically as now, but then you have had experience, and for four years, or nearly so, which has been attending the schools in which all the children of the Republic have been taught. (Great laughter.) It has been a free school (renewed laughter), the tuition has been free (continued laughter and cries of 'It's t'ry costly, though!'); but the ultimate cost has been very great. (Applause and cries of 'That's 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 triumph as you. (Great cheering.) Major McKinley will do that all right. (Great cheering.) There is one 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 despondent and quicken the lagging into fresh activity. You give new vigor 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.)

"What we want above all else, my fellow-citizens, is confidence. (Cries of 'Good, good,') and we cannot get confidence by receding to revolutionize and repudiate obligations both public and private. (Enthusiastic cheering.) You know the facts of the business and can dispel the theories of the dreamer and the misstatements of the demagogue. The one thing I like about the commercial travelers is that every one of them is for the United States of America (great applause and cries of 'And 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's 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, and to buy and sell in the way that will best promote the good of all. (Applause.) It never pays to buy cheap goods from a rival, whose object in selling to you at a low price is to establish a business that will in time destroy your own. (Great applause and cheering.)

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND GREETES LI HUNG CHANG.

The Reception Takes Place at the Mansion of William C. Whitney.

Mutual Expressions of Good Will and Friendship.

The Viceroy Thanks This Government, on Behalf of the Emperor of China, for Friendly Assistance Rendered That Government After the China-Japan War, and for Protection to Chinese Immigrants.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—In the magnificent white and gold ballroom just off the main hall of the mansion of William C. Whitney, in Fifth avenue, the President of the United States at 11 o'clock to-day formally received the respects of the Emperor of China through the medium of the great Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang.

The Oriental Ambassador left the Waldorf Hotel at 10:40 o'clock, escorted by the United States Cavalry, and attended by his Secretary and Interpreter, Lo Lung Lu, and Secretary of State Richard Olney. In the next carriage was the Chinese Minister, Yang Yu, and his Secretary, with General Ruger. The third vehicle contained the Viceroy's two sons and Colonel Davis, Commissioner of Chinese Customs. J. E. Drew, with a staff, were in the last carriage. Li wore his famous yellow jacket and peacock feathers. The party reached the Whitney residence at 11 o'clock sharp, and Li Hung Chang was received by the President a few minutes later. Secretary Carlisle, Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill, General James Wilson, John Russell Young, John W. Foster, Private Secretary Thurber and William C. Whitney were the only others present at the reception, the character of which was changed at the last moment from a public to a private one. The two representatives of the press associations, who were invited, were not permitted to be present.

EX-GOVERNOR HORACE BOLES.

OPENS THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN IN IOWA.

The Financial Question One Which Overshadows Every Other Since the War.

WATERLOO (Ia.), Aug. 29.—A large crowd gathered in the East Side Park this afternoon to listen to Horace Boles open the campaign in behalf of the Democratic party. F. E. Pollans, Democratic candidate for County Attorney, presided, and after making a short speech presented the ex-Governor.

In opening his address Mr. Boles said that the subject which called the meeting together was one which overshadowed every other since the war. "It is a subject," he continued, "which interests in the same way all classes of people. The leaders of the Democratic party are denounced for the alleged attempt to join in one class the East and the West, and the East is the same as the West, and the West is the same as the East. The Democratic party is denounced for the alleged attempt to divide the country on the silver issue. By the very nature of things there must be two classes.

"The speaker then said that 'we are affected differently by the money question. The man whose wealth is money naturally wants the gold standard, for that makes his money more valuable, but the man who produces what must be sold for money will, if he understands it, favor bimetallicism, cheaper money, money which they call, if you please, 'depreciated currency' as the best for the people, because it tends to raise the price of products.

"I said some time ago to a reporter of a New York paper," continued the speaker, "that the condition of the Western farmer is deplorable; that prices of the products of the farm are so low that if a man was given the use of land and was required to furnish the capital in the form of labor, he would get the same wages he could get in other kinds of work, keep up the repairs and pay the taxes, and to do this had to sell the products of the farm for present prices, he would find himself without a dollar left at the end of the year.

"I said that at now I find certain New York capitalists declaring that a greater amount of falsehood was never included in the same amount of language. Now, I did not make that statement upon my own experience, but several of the farmers of the State, members of Labor made inquiries of over five hundred Iowa farmers of the cost of raising one bushel of corn. They sent him reports, and from them he found that it cost 28 cents per bushel to raise corn in Iowa. To-day in over one-half of the States corn is raised for 14 cents a bushel. The Eastern capitalists may have heard of instances where farms have sold for increased prices during the vast five years. That is true, but farms have not sold for higher prices since the repeal of the Sherman Act. They will not sell for higher prices as long as oats sell for 10 cents per bushel and corn for 14 cents."

"The speaker then took up the question of prices, and said it was all a question of prices. The honor of the country was not involved, for the reason that the Government obligations were payable in gold. They bear no promise to be paid in gold alone. With the gold standard prices depreciate. Money appreciated until now it will purchase twice as much as it would in 1873.

In closing his speech the ex-Governor said that the gold standard was the standard of England. He said, "If we adopt this measure of value we cannot help but expect that our agricultural lands sooner or later will come into the hands of the landlords, as the case is here, and that eventually conditions here will be as they are in England, with an aristocracy of wealth on one side and a democracy of poverty on the other."

BRYAN CRITICISES THE THIRD TICKET MOVEMENT.

Says It Was Gotten Up in the Interest of the Republican Party,

Not With Any Hope of Electing Their Own Nominee.

Submits Many Questions for the Farmers and Laboring Men to Ask the Opponents of Free Coinage When They Solicit Their Votes at the Polls.

HORNELLSVILLE (N. Y.), Aug. 29.—Before a large gathering of farmers at Maple City Park, near Hornellsville, this afternoon Mr. Bryan severely criticized the third ticket movement and those who were taking part in it. Mr. Bryan was at his best, and spoke with an earnestness approaching fervor. Fully 7,000 people were present, and the manner in which they showed their appreciation of Mr. Bryan's remarks gave them the title of being one of the most enthusiastic audiences the candidate had addressed since he started out from Chicago after his nomination. Mr. Bryan's voice was husky when he began, but it soon gained strength, and came strong and clear before his speech was ended. He said in part:

"Fellow-citizens: I have not time to enter into an elaborate discussion of the issues presented to the people in this campaign, but I desire to call attention to a few things which may assist you in deciding on which side you should cast your vote. There are certain things which you have a right to consider. It is the object, or at least it should be, of the public speakers to help their audiences to understand the merits of disputed questions, and it is one of the evidences of sincerity of purpose that the person discussing the public issues should do this plainly, clearly, and so that everyone can understand just what is said and just what is meant when ambiguous language is used. When obscure expressions are employed it is an assured fact that the person using them has something to conceal rather than to make plain.

"Whenever I find a speaker employed in the discussion of a question or in the statement of a position I conclude that the person who attempts to obscure does it because he is not willing that other people shall know what he believes and what he desires to accomplish. When I hear a man talking about sound money without telling me what he means by it, I think he loves darkness rather than light because his deeds are evil (applause), and when I find that our opponents are taking their arguments from people who have not names, I am afraid there is a purpose in the obscurity.

"Let me call your attention to something which you will find at the top of the first column of the first page of the Buffalo Courier, under the great, big headlines, 'Ready to unload—Indian bankers hope that Bryan will win a leading role of silver—They are eager to dump it on the market on the United States mints and to doubt the present prices.' Under these headlines I find the special telegram from that great city whence comes most of the arguments of our enemies, London, England, and the course of an infected interview taken from the California Journal just returned from California, and to me: 'American politics is just now of an absorbing interest to Hindu and Indian bankers and financiers, as well as to native potentates.'

"Yes, my friends, our American politics is an absorbing interest to all the nations of the earth, because we are going to decide to govern ourselves. (Cheers.) Therefore they are becoming interested. Continuing the newspaper quotation: 'All of them possessing enormous hoards of silver eagerly thereby afforded them, and the chance of silver bullion into the United States mint at double the present price. So eager are they that I have heard a well-founded rumor (an unknown person has heard a well-founded rumor) that a friend has been found to aid the free silver party by supplying campaign literature.'

"That," Mr. Bryan resumed, "is the end of the quotation from the unknown Indian merchant, and the telegram adds: 'My informant is a man of such high commercial standing that I attach much importance to his information.' 'There,' said Mr. Bryan, "in a tone of bitter sarcasm, 'is a correspondent who does not sign his name, telling about a man of high commercial standing whose name he does not give, who quotes what a leading merchant says whose name is unknown, and who says that there is a well-founded rumor that certain things are going to happen. (Laughter.) That, my friends, is the sort of argument that is being spread before the American people. Why do not these men who are giving opinions give their names, so we can find out who the men are and what their opinion is worth?'

"Let me give you another incident of the lack of candor and fairness that characterizes our opponents. Ex-Secretary Fairchild is quoted in this same paper as saying: 'If I do not see how we can do anything else than put a third ticket in the Presidential arena, we have practically committed ourselves to such a course. We want to see free silver defeated, and we shall try to draw as many voters as we can from it. We feel that their defeat may be best accomplished by a third ticket. Of course we shall find no fault with those of our friends who cast a straight vote for McKinley. As to who the nominee will be, I have not the slightest idea.'

"Now, there, my friends," said Mr. Bryan, "is a party that claims to be in favor of honest money advocating the putting of a ticket, not for the purpose of electing the ticket, not for the purpose of electing another man whom they are not willing to endorse in convention. (Applause.)

"Now as against a party without daring to advocate a gold standard, yet declaring in favor of its maintenance until other nations come to our relief, and as

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Although Order Has Been Fairly Restored, the Situation is Still Grave.

Soldiers and Police Patrolling the Streets.

The Latest Estimate of the Number of Persons Killed During the Rioting on Wednesday is Two Thousand—Much Anxiety Among Europeans in Suburbs Who Employ Armenian Servants.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—The latest estimate of the number of persons killed during the rioting on Wednesday is 2,000. Although order in the city has been fairly restored, the situation is still such as to cause great anxiety. Troops have arrived here from Adranapolis and re-enforced the soldiers and police who are patrolling the streets.

Great uneasiness prevails among the British residents in the villages on the shores of the Bosphorus where Armenians have sought refuge. It is feared the houses will be attacked. Michael Herbert, the British Charge d'Affaires, has ordered the British guardships to remove all families desiring protection, and an British vessel in port may be requisitioned in case of necessity.

There is also much anxiety in the suburbs, where many Europeans have Armenian servants. The American College at Hissar and the Bible House at Stamboul are guarded by troops. United States Minister Terrell visited Hissar yesterday to ascertain if the Americans were safe. The Chief of Police of Hissar told Terrell that measures had been taken to preserve order.

The Galata quarter is quieter to-day. The shops are being opened and business resumed. Although several Armenian districts were the scene yesterday evening of massacre and pillage, the city to-day is quieter and the authorities now appear determined to maintain order. The Galata was guarded all night long by the British guardship Imogene and two Turkish gunboats.

The houses of Armenians in various quarters have been pillaged, and Galata and Pera are occupied by military. Cavalry patrols are to be seen in all streets. In addition there are rumors of disturbances at Koumkapac. The Armenians are greatly alarmed, and the outbreak of the revolutionists is generally condemned as criminal madness. But the authorities are censured for permitting the Mussulmans to interfere and attack innocent persons, and the police and troops are blamed for being passive onlookers. To-day, however, several groups of Turks were dispersed.

The Armenian Revolutionary Committee have issued another manifesto, in which are embodied twelve demands, 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.

HORRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—Further details of the situation here show a horrible condition of affairs. Secretary Herbert of the British Embassy states that he saw one of the municipal scavenger's carts heaped up with the bodies of Armenians. Upon the top of the lead was the body of a porter, whose head was horribly battered, but who was still alive. Mr. Herbert noticed that the skulls of most of the victims were clean or battered.

The Italian Ambassador, who witnessed the killing of a number of Armenians by the Turks, appealed to the officer of a passing patrol to interfere on behalf of the Armenians. The appeal, however, was fruitless, the officer refusing the Ambassador's request, saying, "It is the people," and proceeded on his way.

ON EASTERN TRACES.

Results of the Races at Coney Island and St. Louis. CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 29.—Futurity course, Iroquois won, Friendship second, Billy Redding third. Time—1:12 1/2. Futurity course, Dr. Jim won, Ross O. second, Hi Daddy third. Time—1:11 1/4. Three-fourths of a mile, Lady Diamond won, Farrier second, Belmar third. Time—1:15. Seven-eighths of a mile, Ornament won, Ogden second, The Friar third. Time—1:27 1/4. One and one-eighth miles, Buck Mastle won, Lehman second, Dutch Skater third. Time—1:54 1/2. One mile, Harry Reed won, Sherlock second, Argentina third. Time—1:41. AT ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, Raper won, Gold Corn second, Amelia Fonso third. Time—1:22. One mile, Couronne d'Or won, Bridge-ton second, Davize third. Time—1:43 1/2. Five-eighths of a mile, Let Fly won, Cremona Briggs second, Nannie L's Sister third. Time—1:03. Three-fourths of a mile, Johnny McHale won, Nick second, Sligo third. Time—1:13 1/2. Mile and twenty yards, Kamsin won, Harry McCouch second, Whisper third. Time—1:43 1/2. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, Fannie Rowena won, Neutral second, Albert S. third. Time—1:21 1/4.

Humboldt estimated that the earth contains 50,000 species of plants, 671,000 species of animals, 44,000 species of insects, 4,000 species of birds and 7,000 species of reptiles.