

PROTECTION THE POLICY

Three Special Trains Take Hundreds of Voters to Canton.

WOMEN ARE AMONG THE VISITORS.

Three Marching Clubs Composed Entirely of Members of the Fairer Sex.

RAIN DOES NOT DAMPEN THE ARDOR AT ALL.

In No Uncertain Tones Major McKinley Speaks for Protection and Sound Money.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 1.—It took three special trains to bring the Portage County (Ohio) delegation to Canton to-day and it numbered more than 1600. There were McKinley and Hobart clubs from all the towns in the county and three marching clubs composed entirely of women. In the drizzling rain they marched, with flags flying and bands playing, through the streets of Canton toward Major McKinley's residence. When they were within two blocks of it the indications of a heavy storm seemed so strong that the long line of enthusiastic citizens turned and trudged back to the Tabernacle. The spokesman for the Portage County people was ex-State Senator S. P. Wolcott. In response to his remarks Major McKinley made a speech which was greeted from start to finish with cheers and tumultuous applause.

"We propose in this contest to protect our money from debasement, and with the same votes to protect our industries from foreign competition," exclaimed Major McKinley in commencing his remarks, and this utterance was the keynote of his speech.

Continuing, he said: "In the great contests of the past, both in war and in peace, the Republican party has done proud and conspicuous service in the cause of liberty, honor, justice and truth. [Applause.] Let us preserve her splendid example. [Great applause and cries of 'We will!'] The issues of the present campaign are as distinctly as any in our country's history. Signs of the past, involve upon every American citizen an important duty. Our contention this year appeals to the best aspirations of American citizenship, and involves just as great interests as any campaign in the past."

"We cannot close our eyes to the fact that if by our ballots we ruin the credit of the Government, repudiate its honest obligations in whole or in part, or deliberately depreciate a valuable element of its currency, we have aimed a blow at its hitherto unassailed name and honor. My fellow-citizens, will we permit the name and honor of this great Nation to be sullied or tainted? [Loud cries of 'No, never!'] This is the year to settle for all time that our National honor will not be tainted. No State of the Union ought ever to declare for a financial policy that encourages the violation of contracts, the repudiation of debts or the debasement of our circulating medium. It should be the common aim and pride of all at all times to preserve American credit and uphold public law. [Great cheering.]

You come from a section of our State very near and dear to me, that has been distinguished in its history in the very beginning of our citizenship and the highest ideals in government; for having exacted of its public servants the most scrupulous regard for good faith and good morals in every public transaction. And a duty devolves upon you in the pending campaign which I am sure you will, with scrupulous fidelity, perform, to maintain your high standard of the past. The grand old Western reserve must roll up such a Republican majority in November as it has never before recorded, and demonstrate once more its patriotism and love of country. [Applause.]

Never has the Republican cause more clearly been defined, and intelligence than in this campaign. The protectionist which you are so justly celebrated must not be abandoned. The strong, clear voice of our people, which has been heard so distinctly in perilous times of the past, must again resound throughout the Nation in thunder tones for truth and justice and honor and honesty. [Applause.] Your glorious past appeals to you to abate no effort because the tide of public opinion seems so strongly in your favor. It is an interesting recollection that eight years ago, when your country was a part of my Congressional district, we were fighting for the same principles which are engaging the country now. Then we were contending for an American protective tariff that should care for American interests, and were contending for the redemption of specie payments for an honest value, a 100-cent dollar. Then it was that you gave to me, the then standard-bearer, the largest majority that you ever gave any candidate for Representative in time of peace. Now, in the year of 1896, let there be a similar, a yet a stronger, verdict in favor of National reciprocity, sound money and National honor. [Applause.]

A few minutes after the Portage County delegation left the hall the Springfield (Ohio) delegation arrived and it proved to be one of the most earnest and enthusiastic crowds that has been seen here. When Major McKinley appeared on the stage at the Tabernacle the Springfield men rose to their feet, tossed their hats in the air and shouted for several minutes. Mayor R. E. Hever, commanding the McKinley and Hobart Brigades, called the meeting to order and the members of the brigade arose and saluted the candidate, J. C. Barnett introduced the spokesman, Judge John C. Miller, who made a brief speech, bristling with good points. In response Major McKinley said:

It gives me extreme pleasure to meet at my home to-day the representative citizens of Springfield and Clark County. And I never



Grand Jury—"We may not be able to put you in San Quentin, but we can keep you out of California."

A CHANGE HAS COME OVER THE SPIRIT OF ITS DREAMS.

stand before a Springfield audience without having come unbidden to my lips some of the precious names associated with that enterprising city. Shalaberger [applause] was not only a distinguished lawyer but an eminent statesman, and that dear old citizen, Judge White [applause], whose learning and the judiciary of the State. Names that come to me whenever I see a Springfield audience. It is not given to many cities to furnish as yours has as distinguished and as valued a man as the ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives, J. Warren Keeler. [Applause.] Nor is it given to many cities to have furnished as yours has that splendid ideal business man and distinguished executive, the present Governor of Ohio, Asa S. Bushnell. [Applause.]

Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, who was at the head of one of the great harvesting-machine companies, the strength and integrity of which the country is familiar with, recently wrote as follows: "We have never been so at a loss to lay out our plans and work for the next season as we are at this time. If we thought that the country would go for the unlimited coinage of silver we would not wish to run our shops for more than half their capacity."

We have in that statement, my fellow-citizens, a description of our business trouble, and it teaches us a lesson that we should impress every thinking man. The manufacturer does not know how to plan for next year's business because of the financial uncertainty concealed by the attitude of one of the great political parties of this country in connection with two other parties. [Applause.] If free silver is to be inaugurated in this country it will change all values, disorganize the relations of labor to production of raw material to the finished product and unsettle all conditions of existing business and property. [Applause.]

This certainly makes every business man pause; capital hesitates to invest because it sees danger ahead and is unable to count with certainty upon either the safety of its principal or the return of profits. Take your own city, which has heretofore been one of the busiest centers in the manufacture of agricultural implements, employing 5000 laborers, or once did. [Great laughter and applause.] To cut that employment in two would be a calamity to every interest in your city and to every farmer in your county. Your business facilities illustrate the close relations between the manufacturer and the agricultural producer. When you are prosperous the farmer is prosperous. When the farmer is prosperous you have your most profitable trade. Business of every character is so interwoven, so dependent and interdependent upon every other business that to hurt one is to hurt the other.

In 1892 people used to think that you could hurt the manufacturer and help the rest of mankind. Their labor under no such delusion now. Demand is what makes business activity. The sickle and the flail would still be in use but for the pressing demand of the great grain fields of America. You make agricultural implements because the farmer wants them; but when he does not want them, you will not make so many, and when that time comes and you diminish your output you don't need so much labor, and that is what makes poverty and idleness. We must have stability in values and confidence in National and individual integrity before we will have real and permanent prosperity. We must have confidence that our revenue legislation will supply adequate money for the public treasury and protect American labor and American interests in every part of the country.

Alexander Hamilton once said: "There is scarcely any point in the economy of National affairs of greater moment than the uniform preservation of the intrinsic value of the money unit. On this the security and steady value of property essentially depends." [Applause.]

We must get over the idea, my fellow-citizens, if we ever had it, that Congress by its mere breath can make something out of nothing; that it can decree that 53 cents of silver shall be worth 100 cents. Congress can do much; it can protect the life and property of citizens, as it should do; it can provide revenue laws which will make the treasury easy and protect American producers from the unrestrained competition of the Old World. It can do that, and it must do that [tremendous cheering]; but it cannot by its mere stamp make a dollar worth a hundred cents out of a piece of coin which sells in every market of the world for 53 cents. [Applause.]

The great Senator from New York, Roscoe Conkling, once said: "I do not believe you can legislate up the value of anything any more than I think you can make all men heroes by legislation." [Applause.] The constitutional Congress tried to legislate values up

ROGER WOLCOTT FOR GOVERNOR.

Republicans of Massachusetts Nominate State Officers.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—The Republicans of Massachusetts in State convention to-day nominated the following ticket and endorsed the St. Louis platform: Governor—Roger Wolcott. Lieutenant-Governor—W. M. Crane. Secretary of State—Colonel W. M. Olin. Treasurer—Edward P. Shaw. Auditor—John W. Kimball. Attorney-General—Hosea Moulton.

The convention was called to order in Music Hall this morning at 10:30 by Chairman Lyman of the State Committee. Messrs. Lyman and Talbot were elected temporary officers. Chairman Lyman delivered an address and at its conclusion the usual committees were appointed.

The representative of the committee on credentials read the report, which was adopted.

When Mr. Draper arose to speak he was greeted with a storm of applause. Mr. Draper said in part: "The logic of events has brought the currency question into the greatest prominence. The real question is whether we shall change the standard which fixes the value of our currency. I do not believe that a majority of the voters in this country can be secured for any such policy."

Draper's remarks were enthusiastically cheered.

The platform was then read and adopted. It endorses the platform adopted at St. Louis and recommends the unalterable opposition of the convention to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone; the enactment of tariff laws which will provide revenue adequate for the payment of the National expenditures and the gradual reduction of the National debt, promote the policy of reciprocity and preserve our own markets to our own people are advocated.

Presidential electors were then chosen, after which nominations for Governor were in order. Ex-Governor Brackett presented Mr. Wolcott's name and he was nominated by acclamation. W. M. Crane's name was then presented and he was nominated on the first ballot.

The remainder of the ticket was nominated and the convention adjourned.

TOUR OF UNION GENERALS.

Republican Veterans Who Are Heartily Received Everywhere.

MAD WORK OF A GALE

Fearful Havoc Caused by the Hurricane in Georgia.

MANY SECTIONS COVERED WITH RUINS.

Buildings Could Not Withstand the Terrible Force of the Wind.

ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR THE VELOCITY.

Churches and Structures of Every Description Reduced to Heaps of Wreckage.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 1.—Telegraphic communication between Savannah and Florida has not been restored since the hurricane of Tuesday snapped the wires as it came up northward from the gulf. The blow came ashore from the gulf on the coast line extending from Tampa to Cedar Keys, Tampa getting only the southern edge of the blow. The registry of the velocity of the wind at the Government Weather Bureau at Jacksonville showed the remarkable and unprecedented record of nearly 100 miles an hour.

The path of greatest severity of the storm seems to have been about forty miles wide. After passing over a strip of territory lying within the northern part of the State, the storm passed on to the Atlantic coast, which it followed north. The storm passed around Tampa, and very little damage resulted from the wind; but the high tides played havoc, and several thousand dollars' damage was done to property along the bay.

Shipping along the river front suffered considerably. The tide overflowed Port Tampa City, and the lower floors of many houses were under water.

At Jacksonville the damage was confined to the demolition of trees and signs. At Newberry the wholesale and retail store of Williams Brothers, containing a stock of goods valued at \$15,000, was blown down and most of the goods ruined. A phosphate plant was demolished and all the horses were killed. At Gracey the sawmill plant of Gracey & McDonald, the largest in this part of the State, is a complete wreck, and thousands of acres of timber lands were destroyed.

The heaviest losers are the turpentine manufacturers. Those heard from report a total loss, and since that time they were compelled to go out of business. All the trees are down and it is impossible in many places to ride through the woods even on horseback. The loss to timber in this vicinity will reach \$500,000.

Calhoun reports a number of dwellings and two churches entirely torn to pieces. Two Savannah, Florida and Western Railway buildings were unroofed. The loss will amount to \$200,000. At Macclenny

the Baptist church and one of the largest stores were blown flat upon the ground, the principal boarding-house was unroofed, the County Jail suffering the same fate and a number of small dwellings were razed.

At Gainesville a building erected by D. F. Cooper for a sawmill, but which was full of furniture, was totally destroyed and a warehouse demolished.

In Bradford the Presbyterian and Methodist churches were blown to the ground. The Drew Lumber Company's mill is a wreck. The roof was blown from Gilbert's mill and about one-third of the tin roof was blown from the Plant system depot. The store of W. Williams, general merchandise, was badly wrecked.

At Lake Butler, seventeen miles west of Stark, Adams Bros.' and Thomas & Sons' stores were wrecked. The Baptist church and the old courthouse were blown down. McKinney's greenhouse was blown down and the cotton scattered. Fort White caught the full force of the blow. Nearly every store and dwelling in town was more or less damaged. The Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches were demolished. The public-school building shared their fate. The Plant system depot was unroofed.

High Springs claims the air monster scorched through the town at the rate of 100 miles an hour. Trees and houses went down like cardboard and only half a dozen houses are left to point out to the investigators the once prosperous town.

How much damage was done at the Cedar Keys has not been learned at Savannah yet. It is not probable, however, that the storm proved more destructive there than at other points in the State.

Other towns in Florida felt the force of the blow, but the damage done was trivial. None of the famous large hotels suffered to any extent worth mentioning.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 1.—A special to the Constitution at midnight says the storm that struck Cedar Keys did much damage. Many persons are reported to have been killed.

DESOLETION AT CEDAR KEYS. Many Perished During the Sweep of the Storm in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Oct. 1.—Cedar Keys is a place of desolation and death. Forty-eight hours ago it was a thriving town of 1500 inhabitants. To-day many of the people are corpses, scores of others injured, and there are but few houses left standing.

Twenty corpses have been recovered. It is known that many other persons have been killed. Of those recovered but few have been identified, so mutilated were they by falling timbers. Many of the corpses were dug out of the wreckage under which they were buried.

Of the twenty bodies recovered twelve are white and eight colored. Of the whites six belonged to the Whitson family—a mother, four children and a young woman visitor. The other four were white men, a man, and he not yet been identified.

top indicates the burial place of a sponging schooner and its crew.

ONE FATALITY AT WASHINGTON

And Others May Perish From Injuries Sustained in the Storm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—The Southern hurricane, which swept over this city with such disastrous results on Tuesday night, left one fatality and probably several more in its wake. The body of James F. Fitzgerald was discovered in the ruins of the Beatty saloon, 1213 Pennsylvania avenue, at 8 o'clock this morning. Advances from points on the Potomac River report an alarming rise in the river at all points above Washington. At Harpers Ferry a rise of thirty-one feet above low-water mark was noted early in the afternoon and a continued rise seems to have followed. Flood river signals are displayed along the river front and at a comparatively early hour to-night a rise is reported, though not to an alarming extent. The alarming condition is creating considerable uneasiness among those along the water front in this city.

SHOOTS A FORMER EMPLOYER.

Coachman Dumontiere Fatally Wounds George E. Sheldon and Leaps From a High Bridge.

MARQUETTE, MICH., Oct. 1.—George E. Sheldon, brother of Hon. Carlos D. Sheldon, Republican nominee for Representative in Congress from the Twelfth District, was shot at Houghton to-day by a discharged employe named Felix Dumontiere. Two weeks ago Sheldon had reprimanded his coachman for a lapse of duty and was knocked down. To-day the coachman was arrested for assault, and the trial was set for Saturday. To-night Dumontiere met Sheldon on the bridge crossing Portage Lake and emptied the chamber of a revolver as short range into his victim, inflicting probably fatal wounds. One bullet entered the neck and another lodged in the brain.

Immediately after the murderous deed Dumontiere jumped from the bridge, a height of 100 feet, into the lake and disappeared. It is believed he was drowned. He leaves a destitute widow and five children. His victim is one of the most highly respected citizens of Northern Michigan.

MAY YET ACT ALONE.

England Seems Anxious to Settle the Vexed Turkish Question.

France, Russia and Austria Evidently Standing In to Protect the Sultan.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 1.—The Evening News has published a dispatch asserting that Great Britain has notified the powers that unless immediate and energetic action is taken by them to effect a settlement of the Turkish situation, England will act alone. No confirmation of this statement is obtainable.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that the powers have agreed upon a pacific settlement of the Eastern question which is honorable to all parties. He adds that the agreement amply guarantees the future security of the Armenians.

The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that the Russian Black Sea fleet is cruising forty-five miles northeast of the Bosphorus, and that it is in constant communication with the lighthouse at Kila, thirty miles east of the Bosphorus.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Oct. 1.—A Constantinople dispatch says that the Inadim, a journal of the Turkish Government, publishes a statement that France and Russia are resolved to maintain the integrity of Turkey and the status quo in the East. It declares that Austria concurs in this line of policy.

The statement refers to an article published in the semi-official North German Gazette to the effect that Germany supported the Sultan and to the effect that Baron von Saurme-Jeltsche, the German Ambassador to Turkey, presented a photograph of Emperor William to the Sultan a few days ago as proof of German friendship for Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, Oct. 1.—Considerable excitement was caused in the Yeni Kapu quarter last evening by the explosion of a bomb. The police say that the explosion, which did no damage, was the result of an effort on the part of an Armenian woman to get rid of a number of bombs which she had in her possession.

Fifteen Boatmen Poisoned. NORTH TONAWANDA, N.Y., Oct. 1.—Fifteen men were poisoned by eating soup containing rough on rats. They were all boatmen and lived at a saloon in North Canal street, owned by L. L. Broadbeck. Two of the victims will almost certainly die, and one is still in an unconscious condition. The poison was accidentally put in some soup which was served for dinner.

West Through a Trestle. LYNCHBURG, VA., Oct. 1.—The axle of a car of a freight train coming north on the Southern Railway broke while the train was on a trestle a few miles north of Danville. The dragging of the broken axle caused the trestle to give way and seven cars went through. Nobody was hurt.

Coatmakers Go on Strike. BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 1.—Coatmakers in this city numbering more than 300 went on a strike this morning because their employers have refused to renew an agreement of wages and conditions. It is said that the strike will affect the largest manufacturers in the city.

Hard Fighting in Africa. LONDON, Eng., Oct. 1.—The Government has received a dispatch from Salisbury stating that serious fighting, lasting three days, has taken place in Mashona land, near Majo. The British, the telegram says, were hemmed in by natives for ten hours. No details are given.

MANY MEN ARE HURT

Vice-President Stevenson and Governor Drake Suffer.

COLLAPSE OF A STAND AT BURLINGTON.

An Accident Mars the Opening of a Semi-Centennial Celebration.

BUT THE INJURED OFFICIALS DELIVER ADDRESSES.

Achievements of the State of Iowa During Fifty Years Are Reviewed.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 1.—The celebration of the semi-centennial of Iowa to-day was marked by an accident which narrowly missed proving serious to the Vice-President of the United States, Governor Drake and others. As it is there will probably be one death.

After the grand parade had been formed for the opening of the semi-centennial festivities and had covered about half of the line of march Governor Francis Drake and staff, Vice-President Stevenson and all of the State and local officials were conducted to a reviewing stand. Scarcely were they seated when the stand gave way with a crash and the entire structure went to the ground, a mass of broken timbers.

The injured: E. S. Burrus, County Treasurer, two fractures of the leg and internal injuries; now in a hospital in this city. Vice-President Stevenson, left leg bruised and knee slightly sprained. Governor Drake, bruised and shaken. Ex-Governor Sherman, badly bruised and shaken. Secretary of State McFarland, ankle and leg sprained. Senator Kent of Lee County, head cut. Colonel H. O. Weaver of Wapello, ankle sprained. Mayor Nauman, badly bruised. Major Wyman of Ottumwa, spine seriously injured.

Lafayette Young, editor of the Iowa Capital, badly cut and bruised in head. Fred L. Parr, city clerk, bruised and cut. Mary Lord Drake, daughter of the Governor, slightly bruised. Secretary Jones, State Commissioner, leg injured.

A score of others were bruised and shaken by the fall. Women fainted and great confusion at once reigned. Governor Drake and Vice-President Stevenson were on the front tier of seats and were thrown backward upon the others and thus escaped fatal injury, but were badly shaken up and considerably bruised. Ex-Governor Sherman was in the rear of the stand and fell at the very bottom of the mass. He was found with a heavy timber across his legs and a plank resting on his neck and back.

The sufferers were conveyed to hospitals and hotels and their injuries promptly attended to.

The stand was a private affair, hastily constructed, and had not been inspected like the others. The crowd was warned not to go on it, as the officials were all who were intended to occupy it, and for them it was sufficiently strong, but a rush was made and the stand went down.

Serious as it was it had its funny side, Governor Drake, with his hat pulled over his ears, was found sitting in the lap of Vice-President Stevenson. The latter's hat was also crushed over his face, and neither could move until aid came.

Governor Drake recovered from his bruises, and shaking up sufficiently to deliver a short address at the Coliseum this afternoon.

Ex-Governor Sherman, owing to his age, may be seriously hurt, although he claims to be only badly bruised and shaken up. This afternoon State Commissioner P. M. Cropp opened the exercises at the Coliseum before a vast crowd.

He was followed by Governor Drake, who spoke for forty-five minutes. The official poem entitled, "Iowa," was read by the author, S. H. Myers of Des Moines, who was followed by Lafayette Young, editor of the Iowa Capital of Des Moines. The Iowa State band furnished the music.

To-night was held a grand carnival in which a large representing a fortress was attacked by a float of one hundred boats, using Roman candles and bombs for ammunition. It is estimated that 20,000 people watched the display at the river front and that 10,000 were at the park this afternoon.

Vice-President Stevenson spoke at a banquet given in honor of himself and Governor Drake to-night. The Vice-President said: "I am confident that I voice the deep feeling of all the people of the great State which lies across the Mississippi when I say that Illinois rejoices with Iowa upon this, her fiftieth anniversary. We rejoice with you in your wonderful development and prosperity—the glory that is yours, as to-day you round out the first half century of your history as a State of the Federal Union. The twenty-ninth and to seek admission, this historic day, which marks but a little span in the life of a State—the day whose coming has been awaited with such deep interest—finds Iowa tenth upon the list of the great commonwealths that make up the American Republic. In all the steps that antedated admission you had the earnest co-operation of Illinois through her delegation in Congress; and fifty years ago you did, at her ancient capital, twenty guns vol'd Illinois's congratulations to Iowa. No longer a Territory, but a State, henceforth during all the ages, an indivisible State of an indivisible Union. How wonderful the progress of the State and the Nation during the half century just closed! What wonderful events make up the wool and warp of their marvelous history! How inspiring to those in old age to behold the glory of this