ONE DAY AT CANTON.

Forty Delegations with Forty Special Trains Meet at the Home of Major McKinley.

PRONOUNCED "THE GREATEST EVENT IN POLITICAL HISTORY"

Eleven States and Three National Organizations Send Greetings to the Republican Candidate.

Countless Thousands Throng the Streets of Canton and Listen to His Words of Patriotism.

Canton, O., Oct. 10.—"The greatest political demonstration ever known" was the verdict of the veteran observers of the events which occurred here today. Tor weeks there has not been a day, except the Sabbath, in which Maj. Mckinley has not been greated by numer-ous delegations of voters from hort the out delegations of voters from both the file of them all. Before daylight the special trains bear-old political parties began rolling into the depot, and as early as 8 o'clock him to march to the modest home which is now the Mecca for citizens of all part party affiliations. All day long delegations of cheering, shonting men from all the walks of life workingmen, merchants, uninsiters, workers in iron and clay and brass and steel, commer-cial salesmen, miners, farmers, planters, marched to Maj. McKinley's home, and with huzas, speech-making and tand-shaking testified their regard for him and the feally of their states and sections. Tory special trains were required to from twelve different states who sought from twelve different states who sought in this single day to do homer to the candidate of the Republican party, sound financial principles and sound govern-ment.

TWENTY CAR LOADS.

Pennsylvania and Michigan Join in Early Honors.

Hennors. Twenty car loads of people from Penn-sylvania and Michigan ware the first to get Maj. McKinley's attention. They were at his door at 9 o'clock and to the brief addresses of their spokesmen Mr. McKinley responded by saying: "Your early call is an example of promptness which I trust will be fol-lowed on the 3d of November in every part of our country. The best thing in this world next to liberty is labor, and the best thing for labor is an opportunity to work. This is the opportunity for which we are all striving this yert and which we hope through a change of policy in the administration of the gov-ernment of the United States to enjoy to a larger degree than we have done in the past three and one-half years. What we want more than anything else in order to give this opportunity to labor is a restoration of confidence. With con-fidence anakeen, money seeks its hiding place and goes out of the channels of business and legitimate investment and ward from farming manufacturing and

dollars any more than we want light weights. We are in favor of good, round 100 cent dollars with which to pay the labor of this country and measure the exchanges of the American people and we will have no other kind.

1000 COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. Three Great States Send Their Traveling

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association to Maj. McKinley, who addressed his callers briefly, saying: "It gives me extreme pleasure to meet the representatives of the board of mis-sions and of publication of the Evangeli-cal Association of the United States. It is indeed to me a very high compliment to have a body like yours turn aside from its business sessions that call it together to make a visit to, my home to give me assurances of your support and of the devotion which you have for the prin-ciples for which I stand. I appreciate this call. I would expect from a body of religious men that they would stand by public homor and public homesty as your bishop has described. I would expect from you that you would stand by public according to the dictates of his own con-science in every corner of this great country, and I am always glad to meet a body of men who have dedicated their of humanity, for as you better its condi-tion you elevate citizenship, and when you elevate citizenship you have exalted country. I thank you for this call and bid you all good afternoon." Great ap-plause.

SOUND MONEY RAILROAD MEN.

Employes of Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Company.

The employes of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway company and sound money clubs of Akron, O., were introduced by Mr. Sampson, and were addressed by the Republican nominee as follows:

addressed by the Republican nominee as follows: "I am glad to have the assurance through your spokesman that you be-liere that the triumph of the principles for which the Republican party now stands will be best for you, and so be-leving that you intend to vote the Re-publican ticket. I think you all for this greeting. I feel that you are not strang-ers to me. I have been riding over your lines for more than twenty years, and I know many of your employers, and I do not know of any business in the country where its employees can so definitely know the condition of the business of the country as the men who are employed by the railroads. You know it in the shop, you know it in the ticket office, you know it traveling on the trains; every switchman, every brakeman, every con-ductor, and every engineer knows the ond the railroad does. He knows when the country is prosperous and when it is in a state of depression, and he does not have to wait for the report of the di-rectors of the railroad to know whether its in a state of depression, and he does not have to wait for the report of the di-rectors of the railroad to know whether there have been any dividends declared or not. He knows it from the amount of work and the amount of wages he "Now, my fellow citizens, you are

umph. (Lond cries of "We well; we will," followed by three rousing cheers for the "next President.")"

STEEL COMPANY EMPLOYES.

A Delegation of Three Hundred Work ingmen. Concluding his preceding address to

the miners, Maj. McKinley had to but face about to find patiently awaiting an audience of some 300 steel workers, em-ployed by the Otis Steel company of Cleveland. This party was introduced by Otto Grabien, and Maj. McKinley responded briefly, saying:

responded briefly, saying: "I am honored by this visit and en-couraged by it because I know that you bring to me assurances of loyalty to the great principles of the Republican party and of your untiring zeal to make these principles victorious on the 3d day of November. This andhence fairly repre-sents the conditions with which the busi-ness of this country is done. The men on the other side of me mine coal. The men on this side use coal in their mills, and because you so use it the others mine it. If you created no demand for the miner.

"I use this illustration to show you how "I use this illustration to show you how dependent we are upon each other; how every thread of business is interwoven with every other thread of business, and when you snap one thread you injure all. When the employer does not find it prof-itable to manufacture he ceases to do so, and when he does not manufacture you do not have employment. When he finds it profitable to manufacture you have stendy employment at fair wages. Now, what we want to do in this country is what we want to do in this country is to favor whatever policy will encourage American industry and promote Ameri-can manufactures. That which will build more factories and give more em-ployment to workingmen should be the true sensities and microsofted by the true, genuine and universally accepted American policy.

American policy. "I am one of those who believe that we should look after our own people be-fore we look after the people of other lands, who owe no allegiance to the gov-erument of the Unifed States. I believe the ideal calls is it is the states. know many of your employers; and I do not know of any business in the country where its employers can so definite, where the tright policy is the one which or country as the men who are employer, by the railroads. You know it in the shop, you know it in the ticket office, you where it raveling on the trains; every witchman, every brakeman, every con-ductor, and every engineer knows in the condition of the business of the country and of the railroad by the amount of business that railroad does. He knows when the country is prosperous and when it is in a state of depression, and he de-rectors of the railroad to know when the de-nuctor, the independence of the indicary and of the railroad does. He knows when the country is prosperous and when it is in a state of depression, and he de-rectors of the railroad does are not have to wait for the report of the dri-rectors of the railroad does are not have to wait for the report of the dri-rectors of the railroad does are not have to wait for the report of the dri-rectors of the railroad do declared or not. He knows it from the amount of work and the amount of wages he receives. "Now, my fellow citizens, you are manufacturers, its own mines, and prod-

are benchied when the mines of Sin. county are running. "I thank you over and over spain for this call. I must now hurn to the other side of this stand and address another delegation, the members of which have the same purpose in their hearts that you have—victory for the principles of protection, honest money and rood gov-eroment. (Great applause.) I than you and bid you good afternoon." VETERANS FROM MARYLAND.

Major McKinley Delivers to Them an Unusually Earnest Address.

The Maryland G. A. R. club, one of

old and most honored political parties of this country is very much divided this year. A part of it has united with the year. A part of it has united with the other parties, and in some of the states the alliance has been rejected, and the fusion repudisted, so that the condition is not altogether and everywhere bar-monious. The old leaders of the Domo-cratic party, those who carried its bur-dens and fought its barties in the p.st. framed in the city of Indiananolis a few weeks ago an indictment against their old party associates who met at Chicago, which in severity has been unequaled. old party associates who met at Chiergo, which in severity has been unequaled. They prononneed the declarations of the Chicago convention, which was Demo-cratic in name, as an attack upon in-dividual freedom, right of private con-tract, the independence of the indicary and authority of the President to en-force the laws of the United States.

-intersmen of the country. They would have us believe what history does not export—that gold and silver enjoyed equal privileges in the mints of the United States during all our history down to 1873. They assert that the stopping of the free countge of silver in 1873 was "the erime of the century," and is the cause of the present deplorable business condition of the country. They must know that prior to 1873 we had have than 2,006,000 of silver dollars, and they constitute a part of the cur-rities of the country. They do not tell as that when the coimage of both gold and silver was free in the United States the per capita circulation in this country was less than it has been since the sotatesmen of the country. They would Unusually Exracest Address. The Maryland G, A. R. club, one of the delegations of the day, was bonneed with one of the most carnest addresses Maj. McKinley has yet delivered, in response to Gen. Theodore F. Lang, who proke for the Maryland visitors. Maj. McKinley said: "The spectacle which we withers in Canton today is most encouraging and inspiring. There are delegations for-from New York. Pennsylvana. Ohi-Indiana. Michigan, Illinois and Mary-land. (Great applanes and crites of "Towa.") Yes, lowa and Kentacky, and on yesterday we had delegations frain the Old Dominion state of Virguia and them are moved by a common purpose, and that purpose is to asve the country. "This visit on the part of my fellow critizens from Maryland indicates their part that the somer it comes to an or the more gratifying it will be. It is an unmistakable expression of your belief that the contry is very much divided this most vital interests to county. It is unique in American politics. One of the old and most honored political part in bringing about the charge must to be desired can most vital interests to county. It is unique in American politics. One of the total population of the world's currency. It is and most whone of the fractions of the current at the present condition of the standard countries, having a popula-tion of less than one-third of the principal countries, dual world is about 54:30. Even in the part that the conge is the desired can the more gratifying it will be. It is an unmistakable expression of your belief about the change most to be desired can the more gratifying it will be. It is an unique in American politics. One of the site countries, dual and the world. The gold site to do your full part in bringing about the result. This campaign has an any peculiar phases. It involves the most vital interests to country. It is unique in American difficulties to the the total population of the banking re-cureas and nearly 16 per cent. of the tat money semply of the

tion of less than one-third of the world's population, have nearly two-thirds of the circulation of the world's currency. The I alted States has about 54, per cent. of the total population of the principal countries of the world, yet it has 2 21-100 per cent. of the banking re-cources and nearly 16 per cent. of the total money simply of the world. France has a higher per capita than the United States, but the banking deposits in the United States are \$77.76 per inhabitant, or \$43 greater for each inhabitant than the banking deposits of France.

Per Capita Rate Would Decreas

"It must never be forgotten that the free columps of silver at the ratio of 16 to free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would not increase, but would decrease our per capita circulation. It would add nothing to it, but would rob us of the good memory we now have and put us where the silver countries of the world are to have more a silver basis alone. There is nothing in our present currency status, therefore, to disturb us, except to defect the party which proposes to de-base it. It is the proposition to debase our currency standard that has created consternation in every business center of the country: has made times hard, has driven money from active industry, and put it behind barred doors, where it will be kept until confidence is restored.

put it behind barred doors, where it was be kept until confidence is restored. The people will not consent to a de-cree se of their circulating medium, nor a debt sement of that medium of exchange. If ity your votes this menace to the mon-ext and credit of the country be dispelled, and by the same votes you restore the and by the same votes you restore the American protective policy, that will stop deficiencies in the treasury, and will prodeteiencie a the treasury, and will pro-American industry, and courage Confidence will come back again. The second of the second second second outry by a judicious protective tarifi-id you will stop idleness and distress in the ranks of labor, and you can't stop it in any other way. What will be the voice of Maryland on the 3d day of No-vember? (Cries of 'McKinley, McKin-ley.) What will be the voice of the great city of Baltimore? (Cries of 'Mc-Kinley.) How will that old conservative city speak for national honor? (Cries of 'By voting for McKinley and portec-tion.)

"I thank my old comrades of the war for their presence here at my home to-day. I thank my fellow citizens of every only. I thank my fellow cruzens of every vocation for having paid me this visit, and I beg to thank them in the name of the Republican party for their assur-ances of loyal support to the principles of public honor, a protective tariff, sound money, reciprocity, which will bring to be 1 trust and firmly helions model times

No Need for McKinley "to Swing 'Round the Circle," The Circle Swings Around to Him.

"The best thing I can wish for each and everyone of you is a return to the splendid prosperity of four years ago. The money of the country, happily, is all right: the Republican party made it all right: the Republican party made it all of Great cheer in sound money, and we are going always to have it." (Continuous cheer ing.) (Great cheer ing.) MINERS OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

ng.)

ness, while silver is conveniently adapt-ed to minor transactions; and the most beneficial use of both can be insured only by the adoption of the former as the standard of monetary measure and the standard of monetary measure and in maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possafeguards of law. Thus the largest pos-sible employment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of busbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money suffer when paid in the best money suffer when paid in the best inoney suffer when paid in the best inoney and fluctuating currency, which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost.

business and legitimate investment and away from farming, manufacturing and mining enterprises. I do not know of a better illustration of the value of con-fidence to the country than is found in our own experience during the last twenty years.

Some Financial History.

"You will remember that this country resumed specie payments January 1, 1879. We had outstanding then, is we have now, \$346,000,000 of what is commonly known as greenback curreacy Every dollar of that from that date was Every dollar of that from that date was redeemable in gold upon presentation at the treasury of the United States. So great was the confidence of the people in the ability of the country that from 1879 to 1893 but 46.000.000 of dollars were presented for redemption, and the gold was taken out; \$46.000.000 in four-teen years, and yet in the last three and a half years, since confidence has been disturbed, more than \$200.000.000 of greenbacks have been presented to the treasury of the United States and the gold taken out. Now, if confidence had existed, if the holders of these greenbacks had not

sold taken out. Now, if confidence had existed, if the holders of these greenbacks had not been fearful, and they were only made so because the treasury of the United States was not collecting enough money to pay its bills, that the revenues of the treasury were inadequate for public ex-penditures, and alarmed, as they were, they would not have sent their green-backs in for redemption. The gold re-merve was encroached upon, and from time to time we have been compelled to sustain it, to borrow gold to put into the treasury of the United States. Now, the Republican party believes it is the duty of the government first to raise enough money to run the government. We don't want any deficiencies in the public treas-ury, and if we have no deficiency we will have no debts, and if we have no debts we will have no bonds, and when we have no deficiencies ererybody will have confidence in the solvency of the treasury of the United States.

Necessity for a High Tariff.

Then, my fellow citizens, we not only believe in raising enough money to run the government, but we believe in having the government, but we believe in having a tariff upon foreign competing products high enough to protect American labor and American manufactures. We be-lieve it is the first duty of the govern-ment of the United States to protect and defend its citizans. It is the poorest policy on the part of the government to give work to the laborer of other na-tions while we have idle men in the United States. Now, when we have once accomplished that, we propose to continue the good money we have in this country. We do not want any short

right, and Grover Cleveland's administration has kept if good. We propose to continue that good, sound, unquestioned, undepreciating money with which to do the business of this great country. (Great abaseling) cheering.)

A Glance Into History.

"What a nation we are! Why, in 1860, when Abraham Lincoin of blessed memory, the immortal hero of emancipa-tion and the war, when he took control of this government our entire wealth was \$16,000,000,000. When Benjamin Harri-son went out it was \$63,000,000,000, and son went out it was \$63,000,000,000,000, and more than two-thirds of the great war debt had been wiped out. Since that time we have been doing little else but make debts for the government and debts for the people. I am greatly honored by this call. Too many delegations are visiting me today to permit my longer detaining you. I appreciate this visit. It is inspir-ing to the cause which I represent and ing to the cause which I represent, and will encourage the Republican spirit ev-erywhere. I know the value of the commercial traveler. When he is against you, look out." (Great laughter and applause.)

IRON WORKERS AT THE FRONT.

They Testify Their Fealty to Protection and Prosperity.

No delegation of the day was more cordially welcomed than the band of iron workers from Cleveland, whose sturdy figures and frank faces were seen as soon as the commercial travelers had given place, and to them Mr. McKinley wild

given place, and to them Mr. McKinley said: "I welcome you to Canton and my home. I am glad to learn from your banners and your spokesman that you stand for the great purpose of the Repub-lican party and the American union, that gives to every eitizen of every race and mationality equal chance and opportunity in the race of life-a Union that knows neither caste nor classes, nor creeds nor mationality, but gives equal protection to all. I am glad to see from your ban-ners that you are in favor of protection to American industries. So am I. I believe it is the duty of the American people to vote for that policy which will protect American industry, defend Ameri-can labor, and preserve the old scale of American wages. I thank you heart-ily for this call. I am always glad to meet the workingmen, and there is noth-ing in this campaign that gives me more encouragement than to have behind me the men who toil." (Great cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")

EVANGELICAL MISSION BOARD.

Bishop Thomas Bowman Introduces His Associates to the Nomines.

Bishop Thomas Bowman introduced the missionary board of the Evangelical

States Represented at Canton, Oct. 10th. New York. Michigan. Maryland. West Virginia. Indiana. Pennsylvania. Illinois. Maine. Kentucky. Missouri. lowa. Ohio.

POTTERY AND IRON WORKERS.

They Greet the Champion of Protection to American Industry.

The next visitors were from West Virinte next visitors were from west vir-ginia and included pottery workers, iron-workers and a club known as the Tariff Champions of Wheeling. To these con-solidated delegations Maj. McKinley

"Gentlemen: Republicans seem to be on all sides this year. (Great laughter and applause: a voice: "And Demo-crats.") And many Democrats are with us. (Applause.) I am honored by this call of this large assemblage from the state of West Virginia. I am glad to meet the G-footers. (Cheering from the Six-Footers' Protective and Sound Money club of Wheeling.) They ought to be, and I am sure will be, giants in this contest for national honor. I am glad to meet the potters of West Vir-ginia. I am glad to meet the iron and steel workers of the Riverside mills. I am glad to meet you all and glad to feel that the mission you are here upon is to make Republican principles triumphant on the 3d day of November. "There is inhorn in every human breast "Centlemen: Republicans seem to be

"There is inborn in every human breast a sentiment that moves him to strive to better his condition. The humblest, those born with least fortune, those with most unfavorable surroundings, all of them aspire to better things and all have with the senter the senter of our senter. them aspire to better things and all have a right so to aspire. The genius of our free institutions exaits ambition and most men want to lift themselves up, to elevate and improve the condition of their families. The thought in every man's mind here today is: 'How can 1 better my condition? How can I improve the condition of my family? The an-swer comes almost with one voice: 'The the condition of my family? The an-swer comes almost with one voice: "The way to do it is to protect American in-dustry and defend American labor." (Tre-mendous cheering.) Let us do our own manufacturing here in the United States. Let us make our own iron and sheel, our own pottery, our own glass—and when we do that, then ve will employ every idle man in the U. ed States and bring hope and happiness to every American home. I believe in that policy of pro-tection to home industries and to the en-ergies of American people. I do not tection to home industries and to the en-ergies of American people. I do not believe anything is cheap to the Amer-ican people that imposes idleness upon a single American citizen. What you want is work and wages. Do you believe free trade will aid you? Do you believe protective tariffs will do it? ("Yes, yes, every time.") Then yote that way. (Loud yells and cries of "You bet we will.")

will.") "Protection never closed an American

"Protection never closed an American factory; protection never shul, an American ison mine; protection never shul, an American ison mine; protection never shul, an American ison and the streets. I wish I could say as much for partial free trade, uch as we have experienced in the last work and a half years. "More than that, my follow citizens, we not only want an opportunity to work, but when we get that apportunity work but when we get that apportunity in free silver. The one delayes the boor, and the other the currency of the men, I know, are he favor of the main tenance of law and order. Now I thank you for this call and I trust that the little Mamtain state will in 1806 repain-tion party a grand and glorious tri-

Three Hundred Workingmen from Pennsylvania Coal District.

The little reviewing stand was brought The little reviewing stand was brought into requisition at this point, when the crowd had become so dense that the porch could no longer be used, and Maj. McKinley faced some 300 miners from the anthracite district of Pennsylvania, who were introduced by Prof. W. P. Gregory, Maj, McKinley responded as follows:

follows: "You have all found in your own "You have all found in your own lives that if you get anything that is val-uable you have to work for it. You have found in your own experience that there is no way to earn a living or ac-comulate property except by labor and toil, energy and indostry, and by frugal savings, and knowing that all that you are interested in at this moment is how you can best use what you have—your labor, your farms, your products: in a word, all you want is an opportunity to work, and when that opportunity is furnished you you will perform the la-bor, and there are not enough mints in the United States or in the world to give employment to the miners of Penn-In the United States or in the world to give employment to the miners of Penn-sylvania. Therefore, my fellow citizens, you must not be looking to the mints for the money which you need. You must look to the mines, to the mills and the factories. (Great applause.) You do not mine coal unless somebody wants to use that coal, and the more users of coal there are, the more mines there

use that coal, and the more users of coal there are, the more miners there will be and the better will be their em-ployment and their wages. (Cries of 'Right, right.') "Now, that is the whole philosophy of this business. (Applause.) When you have an opportunity to work you want to be paid in dollars that are as good as any in the world; when you have given your good, hard blows in the mines or in the factories, given the mine-owner or the factory-owner a good, hon-

owner or the factory-owner a good, hon-est day's work, you want to be paid in good, honest dollars that will not depreciate over night. (Tremendous cheering.) So what the country wants is work and the continuance of the good

money we have, and the prevalence of law and order. We want peace and tranquility in this country; we want to preserve the honor of the government of the United States, and we will renounce repudiation in every form. I am glad to meet my fellow citizens from the state of Pennsylvania. We have in this country miners by the hundreds. I know something about them. I know I am I know that the only aim they have is an honest one, to stand by honest things, and I know how the farmers of Stark county

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at their cost. "What I have read, my fellow citizens, is not the statement of the Republican is not the statement of the Republican convention, but of a Democratic con-vention, the most representative which probably ever assembled in the country. Senators and representatives in public life today, leaders of the Democratic party in their respective states, thus de-nounce the Democratic convention held in the city of Chicago. They speak words of truth and soherness. You can-not debase the currency of the United States without degrading the public hon-or. They speak the voice of patriotism. They repudiate their own party conven-tion and characterize its resolutions as unsound, injudicious, unpatriotic, and tion and characterize its resolutions as nusound, injudicious, unpatriotic, and revolutionary. They are to be com-mended by every lover of his country everywhere for their courageous stand trives which, although adopted by a con-trines which, although adopted by a con-vention representing a large body of Democrats, are a menace to the peace and tranquillity, the credit and the currency of the country.

The Crisis is Bravely Met

"It fails to the Republican party this year, as in many other years of the past, to carry the standard of national honor, and it shall never be lowered in its bands. It meets the crisis with the old-time courage, and if it is given power the whole world will know that it will never permit the currency of the country to be debased or its financial honor stained. Our adversaries talk fluently about the "money of the fathers." I want to say for the fathers that their money was always good and honest. They insist that gold and silver alike constitute the money of the constitution and the currency established by the early

us, I trust and firmly believe, good times, from which we wildly ran away in 1892.

MAINE HEARD FROM.

Congressman Bontelle Speaks for the State of Blaine and Reed,

State of Blaine and Reed. One of the distinguished visitors of the day was Congressman Bontelle of Maine, who was introduced to one of the visit-ing delegations by Mr. McKinley, with such happy words that he could not es-cape participating in the speech-making which Gov. McKinley was expected to alone perform. At the close of one of the addresses Mr. McKinley, turning to the addresses Mr. McKinley is a substanting the spectra tells of Maine, and while the delegation is marching up the hill (another delega-tion was then approaching) I am sure

you will be glad to hear a voice from the state of Blaine that has just given us nearly 50,000 majority." (Applause and cheers.) Mr. Boutelle said:

The governor has taken a slight ad-"The governor has taken a slight ad-vantage over me in bringing me before you, but I desire to say to you that there is no Republican in the state of Maine who would not deem it an honor and a privilege to stand here, at the residence of William McKinley of Ohio and thank you for the solendid manifestations of loyalty which you have exhibited here. We have got through with our little We have got through with our liftle piece of work in Maine; we have set the mark, 50,000 high, for the other states of the American Union to go by. We want to see Ohio more than double it. We want to see Indiana come up with 60,000, and we are going to see, my friends, on the 3d day of November a de-feat of free trade, free silver, and repu-diation more disastrous than has ever before overtaken demagogism in this country, and now, gentlemen, I propose three hearty cheers for the next Presi-dent of the United States." (They were given with vin.)

THREE STATES ABREAST.

Delegations from Illinois, Iows and Pennsylvania Grouped.

Scarcely had the preceding crowd va-cated the lawn when the shouts and cheers of another coming up the street were heard. This was composed of the Hardware Men's Sound Money club of Reading. Pa., and railroad men and

Continued on Second Page.

UNE DA	Y'S VISITORS AT (ANTON.
Iron Workers,	Merchants,	Clergymen,
Pottery Workers,	Commercial Travelers,	Teachers,
Mine Workers,	Bank Employes,	uamyers,
		T ditane
Factory Workers,	Commission Men,	Editors,