

DEMOCRATS KICK AT FARMERS' PROSPERITY.

Farm Products Advance More than the Goods that Farmers Have to Buy at the Stores.

EVIDENT CAUSE OF MORTGAGE CANCELING

Since McKinley Has Been at the Helm Farm Products Have Advanced 45 Per Cent, While Articles Bought by Farmers Increased Only 19 Per Cent.

The Democratic fault-finders base their efforts to create discontent among the farmers in 1900 upon a different plane from that of 1896. Then their complaint was that the prices of farm products were too low. Now they complain that the farmers are too prosperous and the prices of their products are too high.

Mr. Bryan was nominated in Chicago on July 10, 1896, and again at Kansas City on July 5, 1900. Let us take the quotations of the first week in July, 1896, and July, 1900, the respective dates are brought as nearly as practicable to the date of his respective nominations.

Nobody will question the fairness of selecting wheat, corn, oats, lard, pork, beef, cotton, wool, hay and butter as ten representative articles of farm production, nor will anybody question the fairness of selecting sugar, tea, coffee, rice, petroleum, leather, cotton cloth, tin plate, steel (from which binder twine is made) and Bessemer pig iron (the basis of all agricultural requirements in iron and steel) as ten representative articles of farm consumption.

The tables which follow show the prices of the ten articles of farm production and of an equal number of articles of farm consumption at the dates named, and the percentage of increase in each article, also the average increase, at the date of Mr. Bryan's second nomination as compared with the prices at the date of his first nomination:

The prices of Ten Principal Articles of Farm Production in New York Market at dates of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, showing the per cent. of increase in 1900 over 1896:

Articles of Farm Production.	July 5, 1896.	July 5, 1900.	Per cent. of increase.
Wheat, per bushel.....	85 1-2	122 1-2	43
Corn, per bushel.....	42 1-2	58 1-2	38
Oats, per bushel.....	21 1-4	28 1-2	34
Lard, per lb.....	04 25	07 15	64
Beef, family, per lb.....	8 50	12 00	41
Cotton, per lb.....	13 13-16	19 1-16	56
Wool, Ohio 2, per lb.....	28 1-2	38 1-2	68
Hay, per ton.....	14 02	15 58	11
Butter, per lb.....	13 1	15 1	37
Average increase.....			45.8 per cent.

The prices of Ten Principal Articles of Farm Consumption in New York Market at dates of Mr. Bryan's first and second nominations, showing the per cent. of increase or decrease:

Articles of Farm Consumption.	July 3, 1896.	July 5, 1900.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.
Rice, per lb.....	04 1-2	05	11
Sisal, per lb.....	03 1-2	03 3-4	4
Bessemer Pig Iron, per ton.....	\$12 25	\$16 50	35
Petroleum, per gal, in bbls.....	06 80	07 50	14
Tin Plate, per lb.....	02 7 1-2	03 8 1-2	40
Coffee, per lb.....	013 1-4	019 1-8	31
Leather, Oak, per lb.....	28	35	25
Sugar, per lb.....	04 60	05 00	23
Tea, per lb.....	14 0	14 0	0
Cotton Cloth, unbleached, yd.....	05 4	05 7	5
Average increase.....			19 per cent.

It will be seen by an examination of the tables that in every article of farm production named there has been an increase in price ranging with a single exception from 35 per cent to 68 per cent, or an average increase in the entire series of articles of 45.8 per cent.

In the list of the articles of farm consumption there is a reduction in price in two of the articles named, while the increase in the other articles ranges much lower than that of the farm products, the average increase for the entire series of articles of farm consumption being 19 per cent.

Thus we see that in ten representative articles of farm consumption, the average increase has been 19 per cent, while in the ten equally representative articles of farm production, the increase has been 45.8 per cent.

Now to take the single item of farm production upon which the fault-finders base their arguments and by which they measure all articles of farm consumption, namely, wheat. How do you suppose it happened that they have selected this particular article "wheat," by which to measure everything else? There is corn: its acreage in the United States in 1899 was practically double that of wheat, its production four times as many

(Compiled from official reports of the bureau of statistics.)

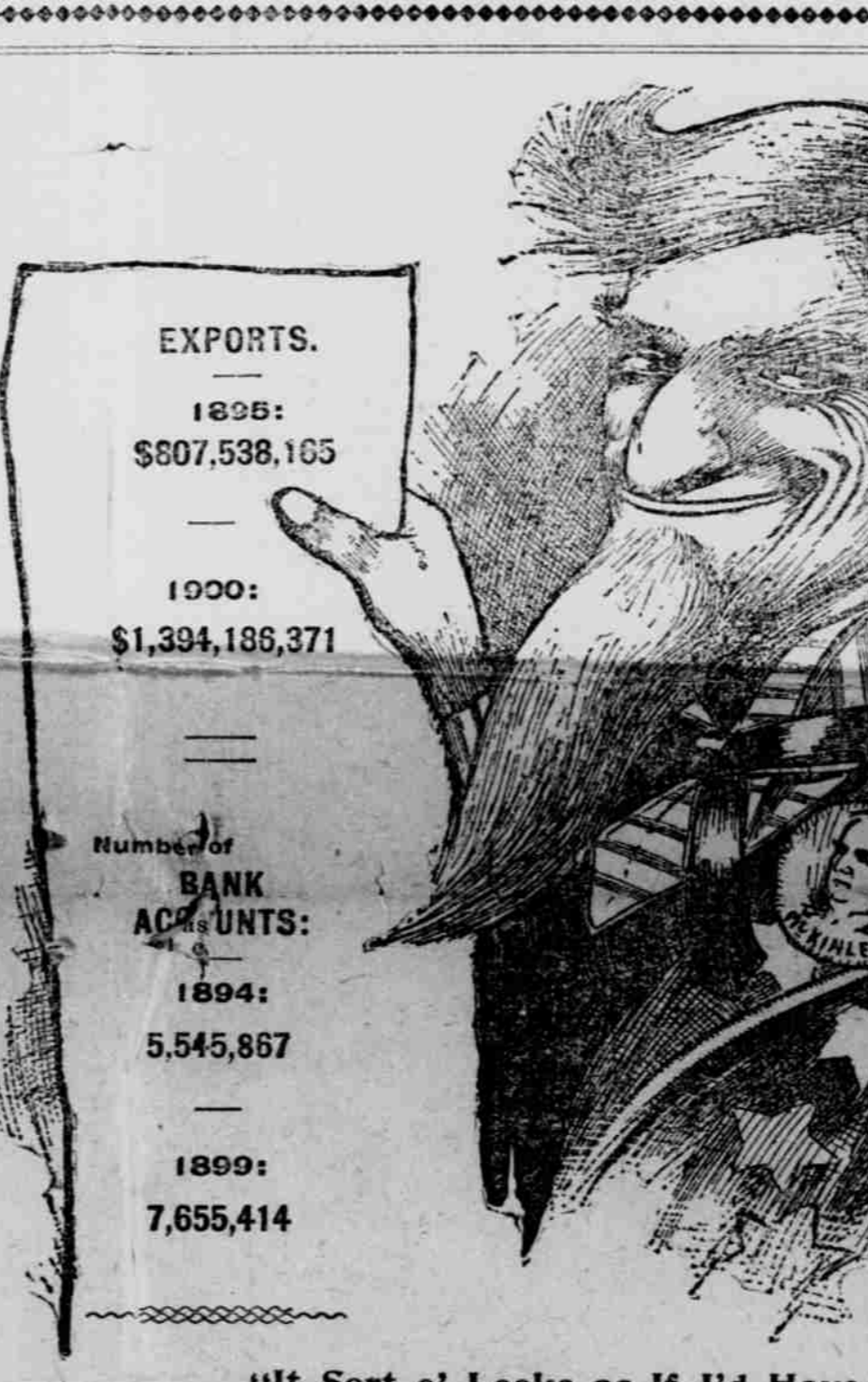
ARTICLES.	Price on		Quantity which	
	July 10, 1896.	July 5, 1900.	July 10, 1896.	July 5, 1900.
Wheat, per bushel.....	64 1/4	88	1 1/2	1 1/4
Coffee, per pound.....	13	9 1/2	4 9-10	9 6-10
Leather (oak), per pound.....	30	36	2 1-10	2 4-10
Rice, per pound.....	4 1/2	5	13 1/2	17 1/2
Petroleum, refined, per gallon.....	7 8-10	9 3-10	48 2-10	36
Sugar, granulated, per pound.....	4 1/2	5 7-10	14 4-10	15 4-10
Salt, per 100 pounds, per yard.....	9 3-10a	11 3-10	690	778
Cotton cloth, unbleached, per yard.....	5 4-10b	5 7-10	c11 9-10	c15 4-10
Starch, per pound.....	2b	2 1-10	32 1-10	41 9-10
Cut nails.....	1 8-10b	2 4-10	35 7-10	36 6-10
Mackerel.....	5 6-10a	4 9-10	12 6-10	17 8-10

These statements are all official and may be verified from the public records of the bureau of statistics available in any standard library. The figures and prices in every case are given, and every man can determine whether the assertions of the Democratic fault-finders and "prophets of evil" in 1900 are any more reliable than they were in 1896.

HIGHER PRICES FOR THE FARMERS.

Hearst's Chicago American (Democratic) of Sept. 20, gives the following table, which shows how prices of farm products advance under McKinley prosperity:

	A Week Ago.	To-day.
Flour, per barrel.....	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.70
Cornmeal, per ton.....	23.00	24.00
Cheese, per pound.....	.10 1/2	.11 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, per pound.....	.11	.11 1/2
Smoked Side Meat, per pound.....	.09	.09 1/2
Lard, per pound.....	.08	.08 1/2
Peas.....		Advance of 10 per cent.



"It Sort o' Looks as If I'd Have to Expand."

Proof of the Pudding in the Eating Thereof.

THESE ASSERTIONS WERE MADE FOUR YEARS AGO BY MR. BRYAN, WHO NOW ASKS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO INTRUST THEIR GOVERNMENT TO HIS DIRECTION FOR FOUR YEARS.

If we are defeated in this campaign, there is nothing before the people but four years more of hard times and greater acclamation.

Do you think we have drained the cup of sorrow to its dregs? No, my friends, you cannot set a limit to the present hard times.

Business men complain that business conditions are bad. I warn them that these conditions cannot be improved by following up the policies of the Republican party.

The Republican party practices a policy that makes hard times. All those who love hard times ought to vote for the Republican ticket, and all those who are tired of hard times have got to vote the Democratic ticket. If they would expect any relief.

These are hard times. There will be harder times if the gold standard continues.

If you ask how the gold standard affects the farmer, we tell you that the gold standard lowers the price of products of him who sells without lowering his taxes or debts. If you ask how the gold standard affects the laboring men, we reply that it destroys one opportunity for labor, multiplies the number of idle men, and fills our streets with those anxious for work, who cannot find the opportunity. The gold standard, by increasing idleness, brings poverty to those who ought to have enough and to spare.

The gold standard means a dearer dollar and falling prices, and falling prices mean hard times.

If we have a gold standard, prices are as certain to fall as a stone which is thrown into the air.

An American dollar will buy two Mexican dollars and also about two bushels of wheat at the same time. There was a time when an American dollar would buy only one Mexican dollar, and then an American dollar would buy only one bushel of wheat. If the time ever comes when an American dollar will buy three Mexican dollars, then it will buy three bushels of wheat.

You know that with the slightest prospect of foreign war we would suspend gold payments, and go either to a silver or to a paper basis at once.

Until you have bimetallic standards will stand on the corner and wonder when the gold standard will bring them good times.

"BRYANISM IN WEST, CROKERISM IN EAST."

Reasons Why James H. Eckels Will Vote for McKinley.

Cleveland's Comptroller of the Currency Urges All to Unite and Give Bryanism Its Deathblow as a Disturbing Factor.

The political outlook in the West is, I believe, generally satisfactory to those who are opposed to Mr. Bryan and the things for which he stands in public life. In the extreme West his most ardent friends are ready to concede that he has lost much ground since the campaign of 1896, and unless he can recoup himself in the Middle West and East, his defeat will become a matter of certainty. The Pacific States, the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Kansas will all be found to be against him,

the affairs of the Philippine people properly. I do not myself believe he can. Mr. Bryan's plea for activity in business, his country by the destruction of what he terms "imperialism," as exemplified in the administration of our affairs in the Philippines, loses its force when it is remembered what he pledges himself to carry out at home, in matters which go to the personal and property interests of every citizen of the republic, no matter how small such interests may be. It would be the height of folly in this campaign to forget the very important effect which Mr. Bryan's election would have upon the business interests of the country. In the minds of those who carry on the affairs which make up our business world he is associated with uncertainty and doubt. It will not do to say that these interests are selfish and ought to receive a lesson, for the greatest sufferers will be those who are most dependent upon the largest daily activity in business. No one would suffer so much as the laborer, for he must have steady work, day in and day out. He has no reserve capital from which to draw, and the curtailment of business operations means the curtailment of employment of labor, with attendant distress and idleness.

Dangerous to Labor Interests.

I look upon Mr. Bryan as the most dangerous man to the labor interests today in public life. In the first instance he is a demagogue, possessed of a certain quality of oratory which appeals always to prejudice. In the second, he is well grounded in no branch of political economy and unsound in all. He would be more unpopular with laboring men, if elected, than it is claimed, he is popular with them now, because his success would paralyze business for a long time at least, during which time the laborer of necessity would be without employment.

Then, too, the laborer would soon discover how utterly futile Mr. Bryan's efforts would be to make better his condition by making war upon his employers. The laborer certainly cannot be benefited by a policy which is directed wholly toward the upsetting of values, the reduction of the purchasing power of his wage and the enactment into law of views which, tested by experience and history, are wholly unsound.

I believe President McKinley ought to be re-elected as largely as possible by Democratic votes. Under the present domination of Mr. Bryan a conservative Democrat can find no place of influence in the party. Those who now return to it after rejecting Bryanism four years ago will find themselves without voice in the administration. They go back to accept Mr. Bryan's views. He does not accept theirs. They indorse him—he does not indorse them; and, once elected, they are not in a position, after changing front, to protest against his radicalism. By voting for him they do, in fact, indorse him, despite a mental reservation that they do not approve of his public utterances and Populistic views. They disarm themselves of a right to criticize and draw down upon their heads more blame for Mr. Bryan's unsound views as a disturbing factor than does Mr. Bryan himself. For by their act in voting for Mr. Bryan they have made it possible for him to do the harm which they must know would follow the carrying out of the principles for which he stands.

Bryan's Party Populistic.

The Democratic party cannot be both Democratic and Populistic. Under Mr. Bryan it is Populistic. It is so out of power. It would be more so in power. The best example of what he would do with the party if in power is shown in his own State, where even the kind of Democrats they have in Nebraska are only allotted one or two minor offices, while the Populists are given all of importance.

When Mr. Bryan is eliminated Democrats can readily assume a position of respect and influence in the Democratic party, and until he is they ought to fight against him. They can aid the party best by rescuing it from Populism by defeating Populistic candidates at the polls, not by electing their candidates with the vain hope that they can either reform them, render them harmless, or prove them to be pretentious boasters, pretending for things which they never intended to carry out.

As far as I am concerned, I am going to maintain my democracy by voting and speaking against Mr. Bryan and those who have debauched the party and placed it in the attitude of a defender of all the isms that disturb the country. I do not believe in Bryanism in the West or Crokerism in the East. If a continuation of Bryanism and Crokerism constitute democracy, sound political wisdom and honest administrative ability, I do not wish to be of it. But I do not believe it does, and, therefore, I have faith in there being enough Democrats who are Democrats from principle to defeat Mr. Bryan so emphatically as to make impossible the things we have witnessed during the past years in alleged Democratic conventions. I really would like to know what a thoughtful Democrat thinks of reform wrought in domestic and foreign affairs through the combined wisdom and experience of William J. Bryan and Richard Croker.

Victory and Valor.

(Air, *Marching Through Georgia*.)

Keep the fruits of victory stainless evermore.

Keep our banners flying on Manila's distant shore;

Keep our noble President within the White House door.

Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! In honor we are bound.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Our money all is sound;

Honest golden dollars ringing all the world around.

Bringing prosperity and glory!

Cherish deeds of valor wrought in memories sublime;

Cherish grand achievements wrought in Oriental clime;

Cherish honest duty calling; now's the golden time.

Bringing prosperity and glory!

CHORUS.

C. P. R.

On Foreign Trade.

We must know just what other people want before we can supply their wants. We must understand exactly how to reach them with least expense if we would enter into the most advantageous business relations with them.—William McKinley.