PROTECTION !

INDUSTRY !

ENTERPRISE!

PROSPERITY!

VOLUME 28.

HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

NUMBER 36

WKINLEY IN FINE FORM.

State Library

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AND GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Visits of Two Delegations Make a Notable Day in Canton-Chicago Travelling Salesmen Enthusiastic.

CANTON, O., Aug. 29.-This has he a notable day in the campaign Almost the first signs of activity in the city this morning came from marching organizations with their band and drum corps. An escort club with over 200 members was organized before half the populace was out of bed, and many people in the business part of the city reviewed a parade before they had breakfast.

The early arrival of Chicago Comnercial McKinley Club No. 1 was the ecasion of all this sunrise bustle and hurry. These visitors arrived about 700 o'clock, and took breakfast before making their call at the McKinley home. John C. Dueber, President of the big watch company here, was maked to unite with the company's Western men "on the road" in the demonstration. He not only accepted but extended the invitation to his employees, and it was these who affected the early morning organization. This s vacation time, and many are out of the city, but to the call, "All Dueber-Hamiton employees who believe in some money are invited to meet at the works and organize," more than were on hand at 61 this morning. The organization will continue through the campaign.

Mr. Dueber with his own carriage tool charge of the advance guard that had come here to arrange for the visit, and headed the men to the station and in the cobsequent marches. The Canton commercial travellers turned out to herer their co-workers and the mounted escort, and the Citizens Committee was also well filled. The Grand Army band attended the deleestion al! day.

The rain bearing the commercial travellars was gayly decorated with banners and bunting. The men were A line-looking lot with badges and buttons gaiore, and when they lined up for the march each hoisted over his head a laney umbrella with portraits of McKinley and Hobarton it. Several claborate silk banners were also carried in the procession. Shortly before 16 o'clock the parade reorganized and marched to the McKinley home. Thousands of people were by this time on the streets, and followed the procession.

When Major McKinley appeared upon the porch in charge of G. J Corry, President of the club, C. P. Hich, Chairman of the Illinois State Central Committe, and Mr. Deuber, he found his lawn densely packed with people, and the crowds extending far into abutting streets. Cheer after cheer was sent up, umbrellas were waved, and hats thrown into the air. The enthusiasm continued uptil the people were tired with their exertion.

Then President Corry mounted the porch chair and made a speech, which renewed the enthusiastic demonstration. After an eloquent eulogy of Major McKinley personally, and after telling of the interest the members have taken in his cause since the club's organization, when McKinley became Chairman of the Minneapolis Convention in 1892, Mr. Corry said:

class of citizens in our country who more thoroughly understand and comprehend the true issues of this campaign than the commercial travelling men. They are selected in all the various lines of business. They are satisfied with the money of our country knowing that it is as good as any in the world. The commercial travelling men of the United States have enlisted nearly to a man to save this country from the fearful perils of a bankrupt Treasury, flat and depreciated money, repudiation, and the other long chain of evils that follow. The battle ground has been transferred in this campaign to our Western States, and I assure you that no more thorough, honest work could be done in this section than the commercial travelling men are now doing. They are at work with an enthusiasm that hardly knows us. [Cries of "That is right."] Those bounds, travelling early and late, with

the selling of their wares and merchandise is to proselyte for the cause, I am almost persuaded to say, 'the perpetuation of our free institutions."

It seemed as though the demonstrawhen Major McKinley appeared upon the porch. But even greater than this was the demonstration when he mounted the chair to respond to Mr. Corry. Cheers from thousands of throats rent the air, and headgear and campaign regalia were hurled about as if a tarpado had swept over the

TO THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS. It was some time before the Major could speak. When he did speak he said:

"MR. CORRY AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS ASSOCIATION AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I bid you welcome, sincere welcome, to my home. Thrice welcome are you here. I am honored greatly honored, by the call of this assemblage of commercial men representing great commercial interests and coming from every section of our common country. [Applause.] Although you are accustomed to calling on people, for that I believe is chiefly your business, let me assure you that you never made a call anywhere more agreeable to your host than this call is to me. 'Creat applause and cries of "Goon! Good!" and "Hurrah for McKinley!"]

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

"You have not always been in such close agreement with each other politically as now, but then you have had experience, and for four years, or nearly so, you have been attending the school in which all the rest of us have ! been pupils. [Great langlife: has been a free school free co laughter), the tuition has 30 1 fe [continued laughter and ones of Pretty costly, though"] but the ultimate cost has been very great. [Applause, and cries of That is right!"] No body of American citizens of equal number could properly have a deeper interest in the success of Republican principles than you, and none, I am sure, can do so much to secure their certain triumph as you. [Great cheering and cries of "We will do that all right, Major!"]

"You are not ealy carriers of commerce, but creators of confidence, not only advocates of progress, but promoters of prosperity. Everywhere you go you inspire either confidence or distrust for, you tell the truth about the condition of the country. You not only sell goods-or used to-[Great laughter and cheering], but you disseminate information among your customers. There is no more certain barometer of the business of the United States than the sentiment of the men of which this body assembled here this morning is representative.

"You encourage the despondent and quicken the lagging into fresh activity. You give new hope and stimulate new effort in that great body of business "I feel safe in saying that there is no 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 can't get confidence by threat ening to revolutionize all values and repudiate obligations, both public and private. [Enthusiaste cheering.]

ALWAYS LOYAL TO THE COUNTRY.

"You know the facts of business and can dispel the theories of the dreamer and the misstatements of the demagogue, and one thing I like about the commercial travellers is that every the United States, and exacted equal one of them is for the United States of America [great applause and cries of "And for McKinley, too" and always stand up for America. [Cheers.] We are all members of the great American family, and those policies which are good for one of us are good for all of policies that are good for the Eastern ducts of our labor abroad. [Cries of Republican literature in every pocket and Central States are good for the not forgetting that their next duty to West and the great Northwest. [Ap- gain by both and we will maintain I The commercial men spent the en- will have a joint campaign.

plause.] We have always practised the golden'rule. The best policy is 'to live and let live,' and to buy and sell in the way that will best protect the good of all. [Applause.] It hever tion had reached high-water mark 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 cries of "That is right."

We want no cheap goods in this country at the expense of free and honest American labor. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley." We want no cheap goods whose production would require us to introduce in the United States industrial and social degradation. [Cries of "You are right; we don't." The commercial travellers are practical business men and comprehend business results. They understand business; they know what will best promotel it, and they realize that it is not what it ought to be to-day in the United States. [Great applause and cries of "That's right."]

"I read an interview yesterday with a commercial traveller, and he said he had been in seven States, and the reply to his question. 'Do you want anything in my line? came the stereotyped answer, 'We don't need anything now.' [Cries of "We have been there" and great laughter.] Well, gentlemen of work for the country this year. [Freat cheering and cries of "You will get it."] You spokesman has eloquently enumerated several of the great essentials to our welfare, and presperity, Protection, as he well said, is the true national policy, the foundation stone on which must be reared the great structure of American ascendancy and progress, the system that is preservative of all business, that steadily advances this county to the prondest rank in manufacturing, mining, trading, and farming, which it should always occupy-greater than any other nation of the world, [Great applause.

'You will agree. I am sure, in the proud of im of Henry Clay-for it is just as true to-day as ever before- 'The cause of protection is the cause of the country, and it must and will prevail. strong. In the interests and affecons of the prople. Recriprocity, too registed Baine [applause] to the lon, deferred by Garfield's untimely plause] in every country of the world. death, was at length proclaimed by that great President, statesman, and patriot. Benjamin Harrison. Tremendous cheering and cries of "Rah for McKinley."]

BENEFITS OF RECIPROCITY.

"Reciprocity, the twin of protection and the true'k, n implien of prosperity already has a strong hold on the affections of our people. Limited as the opportunities have been she always shown that she can be a great factor in the trace of our country. What we want, gentlemen, is a reciprocity that is fair, liberal, and just to ours as well as to other countries. We will have no policy by which we do not get as much as we give [Cries of "Good! Good "] and will inaugurate no reciprocity policy that takes from American workmen a single day's work that they can possibly get. [Great applause and cries of "McKinley's all right."

"We will simply revive the policy that put American flour in Havana free and gave Cuban sugar free to the people of the United States [great cheering] on terms alike just, fair, honorable, and advantageous to both countries. [Renewed cheering.]

"The policy of Harrison and Blaine means the supremacy of trade-not its injury. It proposed new and larger markets to our surplus manufactured and agricultural products-not in jurious competition nor lessened trade It must mean better wages and firmer prices for what we do or can producenot less work or poorer reward to any of our citizens. It found our foreign products practically excluded from the countries that were receiving import ant and profitable concessions from advantages from them. It said: 'Open your gates to us; ours are already open to you.' It increased our foreign trade only in a degree that it advanced our domestic trade. Protection guards the products of our labor at home; reciprocity opens a market for the pro-"Good, good. That's right."] We

both so long as the good of the country demands it. [Great applause.]

SOUND TREASURY NEEDED! "A sound Treasury, too, is demanded alike by every consideration of good government and good business. The Government must provide revenue for all expenses or its credit will be in constant jeopardy. Four of the great invaluable ends which Hamilton said in 1790 were 'to be secured by a proper and adequate provision for the support of public credit' are as important to-day as they were then, Let me innumerate them: 'To promote the increasing respectability of the American name; to answer the calls of justice; to furnish new resources both to agriculture and commerce, and to establish public order on the basis of an upright and liberal policy.

"The means Hamilton recommended for the accomplishment of these glorious objects are those that should be restored in the administration of our Government to day. He favored the levying of sufficient duties upon foreign products to provide abundant resources for the support of the Government [cries of "Good, good."], to pay its national debt and establish, foster, and encourage manufacturing, commerce, and agriculture. [Applause.] He favored the policy of we need all you have got in this line fully protecting the American people in their occupations and enterprises. thereby creating that splendid home market which is the bost and greatest in the world. [Great cheering.] He favored a debt-paying, not a debt-increasing policy [applause], a confidence-inspiring, not a confidence-destroying system. [Great applause and cries of "That's good."]

> "Let us emulate this great example and return to the wise course he bade us follow. The safest prop to a sound Treasury is a protective tariff [cries of "You're right",] and I believe that the American people intend to restore it, [cries of "They will."] It is the true patriotic policy, and cannot safely be surrendered, compromised, or abandoned. Great applause.] HONEST MONEY THE BEST MONEY.

"Honest money must always be the best money. [Cheers.] That is the character of the money we have in circulation to day-every dollar worth one hundred cents [tremendous apand we propose to keep it there. Enthusiastic cheering and cries of "When you are elected there is no doubt." If there is one kind of money that is good in every civilized country of the world and another that passes in only some parts of the world, the people of the United States will never be content with anything short of the best. [Great applause.]

"We have been doing business on that bigis since Jan. 1, 1879. We will continue that policy so long as we have a just regard for our honest obli gations and high standing as a nation. [Cheers.] Free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, or about balf its true bullion value, is not a full dollar. [Cries of "No, you bet it isn't."] Good money never made times hard [cries of "No, no", and poor money never made times good. [Tremendous applause and waving of hats.]

"My fellow citizens, our contest this year is for the country's honor and prosperity. The need of the hour is work for willing hand, work and wages for the unemployed [cries of "That's right, Major"], and a chance to earn the good dollars which are now dle and only waiting in their hiding places for a restoration of confidence [Great cheering.] Our contest is for the good faith of the nation and welfare of the people, and we can proclaim with confidence the same su preme faith in the people that upheld Lincoln in every trial of the war. As he said: 'Intelligence and patriotism and a first reliance in Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties. [Cries of "That's right."] In this faith we submit our contention to the great tribunal of the people.

"I thank you my fellow citizens, for the compliment and courtesy of this call. I thank you for your message of good will and assurance of support given to me by your spokesman. I shall never forget this call of the commercial travelers of the United States. It will give me the greatest pleasure to meet and greet each one of you per-

tire day in Canton, leaving on a special train at 9 o'clock tonight. During the afternoon they were guests at a reception in the Opera House, where there was a programme of inusic and speaking.

Several delegations, out of consider ation for the heavy drafts on Major McKinley's energy, postponed their visits announced for today. The Knights of Pythias also gave up the special delegation project for the same reason and sent a committee which called informally and without speechmaking.

WENT TO A DARK HORSE.

Congressman Black Named for Governor of New York-Combination Against Aldridge.

Governor-FRANK S. BLACK, of Try. Lieutenant Governor-TIMOTHY L. WOOD-RUFF, of Brooklyn. Judge of the Court of Appears-IRVING G. VANN, of Syracuse.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.-Before the Republicans began to assemble in convention hall to-day it was anybody's race in the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination. Every one was asking "For whom will Mr. Platt declare?" but that gentleman said: "I will not interfere in any manner. This is a free-for-all fight, and I shall not declare for any candidate if the convention lasts all summer."

The followers of George W. Aldridge were very confident. They claimed that the Palmer and Brackett votes would come to them on the next ballot taken in the convention, and that they would have gains below the Harlem. The Fish people were equally confident that they would have gains, but did not announce from what locality they would come. Senator John Raines was doing active missionary work for J. Sloat Fassett, and claimed that as a dark horse Fassett headed the list.

A conference between all of the candidates except Aldridge was held before the convention met. It was then agreed that the support of Fish and others would go to Black or O'dell. Aldridge was asked to withdraw, but he declined to do so.

CONGRESSMAN BLACK NAMED.

The convention was called to order at 11:45. Mr. Sheard, of Herkimer. answered Warner Miller's speech of last evening. He denied that there had been any fraud at the primaries. Balloting for Governor was then re-

Congressman Frank S. Black, of Troy, was nominated for Governor on the second ballot taken to-day. After it was found that Mr. Black was nominated, Aldridge's name was withdrawn and Black's nomination made unani-

Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn. was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the first ballot.

The Secretary was directed to cast the vote of the convention for Irving G. Vann, of Syracuse, for Association Judge of the Court of Appeals. Adjourned sine die.

Frank S. Black was born in Maine, March 8, 1853. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools and at Lebanon Academy, West Lebanon, Me. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1875, and became editor of the Johnstown (N. Y.) Journal. He then removed to Troy, where he studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1879. Since that time he has followed his profession in Troy. He never held public office until elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress. Mr. Black was temporary chairman of the convention which nominated him.

Dyspepsia Twenty-Pive Years.

Mr. A. Y. Sheats, Kingston, Ga., says, May 31st, 1895: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for twenty-five years, and could get no permanent relief from any treatment or medicine until I began the use of King's Royal Ger-I began the use of King's Royal Germetuer, some five years ago. It gave me great relief, and after the lapse of five years, I can reccommend it as the best medicine I know of for Indigestion and Dyspepsia." This case is but one out of thousands which prove that for Indigestion. Dyspepsia, and all stomach troubles, Germetuer cures when all else fails. New package, large bottle, 108 doses, \$1. For sale by O. M. Royster.

Mesers. Adams and Pearson, candidates for Congress in the ninth district