

SPEECHMAKING IS BEGUN

G. O. P. Orators Hold Forth at Canton

THE NOMINATION IS RATIFIED

By Flamboyant Speeches Full of Generalities

M'KINLEY MAKES RESPONSE

Setting Forth All the Unparalleled Prosperity

To Be Discovered When William Steers the Ship of State

W. C. Whitney Expresses the Belief That the Gold Standard Stands No Show at Chicago—Teller's Friends Grow Hopeful

Associated Press Special Wire.

CANTON, June 27.—"Tippecanoe and the Old Coon, too" have been prominent in today's doings at Canton. One of the incidents was called up with a flag which was a relic of the famous Harrison campaign of 1840 and old veterans tonight say the scenes enacted here vividly recall the stirring incidents of that memorable time.

Hourly trains brought thousands of Cleveland people to Canton over two roads. Delegations came from Apollo, Va., and other distant points until the crowds on the streets tonight are variously estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 people.

Of all of the stirring days since the St. Louis convention none have equalled the enthusiasm witnessed in the ratification here this afternoon and evening. It was feared the prediction of rain and cloudy skies would prevent the gathering of the anticipated crowds, but tonight with thousands of men in the line of march and with fireworks everywhere and more horns than have been blown before in this town, the outcome of the ratification inaugurated by the Tippecanoe club of Cleveland has been more of a success than its most enthusiastic projectors expected. The incoming delegations were met at the trains by a band of uniformed horsemen and escorted to a vacant block of ground. This was centrally located and the whole block as well as the streets for blocks around were crowded with a surging throng in every direction during the afternoon, while speaking was going on. Each delegation had its band. The Tippecanoe club, which took such a prominent part in the St. Louis convention, was most marked in its manifestations and its gleefulness was conspicuous. The most significant feature of the occasion was the predominance of the ratification in all the speeches and on nearly all the banners which indicated the tariff was the leading issue in the estimation of the assembled hosts, and while the party did not propose to shift responsibility or evade the currency question, it was not intended in the least to allow the tariff issue to be overshadowed as the principal one of the campaign. Tonight Gov. McKinley reviewed the largest and most enthusiastic parade that has yet been witnessed. The citizens committee had erected an elevated platform on his front lawn for use on this occasion. The first speaker today was Hon. Henry W. Hart, a prominent lawyer and brother of the late Congressman M. D. Hart. He presented Judge William R. Day, a son of the late Ohio supreme court judge, Luther Day, as chairman of the Market square meeting.

Judge Day has always been a very close friend and adviser of Mr. McKinley.

When President H. W. Wolcott of the Tippecanoe club of Cleveland was presented by Judge Day, he was greeted by the club's yell.

The Tippecanoe Walcott Glee club had found it impossible to get through the great throng to the flag-decorated rostrum, and the "Depew" of Ohio, Hon. James H. Hoyt of Cleveland, was the next speaker.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith of the Philadelphia Press, and ex-minister to Russia, was not on the program, but Judge Day presented him as a close friend and adviser of the martyred Garfield and the late James G. Blaine, and it was a warm greeting he received.

The next speaker was the present representative in congress from this, the eighteenth district, Hon. William Taylor.

During this address a committee was sent to request Gov. McKinley's presence. Congressman Taylor had concluded his address, and the glee club was singing, when a roar of applause broke away heralded the appearance of the St. Louis nominee. When he appeared before the sea of faces that greeted him, and he stepped to the front of the platform, the wild and long continuous applause of the St. Louis convention did fair to be repeated.

THE SPEECHES MADE

Lots of Glittering Generality, but Little Real Argument

Herbert W. Wolcott, president of the Tippecanoe club of Cleveland, made an address which was congratulatory, and at the same time became prophetic. In closing, he said:

"He will be an inspiration to the young men of the nation, both those living and those who shall read the story of his life. They will find him a good and upright citizen in every-day life, a careful, faithful, industrious man, a loyal soldier in times of peace, devoted to principle, a believer in America for Ameri-

cans, and a champion of protection more deserving and successful than any of our great leaders living or dead."

Judge W. R. Day, a neighbor of Major McKinley and a prominent attorney, in behalf of Canton, thanked the Tippecanoe club for the work done for Major McKinley. He complimented the members and paid a glowing tribute to the leadership of Mark Hanna. In referring to Gov. McKinley, he said:

"No great leader of the Republican party of late years has such a hearty call from the people. Why is it that the men who contested his leadership now turn with one accord to William McKinley? The answer is in one word: 'The American people believe in him.'"

Congressman R. W. Taylor, the successor of McKinley, in referring to the Republican nominee, said:

"He is surely of the people; he was made great by the people. He is and represents the antithesis of everything which the people abhor. Sprung from the people, he knows the people; he has always kept near the heart and intelligence of the people."

"McKinley stands for McKinleyism; and McKinley stands for prosperity, not as a mere theory or conjecture, but as a verified and realized fact. We must therefore succeed. The people have the candidate of their choice. He represents the principles so dear to every American heart. He stands for America for Americans."

Hon. James Herit spoke in part as follows:

"The city of St. Louis has been visited by two cyclones lately. Both were irresistible in power and left behind them lasting but different results. One was born of disorder, and the other was born of an enlightened public opinion. One was malevolent and the other magnificent. One was terrible and the other was grand. The first cyclone was typical of Democracy, for the reason that it demolished in moments the labor of years; for the reason that death and destruction were ruthlessly wrought by it, and sorrow and pain were caused by it. The only difference that a thoughtful man can discover between the first of these cyclones and the Democracy is rather in favor of the cyclone, for it confined its ravages to a comparatively small region and exhausted its deadly energy in a few hours."

"We should be glad whenever we are members of a party which always rises to an emergency and with which the interest and the credit of the people and the government of the United States are safe. We are to be congratulated on the magnificent platform adopted at St. Louis."

"In unmistakable language it announces that the Republican party proposes to see to it in the future as it has always in the past that a dollar of American money shall be worth one hundred cents, not only in this country, but in every country of the earth."

"When the great French Napoleon was at the zenith of his power the light of victory always shone upon the faces of his soldiers, even before the first shot had been fired or the battle begun. The fate of the followers of the great American Napoleon, so strong in their confidence in his leadership, so magical in his name, so capturing his personality, are already lighted by the glory of coming triumph, and that too even before the enemy has formed his lines. We shall win a great victory this fall—a victory for protection, for sound money, for patriotism."

REMINISCENT ELOQUENCE

Charles Emory Smith, after congratulating the people on the choice of the presidential ticket, said:

"The rulers of the republic have for the most part sprung from the communities. The Lincoln, the Grant, the Blaine, the Harrison have met the highest demands of the nation because they have grown up with the flavor of the soil and in close touch with the plain people. To this immortal roll of the people's leaders, Major McKinley comes by the right of a proper choice and appointment unsurpassed in all our history. He is placed upon the ticket with the noblest of Americans, a man of New Jersey. Able, upright and true, he is worthy of the association. Speaking with personal knowledge as his neighbor and friend, I shall not, I trust, overstep the bounds of propriety when I say that in his personal dignity of character, in his fragrance and grace of his home, and that this ticket as a whole and in each of its parts, in its staidness and its sweet home inducements, addresses itself in the largest measure to the approval and confidence of the millions of American homes."

"The Republican party has never shown itself worthy of its high mission than in its action at St. Louis; it has never risen to a loftier plane of principle and courage. Thirty-six years ago it first met in national convention to name the first great Republican president. That assemblage was a memorable noble gathering. The venerable Josiah R. Giddings, the lion-hearted champion of liberty, represented Ohio. William M. Everts, the brilliant lawyer, who afterwards added to his renown in the senate and as secretary of state, led New York. Horace Greeley, the greatest of American editors, cheered its councils; Henry J. Raymond, the accomplished prince of journalists, was there. The peerless George William Curtis, the Chevalier Bayard of early freedom-loving Republicanism, sat as a delegate. And while he afterwards left the Republican ranks, it is an inspiring reflection to those who love and cherish his memory, that if he were living today, on the matchless issues of this time, his matchless pen and voice would once more be lifted for the Republican cause."

"Andrew J. Curtin, who became the great war governor of Pennsylvania, was one of the shining lights of that convention. George Ashmun spoke for Massachusetts and Leonard Street for Illinois. It was a convention of distinguished leaders at a crisis of the stupendous moral grapple between freedom and slavery. And yet, if you will go back over the records, you will find that the historical convention of 1860 was timid, halting and uncertain, compared with the convention of 1896. It spoke in no such clear and ringing tones. It showed no such lofty courage of convictions and determination of purpose. The impressive personality of Giddings, if I



Three men of Ohio
Went to sea in a tub;
If the tub had been stronger
My tale would have been longer.

remember the history correctly, failed to carry the re-assertion of the principle of the declaration of independence that all men were created free, and on a second appear with the glowing eloquence of Curtis, was the convention brought to reaffirm that God-given truth.

"The future years will look back to the convention of 1896 with admiration and gratitude for its courageous spirit and unflinching action. It was the bravest of all conventions in the history of the party and the truest in its direct reflection of the people's will."

THE MONEY QUESTION

Hon. Charles Grosvenor said in part: "The Republican convention at St. Louis did not abandon any of the tenets of its ancient political faith, nor did it announce any new doctrine. It stands today, as shown by its platform, where it stood from 1861 all along the shining pathway it has journeyed."

"Bear in mind it was the Republican party which enacted the law authorizing the issue of a greenback dollar and proclaimed as the solemn purpose of the country that the greenback should be a demand on the treasury for a dollar as good as the dollar of the best and richest country on earth. It was the Republican party which redeemed that promise and gave a dollar in gold to the holder of each dollar of this money. There is not a single dollar today passes current in the United States and is respected the world over, which does not owe its value and parity to the wisdom and patriotism of the Republican party."

"The silver question now soon to be a national issue between the men of sound money ideas and the populist fifty-cent dollar advocates, is a convenient mask to hide behind by the party, which coming into power in 1893, proceeded to destroy the industries of the country and plunge the treasury into insolvency."

"What is the real issue of this campaign and who shall answer that question? The answer will come from the men who demanded and seconded the nomination of McKinley and Hobart. The people always settle the real issue in which they feel the deepest interest. This year the people decree that the Wilson-Gorman law, from all its train of calamities, shall be repealed and by a like decree they have said that the nation will go back to protection and reciprocity with their train of beneficial results and they shall again become the practice and policy of the United States."

"To guard against any contingency about all this, these same people by decrees which have come from the primaries of nearly all states, have decided that William McKinley shall administer the government and execute the laws they have decided shall be enacted in their interest."

After the crush had subsided, Gov. McKinley spoke as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: I thank you for this magnificent demonstration. I think I know just all it means. It is in no sense personal, but it is the assurance of the interest which you feel in the great questions which are to be considered in this great campaign, which are to be settled at the ensuing election. It means, my fellow citizens, that we are attached to every tie of fealty and affection to the great fundamental doctrine of the Republican party. It means you intend by your votes to write into public law and into permanent statutes what you believe would be for the best interest of all the people. (Loud and continuous applause). Republican principles do not defeat; they have not suffered any temporary rejection by the people; they are brighter and more glorious today than they have ever been before. They are endeared to every American citizen and enshrined in the American heart. Their defeat before the American people has never brought good to any American interest, not one; and their triumph brought only good to the American people. They are to be tried before you again. What will your decision be in November?"

"What are these principles? A protective tariff that takes care of every American interest and serves the high-

est good to American labor. A principle that insists that our work should be done at home and not abroad. A reciprocity that, while seeking out the world's riches for our people, and markets for our products, will never yield up a single day's work that belongs to the American workman. And then a sound dollar, as sound as the government and as unimpaired as its flag. A dollar that is good, not only at home, but good wherever trade goes. A dollar that is as good in the hands of the farmer and the workman as in the hands of the manufacturer or capitalist. These great principles emboldened, as they will be upon the banners of the Republican party, will bring triumph in November, and I firmly believe will carry messages of happiness to every American home and every American fireside."

After the Governor's address there were more scenes of cheering, flag waving and horn blowing, whistling and tin can beating, and the speakers' stand bid fair to succumb under the crowds that gathered on it.

He was escorted, with the speakers of the day to his home, and had scarcely reached there before the Apollo delegation with a coon perched on a miniature White House and under escort of the Republican club of Canton, headed by a large party, had gathered before the McKinley residence.

Captain Jackson, son of ex-State Treasurer Jackson of Pennsylvania, spoke for the Apollos, and Mr. Thomas Turner of this city said the coon had been caught within a few rods of Governor McKinley's farm in Columbiana county, from where it was sent to Pennsylvania.

On being repeatedly called for by the members of the Apollo Republican club, Governor McKinley addressed them briefly.

Banker Keim of Louisville headed a party of three hundred from Nimishillen township with a band, banners and a flag carried in the Harrison-Tyler campaign of '90.

Governor McKinley had presented this to the Republicans of Nimishillen township twenty-eight years ago, giving it to its custodian of today, Captain Vignos, who held the tattered flag before him as Governor McKinley addressed them.

WHITNEY'S VIEWS

Gold Stands No Show at the Chicago Convention

NEW YORK, June 27.—William C. Whitney today gave out the following informal interview:

"What are the chances of sound money in Chicago?"

"Unless the situation changes and our southern and western friends are disposed to reason with us, no chance whatever."

"What do you hear from the south and west?"

"Judging by the letters I receive, there is no apparent disposition to discuss the matter at issue. I fear it has gone beyond that point."

"Have you asked Senators Gorman and Bruce to attend the convention as a party duty?"

"No; they have no reason to believe they could accomplish anything. None of us have."

"If a free coinage candidate is nominated on a free coinage platform, what will be the result?"

"Practically it will disrupt the Democratic party. No power on earth can coerce or persuade sound money Democrats to forsake the fundamental principle of Democracy. They do not regard this question as either factional, sectional or political. The maintenance of the nation's credit is a matter of national honor. The Saratoga platform emphasizes this fact. It says the maintenance of the present gold standard at the present time is essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. That is our position as positive as words can express, and it cannot be changed."

THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA

Barely Escapes the Designs of the Assassins

The Criminal a Member of the Same Fanatical Society Which Compressed the Death of Nazr Ed Din

TIFLIS, Persia, June 27.—It is reported at attempt has been made on the life of the new shah of Persia. The attempt was unsuccessful, the assassin being arrested on the spot. He proved to be a member of the Babe Mahommedan secret society.

Muzaffer Ed Din, the second son of the late shah of Persia, Nazr Ed Din, was proclaimed shah of Persia May 2, 1896. His father, Nazr Ed Din, was assassinated May 1 by a fanatic when about to enter the inner court or shrine of Shah Abdul Azin, about six miles from Tiflis. The assassin, Mollah Riza, was a member of the Baptist sect, the same fanatical society which, according to reports just received from Tiflis, is responsible for the attempt upon the life of the present shah of Persia. The discontent of the Babists is said to be due to the fact that the former shah, Nazr Ed Din, and his successor, Muzaffer Ed Din, would not allow them to establish their religion. The refusal was based upon representations that it would conflict with the existing faith of Persia and split the people into religious factions. At the time of the murder of Nazr Ed Din many persons thought the elder brother of Muzaffer Ed Din, Massoud Mirza, governor of Ispahan, who was barred from the succession because his mother was of inferior rank, would try to seize the throne, that Russia would back one claimant and England the other and that serious complications might result. It was even announced that Massoud Mirza was really responsible for the assassination of the former shah, it being known he entertained very bitter feelings against his father. As trouble was averted, however, by the graceful submission of the elder brother, who immediately declared allegiance to Muzaffer Ed Din, the latter being duly recognized as shah by the powers.

"You do not despair of success, then?"

"No; we cannot yet tell what the knowledge of the attitude of the eastern Democrats will affect the determination of the southern and western Democrats who have not until within the past week known how strong the feeling here is. The vigorous expression of our position may cause hesitation, especially among the rank and file of the Democracy, who I cannot believe want to drive all eastern Democrats out of the party. I know some of the leaders assume that attitude, but I am not yet convinced that the people are behind them. And if not, they will make their wishes known and felt."

TELLER'S BOOM

All That Is Needed Is the Union of Silver Forces

SPOKANE, Wash., June 27.—Willis Sweet, delegate to the St. Louis convention, arrived here on his way home today. In an interview he said:

"If the silver forces unite they will elect the president, and everything indicates the success of the movement to unite. The silver forces of the east, in all parties, fully realize that the only hope is in mutual concessions, and they are willing to make these. If they unite and a silver man is nominated, I think he will be Senator Teller, in spite of Democratic statements to the contrary. Understand, I don't believe the Democrats will nominate Mr. Teller, for I don't believe they will nominate any one in the Chicago convention. It takes a two-thirds vote to nominate a president in the Democratic convention. Neither party being able to command the two-thirds vote, it will result in a bolt of one faction or the other, and in that event the silver men will endorse Senator Teller."

"What will the Populists do?"

"Oh, I don't think there would be any doubt but what they would then endorse Teller."

BROOK'S COMET

Could Be Plainly Seen If the Weather Were Clear

NEW YORK, June 27.—A special to the Herald from Paris says: The reappearance of Brook's comet was made the subject of an interview with M. Camille Flammarion, the eminent astronomical authority, at Juvisy. M. Flammarion said: "The weather in Paris has been unfavorable recently and so the comet has not yet been seen. As soon as the heavens are bright we shall be able to take observations and make drawings and photographs. This comet was calculated to have a period of seven years and twenty-seven days. It passed its perihelion on September 30, 1893, and should have been back again in October next. It cannot be seen except with the strongest instruments. It is very far away, but it does not approach us, and the sun and it will certainly give rise to some very important observations."

"A curious fact is that this comet is accompanied by three companions. The four have been seen at once, giving the same spectacle as Biela's comet in 1846. The latter is supposed to have broken up into cosmic dust and shooting stars. It will be interesting to see if this comet has undergone any changes or shows any curious modifications."

Langford's Lost Pants

LODI, June 27.—Senator Langford arrived in town this morning from Arizona sporting a pair of overalls as a result of a thief stealing his pants, containing \$185, from a Pullman sleeping car last night.

ITALY'S CLAIMS ON BRAZIL

To Be Settled by United States Arbitration

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Will Be Fostered by a Commercial Triple Alliance

The Brazilian Government Expresses Its Desire to Welcome Delegates From American Chamber of Commerce

Associated Press Special Wire.
RIO DE JANEIRO, June 27.—(Copyright, 1896, Special correspondence of the Associated Press.) Since the revolution of 1889-94, the republic of Brazil has had a great deal of diplomatic difficulty with Italy. In many instances arising from claims made for indemnity as a result of the execution of Italian subjects during the revolution.

Consequently, the diplomatic relations between Italy and Brazil at a certain period of last year were upon the point of being interrupted. In February last, however, an understanding was reached between the two powers by which it was decided to submit the claims of Italy to the arbitration of the president of the United States. The points in the case were communicated on July 23 by the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs to the congress of Brazil. This agreement was approved by the Italian government on May 15, and will be accepted by the national congress of Brazil within the first week of July, so that it may even now be considered as in force.

The Brazilian government has been asked by the minister of the United States if it is disposed to accord the necessary facilities to delegates of the principal chambers of commerce of the United States who are desirous of going to Brazil in order to study the question of improving the commercial relations between Brazil and the United States. The minister for foreign affairs answered this question today, saying the Brazilian government would be most happy to see the delegates of the chambers of commerce, and that the Brazilian government will do all in its power to facilitate the accomplishment of their mission.

The Brazilian minister for foreign affairs has notified the chamber of deputies that Brazil, connected with nearly all the South American republics by the tributary streams of the Amazon and La Plata rivers, has with them many commercial interests which cannot be controlled by an automatic regime.

If these relations are not sufficient for the defense of the trade, commerce and of navigation, the direction which their products have taken in the different republics of the South American continent, would suggest a commercial agreement which will secure to them the best conditions of trade and consumption.

As Brazil and the Argentine republic dominate the coasts of the South Atlantic ocean and Chili dominates those of the South Pacific, an alliance of a commercial nature between these three republics is proposed for the development of a maritime commercial of South America.

QUICK JUSTICE

A Murderous Soldier Shot by a Comrade

OMAHA, Neb., June 27.—A special to the Bee from Valentine, Neb., says: Fort Niobrara was the scene of a murder and the almost instant execution of the murdered under military orders today. Just before guard mount, Private Weaver of Company C, who was sitting on the company porch waiting under arms to go on guard, suddenly drew his rifle and after taking deliberate aim, shot and instantly killed First Sergeant Livingston of Company D, who was passing along the roadway in front of Company C quarters. When the sergeant dropped four men ran and picked him up, when Weaver fired four shots at them, forcing them to drop the sergeant and run for shelter. Weaver then fired several more shots, aiming at any one who happened to come within range of his rifle, but without effect.

Then First Lieutenant Clark, Twelfth Infantry, who was in Company D's quarters, ordered Private Strine, Company D, a member of the guard, to shoot Weaver, which he did, the ball striking Weaver's rifle near the butt, shattering it and afterwards entering his body, from which he died within an hour.

The only provocation known for the act is that a few days ago Weaver became engaged in an altercation with Private McLeroy of Company D, in which he followed McLeroy into Company D's barracks and was expelled therefrom by Sergeant Livingston. He swore vengeance on the sergeant at the time.

Children Cremated

DENVER, Col., June 27.—A special to the News from Palmer Lake says: This afternoon a man rode into town from a point about twenty-five miles east of here and stated that the farm residence belonging to a man named Perkins, who lives a considerable distance from the railroad, had been burned down last night and the three children of the occupants, Ethel, George and Reuben, aged two, five and seven respectively, had been cremated. The children were locked up in the house while the parents drove to another house four miles distant.

The Pearl Bryan Murder

CINCINNATI, O., June 27.—An echo of the Scott Jackson trial appeared today in the report of the grand jury of Campbell county, Kentucky, in which appeared two indictments against witnesses in that case. One was for perjury, against William R. Trusty, who swore he drove the carriage that carried Pearl Bryan's dead body over to Kentucky. The other was against John S. Ward of Somerset, Ky., the detective for procuration of perjury.